

Progression of Substantive Knowledge in Geography to Support Sequential Planning, Scaffolding and Challenge in Lesson Planning.

St. Mary's Catholic Voluntary Academy, Grantham

2023-24



Subject Leader: Mrs Chapman

By the end of KS1 (NC):

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.

- They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- ☑ name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- ☑ name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

- ☑ understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- ☑ identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- ☑ use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
- ☑ key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- ☑ key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- ☑ use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

By the end of KS2 (NC):

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include

- the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location
- and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features.
- They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to
- enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- ☑ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions,
- key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- ☑ name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- ☑ identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- ☑ understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- ☑ describe and understand key aspects of:

- ☑ use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- ☑ use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- ☑ use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

- ☑ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- ☑ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- ☑ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and
- describe features studied
- ☑ use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- ☑ use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Water	Year 2	Year 4	Year 5
	Beside the Seaside	Water	River, Weathering and Erosion

	<p>a coastal resort is a place near the sea where many people spend their holidays.</p> <p>some coastal resorts include: Cromer, Blackpool, Scarborough and Brighton</p>	<p>70% of the earth's surface is water.</p> <p>96% of the Earth's water is stored in the ocean.</p>	<p>the 4 main rivers in the UK: the Severn the Thames, the Wye and the Trent</p>
	<p>there are 4 main compass points</p>	<p>Only 4 % comes from rivers, streams etc.</p>	<p>the 3 most important rivers in the wider world are: the Nile, The Amazon and The Danube.</p>
	<p>names of some beaches north, south, east and west of Grantham.</p> <p>you would find: cliffs, promenade, beach, groin, pier, lifeboat station, arcade, harbour, beach hut, caravan, hotel, windfarm shoreline</p>	<p>I will know that the water cycle is the process by which water circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land.</p>	<p>where a river starts is called the source.</p> <p>the source of a river tends to be on mountains where rain falls.</p>
	<p>Taking photographs, sketching, videoing, observation,</p>	<p>I will know the process of the water cycle helps to shape our world and how we use it. I will know that evaporation is when water changes from a liquid to a gas.</p>	<p>the water starts to flow down as a stream.</p>
	<p>the human features of a coastal resort include: a pier, a lifeboat station, a promenade, harbour, arcades, shops, groins, lighthouse, beach huts, caravan parks, wind farm, hotels</p>	<p>water will begin to evaporate when it is heated by the sun.</p>	<p>several streams join together to form a river.</p> <p>the mouth of a river is where the river enters a lake or an ocean.</p>
	<p>the physical features of a coastal resort include: Beach, cliffs, dunes, sea, rockpools, caves, shells</p>	<p>most rainfall comes from the water which has evaporated from the seas and oceans.</p>	<p>rivers have many small streams called tributaries and that these join together to form the main channel.</p>
	<p>differences include: sand dunes, beach, sea, rocks, marram grass,</p>	<p>water becomes vapour at 100DC as it is the boiling point of water. (Visible) I will know that condensation is the process where water vapour changes into liquid, through cooling.</p>	<p>most rivers on Earth ultimately empty their water into larger bodies of water, such as oceans, seas, or even lakes.</p>
	<p>similarities include: cafes/restaurants, shops, parking, bridges, hotels</p>		
	<p>differences include: holiday park, wind farm, seaside merchandise, cloud mirrors,</p>		

	<p>coastal resorts tend to be busier in warmer weather.</p> <p>we refer to the tourist season</p> <p>shops sell seasonal objects for tourists</p> <p>That in the winter months coastal towns will be quieter and some shops may even shut.</p> <p>How to explain why this is.</p>	<p>condensation also refers to the liquid as it appears on windows on a cold day.</p> <p>as the water condenses (as a results of the water vapour cooling), clouds form in the sky.</p> <p>when the water particles have cooled enough and a vast amount of water has been formed, it falls as rain and is called precipitation.</p> <p>precipitation means the falling of water (in any form) on to the earth e.g. rain, snow, sleet, hail...I will know that run off occurs when there is more water than the land can absorb.</p> <p>the water will run off into rivers, streams, seas and oceans. Ready for the process to start again.</p>	<p>the point where a river meets a larger body of water is called its mouth.</p> <p>a weir is a dam or a barrier across the width of a river.</p> <p>a weir alters the flow of the water.</p> <p>a weir can alter the height of the river level.</p> <p>This water can be used in towns, homes, industry, or irrigation. Rivers are the conveyor belts that collect and transport excess precipitation and run off products from the continents to the oceans.</p> <p>By transporting water and sediment, they create their own shapes in the landscape.</p> <p>erosion is the process in which earth materials are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water</p> <p>sedimentation is the process of things being deposited and settling in the river,</p>
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						<p>rivers also transport nutrients and seeds. Some of the ways of protecting our rivers include conserving water, less, cleaning rivers.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>Coast, seaside, beach, England, sea, resort, Cromer, Blackpool, Scarborough, Brighton, North, South, East, West, Grantham, observe, see, identify, cliffs, shoreline, promenade, groin, pier, lifeboat station, arcade, harbour, beach hut, caravan, hotel, windfarm, rockpool, dunes, caves, shells, ea, sand, roads, dunes, marram grass, same, different, café, shops, parking, bridges, hotels, holiday park, seaside merchandise, cloud mirrors, seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter, busier, same, different, tourists, seasonal, coast, quieter, reasons, explain, evidence.</p>	<p>Cycle, constant, repeat, surface, river, streams, circulates, atmosphere, process, evaporation, precipitation, condensation, run off, liquid, change, gas, heat, impact, vapour, boiling point, water, vapour, change, cooling, condenses, clouds, particles, water, hail, snow, sleet, rain, run off, absorb, process, continues.</p>				<p>the Severn the Thames, the Wye and the Trent, Nile, The Amazon and The Danube, source, downhill, flow, mouth, stream, Upper course, middle course, lower course, valley, channel, waterfall, rapids, gorge, meander, tributary, confluence, flood plain, levee, delta, estuary. source, mouth, Grantham, Witham, Weir, dam, barrier, prevent, alter, irrigation, purpose, function, flow, environment, effect, erosion, sediment, alter, landscape, transport, protect, sustain, preserve, future, damage, pollution, waste, clean, habitat, livelihood.</p>
Our Place in the World.	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Our School	Our World.	UK – counties, cities and rivers.	The Regions of Our World.	UK/France Comparison.	Trading and Economic Activity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •our school is called St. Mary's •we have 7 classrooms, a hall, offices, playground, field, WOW area, library, prayer garden and car park. •how to label these on a map. <p>what a physical feature is (Physical features are things that you can see all around you - like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •we have a field, woodland area, trees, flowers. <p>what a human feature is (Human features are things that you can see all around you are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •we have a school building, fences, carpark, playground <p>you can see St Wulfram's church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Wyndham park is in front of school •there are roads in front of and next to our school •there are houses behind and next to our school •KGS and Sandon schools are near our school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •a continent is a patch of land surrounded by water • the continents are: Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica and Australia •the difference between an ocean and a sea. •the 5 oceans are called Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern and Arctic. •where to find the oceans on a map. That the equator is an imaginary line drawn round our world. •the north pole is at the top •the south pole is at the bottom. 	<p>the 4 main compass points are: north, south, east and west.</p> <p>the next 4 are: north east, south east, south west, north west.</p> <p>Grantham is part of the county of Lincolnshire</p> <p>A county is a term used to refer to different areas across England usually consisting of various towns and villages.</p> <p>Lincolnshire is part of the East Midlands region</p> <p>The East Midlands is made up of: Leicestershire, Derbyshire,</p>	<p>Parts of the world are labelled as the Equator, Northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn.</p> <p>There are 2 hemispheres</p> <p>Any circle drawn around the earth divides it into two halves, called hemispheres.</p> <p>There are differences in climate in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres because of the Earth's tilt toward and away from the sun.</p>	<p>France is located in Europe</p> <p>France borders: Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Luxemburg, Andorra, Spain and Monaco.</p> <p>France is directly across the English Channel and to the south of the UK.</p> <p>France is in the N. hemisphere.</p> <p>How to locate Paris on a map of France.</p> <p>names of the airports that serve Paris: Charles de Gaulle and Orly</p> <p>you can travel on Euorstar from London to Paris</p>	<p>trading is the buying and selling of goods and services.</p> <p>goods are objects that people either grow or make e.g. food, clothes and computers.</p> <p>services are these that people do for example banking, communications, health, tourism.</p> <p>the main goods/services traded by/with the UK and that these can vary year on year depending on demand and cost.</p> <p>the main countries the UK export to are:</p>
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	<p>•there are bus stops near our school</p> <p>the different ways to record observations (drawings, photos, chart/tables)</p> <p>•to record observations include a heading, opening sentence, captions, images/diagrams/tables, concluding sentence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Our Local Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •a map shows us where things are •a map helps us plan routes maps have place names on them •maps have river names •maps have images on them •things on a map can be shown using symbols •these five symbols: hospital, school, station, park, church •why symbols are used. Know that people live in different types of home •Different homes include: terrace, detached, semi-detached, bungalow, flat, caravan, •the features of each type of home. Identify physical and human features of the local area including: homes, schools, churches, shops etc 	<p>hotter countries are nearer the equator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •give examples of 3 hot countries •a climate describes usual weather conditions •countries around the world have different climates that hotter countries are further from the equator •give examples of 3 cold countries •what animals and plants need to survive <p>Examples of plants and animals found in hotter countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Examples of plants and animals found in colder countries 	<p>Lincolnshire (except North and North East Lincolnshire), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutland.</p> <p>Their location in relation to each other using the 8 compass points.</p> <p>Lincoln is the county town of Lincolnshire</p> <p>Nottingham is the county town of Nottinghamshire</p> <p>Leicester is the county town of Leicestershire</p> <p>Derby is the county town of Derbyshire</p> <p>Northampton is the county town of</p>	<p>When there is summer in one hemisphere, winter falls in the other. The region of Earth's surface that is closest to the Equator is called the tropics.</p> <p>Two imaginary lines that circle the globe mark the boundaries of the tropics.</p> <p>The line called the Tropic of Cancer marks the northern edge</p> <p>The line called the Tropic of Capricorn marks the southern edge.</p> <p>The tropics are the only part of Earth where the Sun sometimes</p>	<p>through the Channel tunnel.</p> <p>you can travel by ferry across from England.</p> <p>there are several road routes that take you to Paris.</p> <p>London is in the south of England.</p> <p>the main river running through London is called the Thames.</p> <p>there are a number of important and famous landmarks: Buckingham Palace, House of Parliament, Tower Bridge, the Shard, London Eye, St Paul's Cathedral, Big Ben. That</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United States 2. Germany 3. Netherlands 4. Ireland 5. France - <p>the main countries the UK receives imports from are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United States 2. Germany 3. China 4. Netherlands 5. France <p>give some suggestions as to why these are the main trade countries – location – transport costs, cost of good/service, tax, whether there is a need</p>
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	<p>How to apply knowledge of human and physical features of the local area to create a map.</p> <hr/> <p>The UK – the 4 countries and the seas. a village is a small community usually in the countryside.</p> <p>a village may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a post office, a village hall and church.</p> <p>a town is larger than a village</p> <p>a town may have lots of houses, a primary and secondary schools, a railway station and shopping centres.</p> <p>that more than 5,000 people live there.</p> <p>a city is larger than a town</p> <p>a city has more than 50,000 people living there</p> <p>a city often has a cathedral and a university</p> <p>the features of a village, a town and a city.</p>	<p>Egypt/UK Comparison.</p> <p>Egypt is located in the Continent of Africa</p> <p>the capital city is called Cairo That the pyramids are located in Giza and took 27 yrs to build.</p> <p>the Great Sphynx guards the entry to the pyramids</p> <p>the main river is called the Nile.</p> <p>Mount Sinia is one of the highest peaks in Egypt</p> <p>the Aswan dam was build to help control the</p>	<p>Northamptonshire</p> <p>Oakham is the county town of Rutland. A map has grid references</p> <p>A map has a key to show symbols</p> <p>How to use a key to locate different cities within the UK</p> <p>How to apply my knowledge of grid references to locate cities/towns in the UK (along the corridor, up the stairs x,y)</p> <p>the river in Grantham is called the River Witham</p> <p>other rivers in the East</p>	<p>shines straight down.</p> <p>The tropics are generally warmer than other parts of Earth.</p> <p>Tropical temperatures are warm or hot throughout the year.</p> <p>The northern polar region is called the Arctic, and in the south the polar region is the continent of Antarctica.</p> <p>The Arctic circle is an imaginary circle around the North Pole.</p> <p>The Arctic consists of the Arctic Ocean and parts of Canada, Russia, USA, Greenland,</p>	<p>Paris is in the North of France.</p> <p>the main river running through Paris is the Seine.</p> <p>there are a number of important and famous landmarks: The Louvre, The Eiffel tower, The Notre Dame, L'Arc de Triomphe, Sacre-Coeur ,</p> <p>How to say what is the same and what is different about 2 locations.</p> <p>How to write an introductory statement</p> <p>To describe reasons for and against</p>	<p>for good/service that UK can't provide, size of country?....</p> <p>Trade and investment core statistics book - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>know what Brexit refers to</p> <p>on 23rd June 2016, the UK made the decision to leave the group of countries that made up the EU. This was known as Brexit. (Brexit is a word made up to describe the "British Exit" from the European Union (EU).)</p> <p>new separate rules for the UK needed to be</p>
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	<p>one city in every country is known as the capital city.</p> <p>there are 4 countries in the UK.</p> <p>England is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>London is the Capital city</p> <p>the features that make England special: eg Flag - The flag of St George Flower – rose Saint – St George (and Saints Day 23rd April) Food – fish and chips, roast dinner, afternoon tea Other – special buildings like – houses of parliament, Buckingham palace (King Charles), Scafell pike...</p> <p>That Scotland is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>That Edinburgh is the Capital city</p> <p>Some of the features that make Scotland special: eg Flag - The Saltire Flower – Thistle Saint – St Andrew (30th November)</p>	<p>flooding of the Nile.</p> <p>the river Nile is in Egypt</p> <p>the Nile is the longest river in the world</p> <p>rops and food are grown along the banks of the river Nile.</p> <p>Why the crops and food are grown so close to the Nile.</p> <p>the seasons are divided differently.</p> <p>The UK has 4 seasons and Egypt has 3. (ahket- flooding, peret – planting, shomu – harvesting)</p>	<p>Midlands include: Trent, Ouse, Nene, Cherwell,</p> <p>the main river in London is the Thames</p> <p>the main river in Edinburgh is the Leith</p> <p>the main river in Belfast is the Lagan</p> <p>the main river in Cardiff is the Taff.</p> <hr/> <p>Land Use.</p> <p>The difference between urban and rural</p> <p>The uses of land in rural areas include: forestry, farming</p> <p>The uses of land in urban areas</p>	<p>Norway, Finland, Sweden and Iceland.</p> <p>Antarctica is made entirely from ice whereas the Arctic is land covered in snow.</p> <p>There are no trees or bushes that can survive living on the Antarctic.</p> <p>Damage is being done to the planet due to climate changes and can name some examples</p> <p>There are people and organisations that provide information and ideas about how to slow down the damage.</p> <hr/>	<p>To write a concluding sentence.</p> <p>To describe reasons for and against</p> <p>To write a concluding sentence.</p>	<p>agreed when leaving the EU. One of these were in relation to trade.</p> <p>that by leaving the EU it made it more difficult to trade with European countries due to new rules</p> <p>this had a significant impact on UK trade and costs of goods and services for the UK people</p> <p>what we mean by energy and why we need it.</p> <p>the UK primarily imports from Norway: •liquefied natural gas •crude oil</p>
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	<p>Food – haggis, neeps and tatties, cranachan Other – mountainous, islands special buildings like –Edinburgh Castle, Scottish parliament building, Ben Nevis, Scottish gaelic</p> <p>Scotland borders England Wales is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>Cardiff is the Capital city</p> <p>the features that make Wales special: eg Flag - The welsh dragon Flower – daffodil Saint – St David (1st March) Food – welsh cakes, cawl, bara brith, lava bread Other – language, special buildings like – castles, Snowdon, Scottish music, bagpipes</p> <p>Wales borders England Ireland is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>Belfast is the Capital city</p> <p>the features that make Ireland special: eg Flag – Soda bread, Irish stew</p>	<p>the food produced can be different</p> <p>the methods of fishing vary.</p> <p>Egypt uses a mixture of labour and machinery.</p> <p>the climate and habitats effect the animals that can live there.</p> <p>Egypt: crocodiles, camels, gazelles and hyenas</p> <p>UK: woodland animals include a heading, opening sentence, captions, images/diagrams /tables, concluding sentence.</p>	<p>include; residential, commercial (industrial, business, retail), transport, recreational, protected land.</p> <p>Towns and cities are described as being urban areas.</p> <p>Rural land is a term used to describe areas in the countryside and is often used for agriculture and forestry. am able to use some symbols on a map.</p> <p>some of the specific land uses around Grantham and the local area: Barkston Heath, Alma park, high street, Belton</p>			<p>Russia was the primary UK supplier of refined oil</p> <p>these countries were the main suppliers due to natural sources available to them.</p> <p>the Russian invasion of Ukraine had a significant impact on the cost of living in the UK e.g .rising cost petrol/fuel (impacting on the cost of goods in a supermarket, travel...), heating of homes....</p> <p>some reasons for this being: -Russia increasing costs of fossil fuels</p>
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	<p>Flower – Shamrock (Flax for N Ireland) Saint – St Patrick (17 April) Food – Other – language (gaelic), irish music, special buildings like – Irish parliament building, titanic building,</p> <p>N Ireland does not share a border with any other country in the UK</p> <p>there are 4 main points on a compass: North, south ,East and West.</p> <p>the Irish sea is between mainland UK and Ireland,</p> <p>the English channel is between England and France</p> <p>the North Sea is to the right of mainland UK that a village is a small community usually in the countryside.</p> <p>a village may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a post office, a village hall and church.</p> <p>a town is larger than a village</p>		<p>park, Woodland Waters, Quarry, Syston fruit farm</p> <p>Taking photographs, sketching, videoing, observation, data collection and note taking. why some land use changes over time.</p> <p>:</p> <p>function, purpose, demand,</p> <p>some land is protected and why: (conervation, wildlife, area of outstanding natural beauty, inspiring communities and visitors, sustainable development)</p>			<p>-Russia interfering with gas supply chains -UK seeking other suppliers of fossil fuels, increasing demand and therefore cost.</p> <p>this was as a result of decisions made by Vladimir Putin.</p> <p>the UK are aiming to end all trade with Russia (trade of oil and coal) by sourcing from other countries and investing in renewable energies such as wind, water and solar energy.</p> <p>Fair Trade is a process used by organizations around the world</p>
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	<p>a town may have lots of houses, a primary and secondary schools, a railway station and shopping centres.</p> <p>more than 5,000 people live there. a city is larger than a town</p> <p>a city has more than 50,000 people living there</p> <p>a city often has a cathedral and a university</p> <p>the features of a village, a town and a city.</p> <p>one city in every country is known as the capital city.</p> <p>there are 4 countries in the UK.</p> <p>England is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>London is the Capital city</p> <p>the features that make England special: eg Flag - The flag of St George Flower – rose Saint – St George (and Saints Day 23rd April)</p>		<p>Some names of some National Parks in England.</p> <p>to change the use of land you need to submit a plan.</p> <p>some changes to land use can be controversial (solar panels, in farms) That there are advantages and disadvantages.</p>			<p>to make sure they buy and sell farm goods that have been produced from farms that pay a fair price to their farmers and for their materials.</p> <p>"Trade not aid" is their motto.</p> <p>The goal of the fair trade movement is to ensure that all products from farming are paid for fairly.</p> <p>The price of farmed goods is deemed as 'fair' when it allows the farmers and producers to enjoy a decent quality of life.</p>
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	<p>Food – fish and chips, roast dinner, afternoon tea Other – special buildings like – houses of parliament, Buckingham palace (King Charles), Scafell pike...</p> <p>Scotland is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>Edinburgh is the Capital city</p> <p>the features that make Scotland special: eg Flag - The Saltire Flower – Thistle Saint – St Andrew (30th November) Food – haggis, neeps and tatties, cranachan Other – mountainous, islands special buildings like –Edinburgh Castle, Scottish parliament building, Ben Nevis, Scottish gaelic</p> <p>Scotland borders England</p> <p>Wales is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>Cardiff is the Capital city</p> <p>Some of the features that make Wales special: eg Flag - The welsh dragon</p>					
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<p>Flower – daffodil Saint – St David (1st March) Food – welsh cakes, cawl, bara brith, lava bread Other – language, special buildings like – castles, Snowdon, Scottish music, bagpipes That Wales borders England</p> <p>N Ireland is one of the 4 countries of the UK</p> <p>Belfast is the Capital city</p> <p>the features that make Ireland special: eg Flag – Soda bread, Irish stew Flower – Shamrock (Flax for N Ireland) Saint – St Patrick (17 April) Food – Other – language (gaelic), irish music, special buildings like – Irish parliament building, titanic building, N Ireland does not share a border with any other country in the UK</p> <p>there are 4 main points on a compass: North, south ,East and West. the Irish sea is between mainland UK and Ireland,</p>					
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	That the English channel is between England and France the North Sea is to the right of mainland UK					
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Vocabulary	<p>Classroom, corridor, hall, ICT suite, offices, playing field, playground, car park, playground, WOW area, prayer garden</p> <p>Field, woodland area, trees, flowers,</p> <p>Building, fences, railings, gate</p> <p>Next to, in front of, behind, left, right, in the distance, near</p> <p>See, observe, record, draw, caption, heading, images, pictures, diagram.</p> <p>map, location, place, find, route, travel</p> <p>Location names, places, river, blue lines, images/symbols</p> <p>find, identify, locate, compare, image,</p> <p>House, building, local, area, terraced, bungalow, semi-detached, detached, flat, caravan, upstairs,</p> <p>House, school, church, hospital, route, map, tally, marks, number, count, total.</p> <p>Village: small, countryside, shops, church, hall,</p> <p>Town: larger, stations, shopping centre</p> <p>Bigger than, smaller than, population,</p>	<p>Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica and Australia, continent, surrounded, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern and Arctic, oceans, sea, difference, map, locate</p> <p>Equator, imaginary, north pole, south pole, locate, find</p> <p>Countries, hot, weather, nearer</p> <p>Countries, cold, weather, climate, further away</p> <p>Survive, need, animals, food, water, shelter, vegetation, plants.</p> <p>Country, capital city, continent, map, Cairo, Africa, Asia.</p>	<p>North, south, East, West, compass, direction, point, route, County, Lincolnshire, town, East Midlands, region, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire (except North and North East Lincolnshire), Northamptonshire, and Rutland town, Lincoln, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Oakham, border</p> <p>Atlas, map, locate, find, grid, symbols, key, axes, X and Y, River, source, Witham, Trent, Ouse, Nene, Cherwell, route, flow, sea</p>	<p>Equator, Northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn.</p> <p>grid, reference, identify, halves, hemisphere, Equator, tilt, seasons, weather.</p> <p>Region, lines, tropics, climate, weather, southern, northern, locate, identify</p> <p>Polar, region, continent, survive, thrive, adaptations, impact, conservation, sustainability, protect, future.</p>	<p>Country, Europe, continent, border, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Luxemburg, Andorra, Spain and Monaco, English Channel, south, hemisphere. capital, Paris, transport, Charles de Gaulle, Eurostar, channel tunnel, ferry, routes, map, Orly London, capital, south, England, Thames, landmark</p> <p>City, Paris, capital, north, France, Seine, landmark</p> <p>map, location, label, different, evidence, Pros, cons, advantages,</p>	<p>Trade, import, export, key, fair trade, Fairtrade, Globalisation, brand, multinational company, supply, British Empire.</p> <p>export, key, Globalisation, brand, multinational company, supply, export, import, goods, services, Brexit, economy, economic, impact, implication, rules, laws, issues, European Union, borders, restrictions</p> <p>demand, energy, crude oil, refined oil, supplier, sources</p> <p>Global, crisis, impact, trade, reasons, supply, demand, effect,</p>
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	<p>City: cathedral, university. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, countries, capital city, London, flag, saint, flower, UK</p> <p>England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, countries, capital city, Edinburgh, flag, saint, flower, UK</p> <p>England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, countries, capital city, Cardiff, flag, saint, flower, UK</p> <p>England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, countries, capital city, Belfast, flag, saint, flower, UK</p> <p>Sea, surround, island, coast, Irish sea, UK, English channel, North sea, between, next to above, near.</p>	<p>Landmark, human, physical, feature, Giza, Pyramids, River Nile, Mount Sinia, Aswan Dam.</p> <p>River Nile, transport, landmark, trade, compare, similarities, differences, farming, agriculture, livestock, climate, exports, farmland, rural. transport, landmark, trade, Egypt, UK, camel, gazelle, hyena, Report, non-chronological, heading, opening sentence, captions, images/diagrams /tables, concluding sentence.</p>	<p>Ordnance Survey, map, locate, river, key, symbol, Thames, Lagan, Leith, Taff.</p> <p>Land, function, use, purpose, urban, rural, same, different, forestry, agriculture, farming, residential, houses, commercial, shops, retail, business, recreational, parks, protected. Map, symbols, quarry, fruit farm, agriculture, recreation, fishing, tourism, leisure quarry, fruit observe, record, evidence, purpose, use Change, time, past, present,</p>		<p>disadvantages, evidence, reasons, argument.</p>	<p>Fair, pay, equal, discrimination, support, partnership, mutual, benefit, farming, growth, price, trust.</p>
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			function, purpose, demand, supply National, park, conservation, purpose, protect, natural beauty, visitor, community, sustainable, Plan, application, opinion, argument, pros, cons, advantages, disadvantages, controversial, permission, discussion.			
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	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Tsunamis – link to Sri Lankan earthquake.	Settlements.	Mountains.	Environmental Sustainability.

<p>the earth is made up of 4 layers - Crust, mantel, outer core and the inner core.</p> <p>some of the properties of each of the layers of the earth.</p> <p>The outer most layer of the earth is called a crust which is broken up into large pieces called tectonic plates.</p> <p>there are 7 major tectonic plates.</p> <p>tectonic plates move in 3 different ways: convergent, divergent and transform.</p> <p>when tectonic plates rub together (transform), this can cause an earthquake or Volcano to form</p> <p>a volcano is formed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressure builds up inside the earth. 2. The crust is forced to move. 3. Magma is forced through the earths crust. 4. When the magma cools, it is hardened. 	<p>A settlement is a place where people live and sometimes work</p> <p>A settlement can be small or large depending upon population size</p> <p>Different map symbols are used to represent the various settlements on a map.</p> <p>The name Grantham is anglo-saxon and it started as a village.</p> <p>Granta comes from a persons name and the 'ham' part means village in anglo-saxon.</p> <p>Grantham was a centre for the wool industry.</p> <p>Grantham became known for leather and other trades: butchers, carpenters etc.</p> <p>The great North road was key to the development of the area.</p> <p>Grantham is now a town. Grantham was well known for the wool trade</p> <p>Grantham had good links to the port of Boston</p>	<p>A mountain is a landform that rises high above its surroundings.</p> <p>A mountain is taller than a hill and usually has steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak.</p> <p>Mountains are rarely found alone</p> <p>A group of mountains is called a range.</p> <p>Most mountains are fold mountains - created when two tectonic plates collide and they force the ground up where they meet.</p> <p>The air is thinner the higher you go (breathing difficulties/altitude sickness)</p> <p>The temperature is cooler (falls by 1 degree for every 100 meters higher)</p> <p>Mountains often experience higher precipitation levels (often falling as snow)</p> <p>The air pressure decreases the higher you go (ears popping)</p> <p>There are several biomes of life on a mountain (from bottom to top): Lush deciduous forests – coniferous forests – smaller plants- mosses, lichens, low lying plants – alpine meadows. The 3 peaks are: Scaffel Pike, Snowdon, Ben Nevis. (England, Wales, Scotland)</p>	<p>sustainability means – is about making small changes we can make to help look after the planet.</p> <p>by making these changes it helps to protect animals, plants and our natural resources for the future.</p> <p>some examples include: habitats, energy, climate change, plastic pollution, waste</p> <p>a greenfield site refers to land that has yet to be developed</p> <p>a brownfield site refers to land that has been previously built on</p> <p>That some land is kept for agriculture</p> <p>That some land is used for urban development.</p> <p>Those factors such as; flooding, habitats,</p>
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<p>The bigger the volcano the more times it has erupted/more layers are formed.</p> <p>Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct.</p> <p>an active volcano is a volcano that has erupted in the last 10,000yrs.</p> <p>Dormant is one that hasn't erupted in the past 10,000 yrs but may again.</p> <p>Extinct hasn't erupted in the past 10,000yrs and isn't likely to again. I know that most volcanoes are located within the ring of fire and why.</p> <p>many people decide to live near a volcano because of the fertile soil, minerals rocks made from the volcanic lava are mined and bring jobs to the area, geothermic energy, tourism and good habitats for animals.</p> <p>explain why the farmland is more fertile.</p> <p>Earthquakes are caused when the Earth's crust pulls and pushes against itself.</p>	<p>The local rivers were important to the wool trade being established in Grantham.</p> <p>Ancaster is a village on a junction of 2 important routes.</p> <p>Ancaster was settled by iron Age people and later, the Romans.</p> <p>Ancaster is well located on the main route between London and Scotland.</p> <p>Ancaster is smaller than Grantham: population, geographical area, facilities and is a different kind of settlement.</p> <p>A grid reference tells you where something is on a map</p> <p>A grid made up of 2 parts (how far across then how far up)</p> <p>A simple grid refence is made up of 4 figures.</p> <p>How transport links are represented on a map. (symbols)Different symbols</p>	<p>Snowden stands at 1085m high Snowdon consists of about five main peaks that are connected by sharp ridges and between which lie cirques (scooped-out basins).</p> <p>Ben Nevis stands 1345m high, A stone plateau of an ancient volcano.</p> <p>Scaffel Pike stands 978m high, - a mass of toughened volcanic rock that has been weathered and beaten over millennia.</p> <p>These are popular tourist areas and has a significant impact on the local economy.</p> <p>The Alps are the highest and most densely populated mountain range in Europe.</p> <p>they spread across 11 countries</p> <p>The highest peak is Mont Blanc</p> <p>There are over 4,500 species of plants, 200 bird species, 21 amphibian species, 15 reptile species, and 80 mammal species.</p> <p>Many of these species have made adaptations to the harsh cold conditions and high altitudes.</p>	<p>erosion, planning permissions, conservation areas can have an effect on a planning application.</p> <p>How to use different sources to gather information</p> <p>How to take notes</p> <p>How to sequence information effectively.</p> <p>North and South America.</p> <p>North America is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>North America is the 3rd largest continent.</p> <p>It houses 23 countries and around 590 million people.</p> <p>It is made up of 52 states.</p>
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<p>as the tectonic plates move in different directions over long periods of time, friction causes energy to build up.</p> <p>the energy build up becomes so great that the energy is released, which creates a shock wave - an earthquake.</p> <p>if an earthquake is beneath the ocean it can create a series of huge waves, called a tsunami.</p> <p>there are thousands of earthquakes across the world each day.</p> <p>give examples of occasions when tsunami's have occurred e.g. Sri-Lanka (2004) and Thailand (2004).</p> <p>give examples as to the type of damage which can be caused to human and physical features in these places, peoples, lives, wildlife and habitats and economy.</p> <p>an earthquake under the sea is known as a Tsunami.</p> <p>earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale.</p>	<p>represent different features on a map</p> <p>A grid can help us plot features on a map.</p> <p>What to include in a settlement.</p>	<p>The Alpine region has a strong cultural identity and its traditional culture of farming, cheesemaking, and woodworking still exists in Alpine villages.</p> <p>The tourism industry has been growing since the 20th century.</p> <p>While the region is home to 14 million people, it has 120 million annual visitors.</p> <p>Where masses of snow rushes uncontrollably down a mountain this is called an avalanche and endanger Alpine communities.</p> <p>The air, auto and rail transportation links have been significantly improved to aid the tourist industry.</p> <p>Snowdon is in a National Park (Snowdonia).</p> <p>Over 600,000 people climb it every year.</p> <p>Home to many mountain farms and a vibrant community.</p> <p>Snowdon was formed over millions of years by tremendous geological forces.</p>	<p>South America is the fourth largest continent in size.</p> <p>There are 12 countries in South America and its mostly in the southern hemisphere.</p> <p>It has a population of around 433 million We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians.</p> <p>They run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude.</p> <p>There are 24 time zones.</p> <p>There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich.</p> <p>some landmarks include: Golden Gate</p>
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	<p>the higher the number on the scale, the more serious the damage.</p>		<p>bridge, Mount Rushmore, Grand Canyon, Statue of Liberty, Niagara Falls, Yellowstone National Park. That some landmarks include: Machu Pichu, Christ the Redeemer statue, Galapagos islands, Amazon Rainforest, Easter islands, Angel Falls.</p>
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V o c a b ul a ry	<p>Crust, mantel, outer core and the inner core, layers, earth, solid, rocky, crumbly, thin, moving.</p> <p>Tectonic plates, convergent, divergent, transform, movement, constant, tremor, volcano, earthquake,</p> <p>Pressure, cavity, chamber, mouth, funnel, magma, lava, eruption ash cloud, extinct, active, dormant, cool, harden, layers,</p> <p>Ring of Fire, fertile, problems, reasons, minerals, mining, tourism, habitats, advantages, geothermic energy, employment</p> <p>energy, force, power, movement, travel,</p> <p>damage, Sri Lanka, railway, community, effect, results, new developments. under the sea, Japanese, harbour wave.</p>	<p>Settlement, location, live, work, population, large, small, vary, map symbols, size, Grantham, Anglo-Saxon, growth, village, town, 'ham', industry, employment, opportunities, trade, development, growth, potential</p> <p>Junction, links, routes, opportunities, population, transport, access</p> <p>Reference, grid, settlement, map, transport, routes, links, figures, across, up, symbols, locate, find, nearest</p> <p>Settlement, symbol, map, grid, locate, find, plot.</p>	<p>range, crag, ridge, peak, tectonic plate, fold, slope, high, tectonic plates, collide, volcanic</p> <p>Altitude, pressure, sickness, height, cooler, climate, weather, thinner, biome, coniferous, alpine, deciduous,</p> <p>Snowdon, Scafell Pike, Ben Nevis, peak, ridge, cirque, plateau, height, weathered, tourism, impact, community, advantages, disadvantages</p> <p>Europe, dense, population, country, species, varieties, climate, habitat</p> <p>Alpine, tourism, pros, cons, advantages, transport, employment, opportunities, avalanche, dangers, risks</p> <p>tourism, pros, cons, advantages, same, different.</p>	<p>Sustainability, environment, resources, habitats, pollution, waste, climate, purpose, urban rural, agricultural, brownfield, greenfield, development</p> <p>Planning, application, submit, agency, habitat, erosion, flooding, conservation, protect, demand, supply, effect, permission</p> <p>housing, supply, demand, sources, arguments, evidence, for, against, advantages, disadvantages, north, America, south America country, states, continents, hemisphere, population</p> <p>Globe, time zone, Meridien, latitude, Prime</p> <p>Landmark, feature, equator, climate.</p>
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Tourism	Year 2					
	Beside the Seaside					

