



Geography Skills, Knowledge and Vocabulary

	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Key Vocabulary	Hindley Wigan England The World Map Seasons Changes Similarities Differences	Human/physical features Natural and man-made Map, globe, atlas Aerial view Bird's eye view Fieldwork Directional language – left, right, near, far Town, city, village local Hindley, Wigan Landmark North, East, South, West Map Fieldwork Seasons United Kingdom – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	Atlas, globe, map, world map Human/physical features Arctic Ocean Southern Ocean Indian Ocean Atlantic Ocean Pacific Ocean Compass Continents Equator North Pole South Pole Climate/weather Environment Habitat Landscape Four points of the compass – N, E, S, W	Ordnance survey Topography, Contour lines Elevation Human/physical features Geographical features Locality Physical landscape Climate Settlements Eight points of the compass - N, E, S, W, NE, SE, NW, SW	Northern/southern hemisphere Europe/European Landforms Landlocked Coastal Population England North West Capital city Continent Eight points of a compass Four figure grid reference Highlands/lowlands Alpine Economy Tourism Water cycle vocabulary (see knowledge organiser)	Equator Northern/Southern hemisphere Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Lines of longitude and latitude Prime/Greenwich Meridian Time zones Climate zone Tropical Arid Temperate Polar Aquatic Biomes Ecosystem Conservation Preservation Deforestation Sustainable Eight points of a compass Four and six figure grid reference	Seven summits UK highest peaks Topography Tectonic plates Seismometer Epicentre Richter scale Oceanic and continental plates Infrastructure Economic Agriculture Fault lines Magnitude Land mass Eight points of a compass six figure grid reference



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Human and Physical Geography	<p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p>	<p>To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: forest, mountain, sea, ocean, river, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>To use key human features, including: famous landmarks, home, house and village.</p>	<p>To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>To 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.</p> <p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography linked to the regions taught.</p> <p>To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.</p>	<p>To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including the water cycle and rivers.</p> <p>To use human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p>	<p>To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>To use human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and the distribution of natural resources within South America. The distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;</p> <p><i>Measure rainfall</i></p>	<p>Use simple locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right) to describe features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use/construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography our local area focusing on homes and houses.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of Hindley J&I and its grounds. Identify the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.</p> <p><i>Local building count.</i></p>	<p>Use a world map, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use a world map, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans studied within the year.</p> <p>To use simple compass direction (North, South, East and West) and continue to use locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right) to describe features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features; devise a simple map; and use/construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p><i>Weather patterns over the year.</i></p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate counties and describe features studied within the year.</p> <p>Introduce and use the eight points of a compass, symbols and keys to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and its regions.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features in the Lake District.</p> <p><i>Carry out surveys on why people visit Grasmere and compare with reasons people visit Hindley.</i></p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied within the year.</p> <p>Continue to use the eight points of a compass. To use four-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge within areas studied.</p> <p>River study - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p><i>Borsdane Brook – measure and record depth, flow</i></p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied within the year. Use the eight points of a compass.</p> <p>To continue to use four-figure grid references and introduce six-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge within areas studied.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied within the year.</p> <p>Continue to use the eight points of a compass. To continue to use six-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p>



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Locational knowledge	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;	Develop knowledge about their locality (Hindley, Wigan). To name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	To name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans.	To name and locate counties and major cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions (East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, South West, West Midlands, East of England, North West, London, and the South East) To identify their 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.	To locate countries using maps. Focus on Europe (including Russia) concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. To identify the position and significance of the Equator and the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.	To locate the world's countries using maps. Focus on South America, concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. To identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. To identify and develop understanding of the position and significance of latitude and longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	To locate the world's countries using maps. Focus on North America, concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
Place knowledge	Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.	To understand geographical features through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Hindley).	To understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area (our locality) of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the North West region.	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (Italy).	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of South America.	To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of North America.