



<p><b>KS1 - Cycle B Topic:</b></p> <p><b>What is it like here? (local study)</b></p> <p>Autumn 2</p>	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can locate the school on an aerial photograph	<p>To develop knowledge of the location of significant places around school</p> <p>Use fieldwork skills to study immediate surroundings and the classroom environment</p> <p>To understand and develop a sense of place in relation to home and school</p> <p>To use and know how to follow simple directional language</p>	<p><b>Understand where we live through local geography</b></p> <p><b>Use basic maps and atlases accurately</b></p> <p><b>Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings</b></p> <p><b>Know the difference between human and physical geography</b></p> <p>Know major countries and cities</p> <p>Draw a simple map using a key to locate significant features of the local area</p> <p>Use aerial photos</p>	<p>aerial photograph</p> <p>aerial view</p> <p>city</p> <p>country</p> <p>land</p> <p>location</p> <p>sea</p> <p>town</p> <p>village</p>



	<p>Lesson 2: I can create a map of the classroom</p>	<p>To know how to get to school using simple routes and maps</p>	<p>Understand where we live through local geography Use basic maps and atlases accurately</p>	<p>atlas country directional language distance features globe</p>
		<p>To know different types of maps and be able to explain key features of maps</p> <p>To draw a simple map of the immediate environment</p> <p>To know the 4 compass points and use these as part of directional language</p>	<p>Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings Know the difference between human and physical geography Know major countries and cities Draw a simple map using a key to locate significant features of the local area Use aerial photos</p>	<p>map place symbol</p>



	<p>Lesson 3: I can locate key features of the playground</p>		<p>Understand where we live through local geography          Use basic maps and atlases accurately          Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings          Know the difference between human and physical geography          Draw a simple map using a key to locate</p>	<p>country directional language features key locate map north symbol</p>
			<p>significant features of the local area Use aerial photos</p>	



	<p>Lesson 4: I can draw a simple map</p>	<p>Understand where we live through local geography          Use basic maps and atlases accurately          Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings          Know the difference between human and physical geography          Draw a simple map using a key to locate significant features of the local area          Use aerial photos</p>	<p>directional language features          key map          north symbol</p>
	<p>Lesson 5: I can investigate how we feel about our playground</p>	<p>Understand where we live through local geography          Use basic maps and atlases accurately          Know the difference between human and physical geography</p>	<p>map survey          questionnaire</p>



			Draw a simple map using a key to locate significant features of the local area Use aerial photos	
	Lesson 6: I can create a map design to improve our playground		<p>Understand where we live through local geography</p> <p>Use basic maps and atlases accurately</p> <p>Know the difference between human and physical geography</p> <p>Draw a simple map using a key to locate significant features of the local area Use aerial photos</p>	improve map questionnaire survey

KS1 - Cycle B	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can locate the four countries in the UK	To know the four seasons	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the	map atlas location locate



<p><b>Topic: Four Seasons</b> Summer 1</p>			<p>United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 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.</p>	<p>land country continent</p>
	Lesson 2: I can identify seasonal changes in the UK	<p>To understand the different types of weather and how these link to seasonal changes</p>	<p>Use basic geographical language to refer to:</p>	<p>season climate weather map locate</p>
	Lesson 3: I can identify 4 compass directions	<p>Make and record observations about the weather</p>	<p>key physical features, including: season and weather.</p>	<p>location locate direction compass</p>
	Lesson 4: I can investigate daily weather patterns	<p>To collect and record simple data about weather linked to the local area</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>rain gauge thermometer temperature weather season weather vane</p>
	Lesson 5: I can identify daily weather patterns in the UK	<p>To know how seasons change across the UK, which months are included in each season</p>		<p>map atlas location locate capital city direction</p>
		<p>To know how the length of day changes in relation to the season</p>		



			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.	compass weather season
	Lesson 6: I can understand how weather changes with each season			locate capital city season climate weather

KS1 -	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
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Cycle B Topic: Hot	Lesson 1: I can name and locate the 7 continents	To know the location of different hot and cold places around the world	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify [...] the location of hot and cold areas of	continent country map locate land sea
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<h1>and Cold Places</h1> <p>Summer 2</p>		<p>Use an atlas to locate and use the world map to identify hot and cold locations</p>	<p>the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. 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 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 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</p>	<p>ocean globe</p>
	<p>Lesson 2: I can locate the North and South Poles</p>	<p>To use maps to show where hot and cold places are in relation to the Equator and the North and South Pole</p> <p>To use atlases to know and understand the different climate zones of the world and be able to identify which climate zone Europe and UK are in</p>	<p>locate</p> <p>arid climate compass continent desert ice sheet land locate location map ocean pack ice weather</p>	
	<p>Lesson 3: I can locate the Equator on a map</p>	<p>To identify major countries and cities in each climate zone and</p>	<p>map locate continent ocean land desert savannah vegetation grasslands rainforest climate</p>	





Lesson 4: I can compare the UK to Kenya
Lesson 5: I can investigate local weather conditions

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. 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	weather tropical polar Equator
	human feature physical feature locate continent ocean Equator savannah vegetation grasslands urban rural arid
	climate weather temperate tropical polar mild rain gauge thermometer temperature



Lesson 6: I can identify key features of hot and cold places

climate  
weather  
tropical  
polar  
temperate  
pack ice  
ice sheet  
arid  
land  
desert  
savannah  
vegetation  
grasslands

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	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
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**LKS2 -  
Cycle A  
Topic: Why  
do people  
live near  
volcanoes?**

Autumn 2

<p>Lesson 1: I can name and describe the layers of the Earth</p>	<p>describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p>	<p><b>Understand where we live through local geography</b> <b>Use basic maps and atlases accurately</b> <b>Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings</b> <b>Locate and name all 7 continents of the world and 5 oceans</b> <b>Know the difference between human and physical geography and how they have changed over time</b> <b>Know countries, major cities and their environmental regions</b></p>	<p>inner core outer core mantle crust magma tectonic plate</p>
<p>Lesson 2: I can explain how and where mountains are formed</p>	<p>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,</p>	<p><b>Understand where we live through local geography</b> <b>Use basic maps and atlases accurately</b> <b>Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings</b> <b>Locate and name all 7 continents of the world and 5 oceans</b> <b>Know the difference between human and physical geography and how they have changed over time</b> <b>Know countries, major cities and their environmental regions</b></p>	<p>tectonic plate plate boundary fold mountain fault-block mountain volcanic mountain atlas</p>



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>countries and major cities describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Know major countries and cities Draw maps using a key to locate significant features of the local area Use aerial photos Know all points of the compass and use to describe position and direction</p>	
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 3: I can explain why volcanoes happen and where they occur

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

composite volcano  
shield volcano  
magma chamber vent  
pyroclastic flow active  
volcano dormant  
volcano extinct  
volcano



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>characteristics, countries and major cities describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 4: I can recognize the positive and negative effects of living near a volcano

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,

negative effects  
positive effects fertile soil  
climate change volcanic springs geothermal energy index



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate</p>		
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		countries and describe features studied		
	Lesson 5: I can explain what earthquakes are and where they occur	describe and understand key aspects of: 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		earthquake tsunami fault line epicentre seismic waves focus



	Lesson 6: I can observe and record the location of rocks around the school building and discuss findings	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied		natural rock man-made rock igneous rock sedimentary rock metamorphic rock
		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.		
	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary



**LKS2 -  
Cycle A  
Topic: Why  
are  
rainforests  
important  
to us?**

Spring 2

<p>Lesson 1: I can describe and give examples of biomes and find the location and some features of the Amazon rainforest</p>	<p>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</p>	<p><b>Understand where we live through local geography</b>  <b>Use maps and atlases accurately</b>  <b>Locate and name all 7 continents of the world and 5 oceans</b>  <b>Know the difference between human and physical geography and</b></p>	<p>biome Equator Tropic of Capricorn Tropic of Cancer lines of latitude</p>
<p>Lesson 2: I can describe the characteristics of each layer of a tropical rainforest</p>			<p>buttress roots lianas vegetation vegetation belts forest floor understory layer</p>



		<p>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)' 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' describe and understand key aspects of:</p>	<p><b>how they have changed over time</b> <b>Know countries, major cities and their environmental regions</b> Know major countries and cities</p>	<p>canopy layer emergent layer</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle' use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied'		
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<p>Lesson 3: I can understand the lives of indigenous people living in the Amazon rainforest</p>	<p>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.'</p> <p>understand geographical similarities</p>		<p>deforestation community indigenous peoples</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>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 geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trading links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.’</p>		
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	<p>Lesson 4: I can describe why tropical rainforests are important and understand threats to the Amazon</p>	<p>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.'</p>		<p>drought greenhouse gas global warming logging mining</p>
		<p>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trading links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water'</p>		
	<p>Lesson 5: I can understand how local woodland is used using a variety of data collection methods</p>	<p>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical</p>		<p>method risk route questionnaire enquiry data</p>





## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 6: I can analyse and present findings on how local woodland is used

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.' understand geographical similarities and differences through

analyse present  
summarise  
interpret quote



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>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.'</p> <p>describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trading links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the</p>		
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		human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
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LKS2 - Cycle A Topic: Are all settlements the same?	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can describe different types of settlements	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features	Understand where we live through local geography Use basic maps and atlases accurately Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings Locate	settlement land use capital city linear nucleated dispersed urban rural



(rural v  
urban)

Summer 2

Lesson 2: I can identify human and physical features in the local area

(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

and name all 7 continents of the world and 5 oceans Know the difference between human and physical geography and

agricultural land  
commercial land  
county legend  
recreational  
land residential  
land  
transportation



<p>(local v New Delhi)</p>	<p>Lesson 3: I can discuss why human and physical features are in particular locations</p>	<p>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. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure 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,</p>	<p>how they have changed over time  <b>Know countries, major cities and their environmental regions</b>          Know major countries and cities          Draw maps using a key to locate significant features of the local area          Use aerial photos          Know all points of the compass and use to describe position and direction</p>	<p>agricultural land          commercial land          landmark place of worship          recreational land          residential land          transport</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		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.		
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Lesson 4: I can describe how land in the local area has changed

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. Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity

compare  
human features  
local  
physical features  
population region



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
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Lesson 5: I can identify land use in New Delhi

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.  
Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and

country border  
facilities  
human feature  
index  
memorial  
metro  
monument  
physical feature



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 6: I can compare land use in 2 different locations

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America,

compare differences similarities unique



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of</p>		
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		natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.		
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<p><b>UKS2 - Cycle A</b></p> <p><b>Topic: Life in the Alps – Innsbruk</b></p> <p>Autumn 2</p>	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can locate the Alps on a map	<p>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</p> <p>identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and</p>	<p><b>Understand where we live through local geography</b></p> <p><b>Use basic maps and atlases accurately</b></p> <p><b>Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings</b></p> <p><b>Locate and name all 7 continents of the world and 5 oceans</b></p> <p><b>Know the difference between human and physical geography and how they have changed over time</b></p> <p><b>Know countries, major cities and their environmental regions</b></p>	<p>atlas</p> <p>mountain range</p> <p>fold</p> <p>mountain</p> <p>longitude</p> <p>latitude</p> <p>hemisphere</p>



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)'. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied'.</p>	<p>Know, understand and use latitude, longitude and equator when describe country and city locations Know different time zones across the world and how they affect world climates Know major countries and cities</p>	
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	<p>Lesson 2: I can locate key physical and human characteristics of the Alps</p>	<p>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 describe and understand key aspects of:</p>	<p>Draw maps using a key to locate significant features of the local area Use aerial photos Know all points of the compass and use to describe position and direction Observe, measure and record key features through map sketching to denote changes to a landscape over time Understand and debate how atmosphere and</p>	<p>climate land height sea level human feature physical feature glacier mountain climate temperate forest temperate coniferous trees deciduous trees</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>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'. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied'.</p>	<p>climate changes affect the landscape</p>	
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 3: I can describe the physical and human features of the Alpine region

describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography,

scale  
climate  
vegetation  
population  
leisure



		<p>including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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'</li></ul> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and</p>		<p>human feature physical feature tourist tourism temperate deciduous forest</p>
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		digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied'		
	Lesson 4: I can investigate what there is to do in the local area using data collection	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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.		recreational land use tourist tourism OS map method risk route questionnaire enquiry data



## Geography LTP

2023/24

	Lesson 5: I can understand similarities and differences between the local area and the Alpine region	understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a		tourist tourism vegetation climate population leisure
		European country, and a region within North or South America'.		temperate deciduous forest temperate mountain climate



	<p>Lesson 6: I can understand the human and physical features of the Alps</p>	<p>describe and understand key aspects of:          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’.</p>		<p>tourist          tourism          leisure          climate          climate change          human feature          physical feature</p>
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	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
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UKS2 -  
 Cycle A  
 Topic: Why  
 do  
 populations  
 change?  
 (Britain  
 focus, local  
 comparison  
 s)  
 Spring 2

<p>Lesson 1: I can understand the distribution and change of the global population</p>	<p>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          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</p>	<p>Understand where we live through local geography          Use basic maps and atlases accurately          Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings          Locate and name all 7 continents of the world and 5 oceans          Know the difference between human and physical geography and how they have changed over time          Know countries, major cities and their environmental regions          Know, understand and use latitude, longitude and equator when</p>	<p>population densely populated sparsely populated population density population distribution</p>
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		<p>zones (including day and night) describe and understand key aspects of: 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>describe country and city locations Know different time zones across the world and how they affect world climates Know major countries and cities Draw maps using a key to locate significant features of the local area Use aerial photos Know all points of the compass and use to describe position and direction Observe, measure and record key features through map sketching</p>	
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	<p>Lesson 2: I can define birth and death rates describe why they change</p>	<p>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their</p>	<p>to denote changes to a landscape over time Understand and debate how atmosphere and climate changes affect the landscape</p>	<p>cartogram birth rate death rate natural increase or decrease population densely populated</p>
		<p>environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics,</p>		<p>sparsely populated population density population distribution</p>





Lesson 3: I can recognize the push pull factors influencing immigration

countries, and major cities  
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 describe and understand key aspects of:  
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

involuntary migration  
migrants  
pull factors  
push factors  
refugee  
voluntary



## Geography LTP

2023/24

	Lesson 4: I can begin to understand the impact climate change can have on global warming	name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical		region climate climate change fossil fuels greenhouse gases deforestation
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<p>Lesson 5: I can collect data showing how population impacts the amount of traffic and litter in an area</p>	<p>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 describe and understand key aspects of:          physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle          human geography, including: types of</p>		<p>impact          quantitative          qualitative air pollution          noise pollution          Likert scale</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure 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</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
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<p>Lesson 6: I can write a report on the fieldwork process, analyze findings and make suggestions to improve a situation</p>	<p>describe and understand key aspects of: 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key</p>		<p>digital technologies conclusions improvements</p>
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		(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		
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UKS2 - Cycle A Topic: Why do oceans	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can explain the importance of oceans	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America,	Understand where we live through local geography Use basic maps and atlases accurately	water cycle ocean current habitat renewable energy buffer natural disaster



## Geography LTP

2023/24





<p>matter? (Great Barrier Reef/Pollution) Summer 2</p>		<p>concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>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 use</p> <p>maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate</p>	<p>Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings</p> <p>Locate and name all 7 continents of the world and 5 oceans</p> <p>Know the difference between human and physical geography and how they have changed over time</p> <p>Know countries, major cities and their environmental regions</p> <p>Know, understand and use latitude, longitude and equator when describe country and city locations</p> <p>Know different time zones across the world and how they affect world climates</p> <p>Know major countries and cities</p>	
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# Geography LTP

2023/24

		countries and describe features studied		
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	<p>Lesson 2: I can locate and describe the significance of the Great Barrier Reef</p>	<p>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</p> <p>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Draw maps using a key to locate significant features of the local area</p> <p>Use aerial photos Know all points of the compass and use to describe position and direction</p> <p>Observe, measure and record key features through map sketching to denote changes to a landscape over time</p> <p>Understand and debate how atmosphere and climate changes affect the landscape</p>	<p>threat coral reef coral bleaching marine species dependent erosion geology ecology</p>
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	<p>Lesson 3: I can explain the impact of humans on coral reefs and oceans</p>	<p>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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>		<p>biodegradable microplastics thematic map atmosphere acidification overfishing decompose human footprint</p>
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	Lesson 4: I can understand ways to keep our oceans healthy and begin	physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes		fieldwork Marine Protected Area ecosystem environment data collection
	planning a fieldwork enquiry	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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied		single-use plastic re-purpose



## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 5: I can collect data on the types of litter polluting a marine environment

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

plastic pollution  
sketch map  
sample aerial map disposable evidence



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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.</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 6: I can present, analyze and evaluate data collected

name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical

digital map policy





## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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.</p>		
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<p><b>KS1 - Cycle A Topic: Shanghai (China study)</b> Autumn 2</p>	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can recognise human and physical features.	Use basic geographical language 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.	<p><b>Understand where we live through local geography</b></p> <p><b>Use basic maps and atlases accurately</b></p> <p><b>Observe seasonal changes firsthand and record findings</b></p> <p><b>Know the difference between human and physical geography</b></p> <p>Know major countries and cities</p> <p>Draw a simple map using a key to locate</p>	directional language harbour human feature physical feature
	Lesson 2: I can draw a sketch map.	Use basic geographical language to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley,	<p>significant features of the local area</p> <p>Use aerial photos</p>	city compass human feature key map north physical feature symbol



		<p>vegetation, season and weather;</p> <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>town village</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

	Lesson 3: I can name and locate some	Name and locate the world's seven		atlas continent
	continents on a world map	continents and five oceans.		country land map ocean



Lesson 4: I can identify human and physical features of a nonEuropean country.

Use basic geographical language 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.

city continent  
country desert  
human feature  
physical feature  
town  
village



	Lesson 5: I can describe what it is like in Shanghai.			city human feature metro physical feature port skyscraper transport weather
	Lesson 6: I can compare Shanghai to a small area of the UK			city different human feature physical feature similar
	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary



# KS1 - Cycle A Topic: Why is our world wonderful?

Summer 1

<p>Lesson 1: I can identify geographical characteristics of the UK</p>	<p>name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather;</p>	<p>location locate human feature physical feature landmark country capital city aerial photograph</p>
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			<p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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			<p>Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.</p>	
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map		
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	<p>Lesson 2: I can locate some of the world's most amazing places</p>	<p>name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>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>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify</p>		<p>location locate human feature physical feature landmark country continent aerial photograph</p>
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		<p>the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>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.</p>		
	<p>Lesson 3: I know the names of the 5 oceans and locate them on a map</p>	<p>name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>		<p>location locate country continent land ocean sea lake river aerial photograph</p>



	Lesson 4: I can understand how to draw human and	use basic geographical language to refer to:		map OS map sketch map
	physical features on a sketch map	<p>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>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.</p>		<p>symbol key scale directional language locate north human feature</p>



## Geography LTP

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	Lesson 5: I can investigate local habitats and record findings	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

habitat vegetation sketch map sample data collection tally chart fieldwork



	<p>Lesson 6: I can understand how to present findings in a bar chart</p>	<p>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>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</p>		<p>habitat vegetation sample data collection tally chart bar chart fieldwork</p>
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<p>KS1 -</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives:</p>	<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
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<p>Cycle A Topic: Seaside/Cos tal living (wider local study) Summer 2</p>	<p>Lesson 1: I can locate the seas and oceans surrounding the UK</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 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.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 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.</p>	<p>capital city country island locate location ocean sea</p>
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<p>Lesson 2: I can explain what the coast is</p>	<p>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>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as</p>	<p>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>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.</p> <p>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>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills</p>	<p>cliff coast coastline island ocean sand dunes sea</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

			to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	
		well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.		



<p>Lesson 3: I can identify the physical features of the coast</p>	<p>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>Lesson 4: I can identify human features of the coast</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>arch bay cliff coast coastline island mudflat ocean</p>
<p>aquarium harbour human feature physical feature pier tourist</p>



	<p>Lesson 5: I can investigate how people use the local coast</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 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.</p>		<p>city data collection fieldwork human feature tally chart town village</p>
	<p>Lesson 6: I can present findings on how people use the local coast</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>data collection fieldwork human feature pictogram tally chart</p>



## Geography LTP

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	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
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**LKS2 - Cycle B Topic:**  
**Where does our food come from?**  
**Autumn 2**

<p>Lesson 1: I can explain the impact of food choices on the environment</p>	<p>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)          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.</p>	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>food miles          import          distribution          produce waste          consume          fertiliser</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe and understand key aspects of:</li><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Locate the world's countries,</li></ul>	
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			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li></ul>	
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# Geography LTP

2023/24

		digital technologies.	
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: 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</p>		
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## Geography LTP

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<p>Lesson 2: I can understand the importance of trading responsibly</p>	<p>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,</p>		<p>trade product sustainability cooperative responsible trade benefit drawback export</p>
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Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>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) Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p>		grant
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		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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied		
	Lesson 3: I can describe the journey of cocoa bean	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		transport packaging process source



## Geography LTP

2023/24

	Lesson 4: I can map and calculate the distance food has travelled	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe		carbon footprint seasonal food scale bar
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		<p>(including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate</p>		<p>air freight greenhouse approximate investigate interview</p>
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>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.</p>		
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	<p>Lesson 5: I can design and use collection data methods to find out where food comes from</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of</p>		<p>quantitative qualitative advantages disadvantages greengrocer</p>
		<p>settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Pupils should be taught to: 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.</p>		<p>butcher bakery food bank allotment</p>



	<p>Lesson 6: I can discuss the advantages and disadvantages of buying both locally and imported foods</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links,</p>	<p>sample size reliability limitations closed question open-ended question pesticides</p>
		<p>and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Pupils should be taught to: 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.</p>	



<p>LKS2 - Cycle B Topic: Who lives in</p>	<p>Lesson Objectives:</p>	<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
	<p>Lesson 1: I can understand the position of and significance of lines of latitude</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern</p>	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>lines of latitude lines of longitude hemisphere climate climate zone</p>



			<p>and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Identify the position and significance of</li></ul>	
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			<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Physical geography, including: climate</li></ul>	
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			<p>zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>	
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<p>Antarctica? (Shackleton ) Spring 2</p>		<p>Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Pupils should be taught to: describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Pupils should be taught to: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate</p>		
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# Geography LTP

2023/24

		countries and describe features studied		
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	<p>Lesson 2: I can describe the location and physical features of Antarctica</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local</p>	
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# Geography LTP

2023/24

			<p>area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	
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Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>zones (including day and night) Pupils should be taught to: 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 Pupils should be taught to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Pupils should be taught to: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

Lesson 3: I can describe human features of Antarctica

Pupils should be taught to:  
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,



		<p>countries, and major cities</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>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</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>Pupils should be taught to describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>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</p>		
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Lesson 4: I can use 4 figure grid reference to plot Shackleton's route through Antarctica

Pupils should be taught to:  
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





		<p>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)</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

	<p>Lesson 5: I can plan a simple route on a map using compass points</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills,</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources</p>		
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## Geography LTP

2023/24



## Geography LTP

2023/24

		<p>including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure 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</p>		
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		sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
	Lesson 6: I can follow instructions involving compass points and map a simple route	Pupils should be taught to: use the eight points of a compass, four and sixfigure 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		



<p><b>LKS2 - Cycle B</b></p> <p><b>Topic: What are rivers and how are they used? (link to water cycle)</b></p> <p>Summer 2</p>	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can describe the stages of the water cycle.	Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li> </ul>		condensation evaporation groundwater percolation precipitation transpiration water cycle
	Lesson 2: I can name the features of a river.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills,		delta estuary floodplain meander oxbow lake river mouth source tributary valley





	<p>mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li> </ul>		waterfall
Lesson 3: I can locate rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North</li> </ul>		locate key mountainous represent tributary



	<p>and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li></ul>		
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	<p>understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li> </ul> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
Lesson 4: I can describe how rivers are important	Name and locate counties and cities of the		flooding habitat



<p>to the natural environment.</p>	<p>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. Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li><li>• human geography,</li></ul>		<p>irrigation leisure pollution renewable energy supply</p>
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	<p>including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>		
<p>Lesson 5: I can complete fieldwork</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>compass direction grid square human feature local physical feature route</p>



	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Use maps, atlases, globes</li></ul>		
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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.



	<p>Lesson 6: I can collect data on local rivers.</p>	<p>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. Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li></ul>		<p>environmental quality Likert scale locality</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</li><li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use</li></ul>		
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		<p>of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>		
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<p><b>UKS2 - Cycle B</b></p>	<p>Lesson Objectives:</p>	<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
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<p>Lesson 1: I can describe the climate of hot desert biomes.</p>	<p>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). Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li> </ul>		<p>arid biome climate desert rainfall vegetation weather</p>
<p>Lesson 2: I can locate and identify features of the Mojave Desert.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of</li> </ul>		<p>airstrip barren national park nature reserve sparse</p>



	<p>Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of</p>		<p>tourist attraction</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li><li>• human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,</li></ul>		
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	<p>food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
<p>Lesson 3: I can identify physical features of a desert.</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>mesa mushroom rock natural arch salt flat sand dune</p>



		vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	
Lesson 4: I can identify how land use changes over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere,</li> </ul>		lines of longitude military mining Prime Meridian ranching recreational land renewable energy time zone



		<p>Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
	Lesson 5: I can describe the threats	Locate the world's countries, using maps to		agriculture desertification





<p>Topic: Who lives in the desert? (human exploration and existence) Autumn 2</p>	<p>facing desert environments.</p>	<p>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. Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li><li>• human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,</li></ul>		<p>drought flash flood irrigation</p>
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		food, minerals and water.		
	Lesson 6: I can compare similarities and differences between physical environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including</li> </ul>		climate comparison difference land use settlement similarity



		<p>hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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).</li></ul> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical</p>		
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		<p>geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle;</li><li>• human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,</li></ul>		
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		<p>food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
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<p><b>UKS2 - Cycle B Topic: Where does</b></p>	<p>Lesson Objectives:</p>	<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
	<p>Lesson 1: I know why energy sources are important</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>energy source coal natural gas crude oil hydropower wind power solar power nuclear power biofuel</p>



	<p>characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>		<p>renewable non-renewable</p>
<p>Lesson 2: I can understand the benefits and drawbacks of different energy sources</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>human geography, including: types</li> </ul>		<p>emissions landscape dam ocean tide regenerate fossil fuel</p>



		<p>of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>		
<p>energy come from? Spring 2</p>	<p>Lesson 3: I can understand how a settlement has grown around an energy source</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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,</li> </ul>		<p>reliable Prime Meridian time zone replenished consumption producer headquarters</p>



		<p>countries, and major cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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).</li></ul> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• human geography,</li></ul>		
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		<p>including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		
Lesson 4: I know how energy sources are distributed in an area	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			six-figure grid references offshore onshore



	<p>rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 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. Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources</li></ul>		
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	<p>including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>		
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<p>Lesson 5: I can explain reasons for choosing an energy source</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>		<p>urban planner considerations annotate</p>
<p>Lesson 6: I can collect and present data on where to position a solar panel on the school grounds</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>contour lines justify sea level</p>



	graphs, and digital technologies.		
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<b>UKS2 - Cycle B</b> <b>Topic:</b> <b>Environmental field work study in local area (impact focus)</b> Summer 2	Lesson Objectives:	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge (progression poster links)	Key Vocabulary
	Lesson 1: I can explore changes and issues in my local area.	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. Describe and understand key aspects of:		region enquiry issue viewpoint



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>		
Lesson 2: I can design a data collection method.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom,		data data collection methods justify



	<p>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. Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy,</li></ul>		subjective
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	<p>food, minerals and water.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Lesson 3: I can plan a route for fieldwork.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>		city plot risk route
Lesson 4: I can collect data.			data collection methods enquiry issue risk





- 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.



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|--|---|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe and understand key aspects of:</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</li><li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure</li></ul> |  |  |
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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.



<p>Lesson 5: I can examine data for a conclusion.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</li></ul>		<p>analyse audience impact improvement recommendation</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
	Lesson 6: I can present my findings.	Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the</li> </ul>		audience evidence improvement presenting process



distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

- 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.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
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EYFS	Communication and Language	Personal, Social, Emotional Development	Understanding the World
Seasonal Change Summer 1	Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.	To be able to set and work towards simple goals. Be confident in trying new activities and show independence, perseverance and resilience in the face of a challenge.	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction and
Harvest Autumn 2	Offer explanations for why things might happen.		



<p><b>Growing</b> Autumn 1</p>			
<p><b>Rock Pools</b> Spring 1</p>		<p>Work cooperatively with others. Show sensitivity to their own and other's needs.</p>	<p>where appropriate maps. Explore the natural world around them and make observations. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments.</p>
			<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p>