



Burford Primary School: Geography - Curriculum sequence and progression of skills

 <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Vocabulary</p>	<p>EYFS People, Culture and Communities</p> <p>Me & My Community: community, group of people, family, school, local, environment, describe Big Wide World: world, climate, weather, habitat, UK, compare, same, different, environment, planet Earth, globe, map, seas, oceans, land, desert, forest, mountain, plant, river, savannah, travel, transport On the Beach: beach, sea, seashore, sandy, pebbly, rocky, rock pool, tide, ocean, sea, Earth, ocean Winter Wonderland: seasons - winter,</p>	<p>Lower School Vocabulary</p> <p>Bright Lights Big City: map, symbols, atlas, globe, locality, human, physical, features, environment, land, sea, location, seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter, weather, weather patterns, UK: England, Scotland, Wales, N Ireland, capital cities: London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, length of day, settlement, town, cities, villages, urban, similarities, differences, transport, climate, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, natural, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, man-made, landscape, London landmarks and monuments: Royal Albert Hall, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Monument to the Great Fire of London, positional language: behind, next to, in front of, directional language: left, right, straight ahead, turn, Coastline: physical coastline features: headlands, coves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks, sand dunes, human coastline features: hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops, cafes, Whittby, erosion, tourism, recreation, business, industry, pleasure, Saltwick Nab, rock, sand, soil, waves, flood, rivers, rainfall, islands, coastline, monument: Eiffel Tower, natural landscape: Great Barrier Reef, vertical, oblique, cardinal compass points: North, South, East, West, oceans: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern, seas: Black, Red, Caspian, UK seas: Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish & North Sea, continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, South America Street Detectives: environment, tables, harts, pictograms, observe, measure, identify, classify, record, changes over time, erosion, human activity, house building, litter, amenities, maps, symbols, key, human and physical features, aerial photos: oblique, vertical, man-made, castles, towers, shops, schools, hospital, bridges, tunnels, monuments, airports, roads, leisure, industry, travel, recreation, agriculture, residential, commercial Rio de Vida: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, capital city, UK, settlement, town, urban, homes, shops, roads, offices, human features, landmarks, factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours, monuments, landscape, location, positional language: behind, next to, in front of, directional language: left, right, straight ahead, turn Our Wonderful World: fieldwork, data, measure, aerial photo, perspective, natural environment: woodlands, hedgerows, meadows, protect, preserve, human action cutting, chopping, littering, dispose, recycle, waste, settlement, place, similarities & differences, size, amenities, transport, location, weather, climate, equator, hot, cold, UK countries: England, Scotland, Wales, N Ireland, capital cities: London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, towns, villages, continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, oceans: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern, physical features: beach, cliff coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, positional language: behind, next to, in front of, directional language: left, right, straight ahead, turn, cardinal compass points: North, South, East, West Land Ahoy! observe, data collection, fieldwork, maps, symbols, key, human and physical features, equator, North & South poles, globe, Northern & Southern hemispheres, oceans, continents, monuments, natural landscapes, size, location, position, change over time, weather, UK countries and major cities, language, currency, aerial photos: vertical, oblique, cardinal compass points: North, South, East, West</p>	
	<p>EYFS Learning</p>	<p>Lower School Learning</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">National Curriculum</p>	<p>Nursery: Notice differences between people, develop positive attitudes to this. Think about our families. Notice differences between people, develop positive attitudes to this. Think about our families and how people celebrate in different ways. Learn about local area talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</p> <p>Reception: Notice differences between people, develop positive attitudes to this. Describe our immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on experiences and what we read in class. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.</p>	<p>Locational knowledge Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Place knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Human and physical geography Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features & key human features Geographical skills and fieldwork Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions and locational and simple directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	
	<p>Me & My Community: We should care for the environment eg rubbish needs to be put in the bin. Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. Man-made features include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship. Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment. A community is made up of a group of people who share or live in the same place. There are different types of communities, such as family, school and the local community. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea. Change happens to everyone. Changes happen in families and environments. Big Wide World: Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment. The world has lots of different places. Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. Climates and environments are different, depending on their location on Earth. Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea. Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment. On the Beach: A map is a drawing that shows an area of land or sea. Maps show natural physical features, such as mountains and rivers, and man-made features, such as roads. The world has lots of different places. Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms. Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. People need to put their rubbish into the bin and not throw it on the ground. Winter Wonderland: Different places have different climates and weather. The world has lots of different places. Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. There are four seasons in the UK. The weather is colder in winter and warmer in summer. Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities.</p>	<p>Bright Lights Big City: Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate (comparison with Kuala Lumpur, capital city of Malaysia). Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p> <p>Street Detectives: Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.</p>	<p>Coastline: Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces. Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.</p> <p>Our Wonderful World: Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. The capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p>

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Upper School Vocabulary</h2>		
	<p>Interconnected World: atlas, canal, capital city, cardinal point, city, climate, climate zone, compass, continent, coordinate, country, desert climate, destination, dry season, east, easting, enquiry, equator, fieldwork, four-figure grid reference, geography, globe, grid map, horizontal, human feature, humidity, hypothesis, intercardinal point, key, latitude, location, map, Mediterranean climate, National Rail, north, north-east, Northern Hemisphere, northing, north-west, physical feature, polar climate, population, railway, rainfall, river, route, six-figure grid reference, south, south-east, Southern Hemisphere, south-west, station, temperate climate, transportation, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, tropical climate, United Kingdom, vertical, waterway, west, wet season</p> <p>Flow: aquatic, channel, collection, condensation, confluence, current, delta, deposition, downstream, erosion, evaporation, floodplain, flow, hemisphere, hydropower, interlocking spurs, meander, mouth, non-aquatic, outflow, oxbow lake, pollution, precipitation, recreation, river, riverbank, river basin, riverbed, river profile, run-off, sediment, settlement, spring, stream, tributary, upstream, V-shaped valley, watercourse, water cycle, waterfall</p> <p>Our Changing World: aerial photograph, Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle, biome, circular settlement, city, climate change, climate zone, compact settlement, contour line, coordinate, country, cross-shaped settlement, cyclone, data, degrees, developing country, dispersed settlement, drought economy, equator, export, extreme weather, farming, fieldwork, findings, flood, fossil fuel, four-figure grid reference, geographical feature, Global Climate Risk Index, global warming, GMT, greenhouse effect, Greenwich Mean Time, hamlet, heatwave, human feature, hurricane, import, industry, key, landslide, large scale map, latitude, linear settlement, longitude, manufacturing, map symbol, meridian, mining, natural resource, Ordnance Survey map, ore, pattern, physical feature, population, poverty, Prime Meridian, rural, sandstorm, scale, scale bar, scale ratio, settlement, settlement group, shipping, six-figure grid reference, small scale map, Southern Hemisphere, survey, time zone, town, trade, trend, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, T-shaped settlement, typhoon, village, urban, wildlife, Y-shaped settlement</p> <p>Misty Mountain, Winding River: air pollution, altitude, Altitudinal Zone, Amazon River, anticline, avalanche, boulder, chemical fertiliser, climate, condensation, confenser, construction, contour line, crust, deciduous, deforestation, delta, deposition, descend, dislodge, dome mountain, downstream, dredging, drought, elevation, erosion, eruption, estuary, evaporation, exposure, fault-block mountain, fertile, floodplain, fold mountain, freshwater, glacier, gorge, groundwater, gully, Hemisphere, Himalayas, hydroelectric power, inner bank, intercardinal point, interlocking spurs, irrigation, land pollution, landslide, lava, low tide, lower course, magma, meander, middle course, molten, Mount Everest, mouth, natural resource, navigate, Nile, nutrient, outer bank, overpopulation, oxbow lake, plate, boundary, plateau mountain, precipitation, renewable energy, ridge, rill, River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, saturated, sediment, settlement, snow line, source, summit, syncline, tectonic plate, terrain, topography, tree line, tributaries, tundra, United Kingdom, upper course, upstream, valley, volcanic mountain, V-shaped valley, water pollution, wetland</p> <p>Investigating our World: A road, amenity, B road, biodiversity, biome, boreal, climate zones, compass direction, continent, contour line, county, currency, depression, ecosystem, elevation, equator, government, gradient, grassland, GMT, hamlet, hierarchy, humidity, industry, intercardinal compass point interval key latitude life expectancy longitude, marine, population density, relative location, residential area, river basin, savannah, scale, sea level, settlement, four and six-figure grid reference, taiga, temperate, terrain, time zone, transport link, transport network, transport system, tropical, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, tundra, urban, vegetation belt, waterway</p> <p>Frozen Kingdom: Alaska, Antarctic region, Arctic Ocean, Arctic region, Atlantic Ocean, aurora, Aurora Australis, Aurora Borealis, continent, Finland, glacier, Iceland, Isberg, ice cap, Iceland, ice sheet, ice shelf, indigenous, Inuit, native, Northern Hemisphere, North Pole, Norway, RMS Titanic, Robert Falcon Scott, Russia, Southern Hemisphere, South Pole, Sweden, wind speed</p> <p>Tremors: archaeologist, crater, crust, crystal, damage, Earth, earthquake, epicentre, eruption column, excavation fault line, igneous rock, inner core, iron, lava, layer, liquid magma, magma chamber, mantle, metamorphic rock, Mount Vesuvius, natural disaster, outer core, Pompeii, pumice stone, Richter scale, Ring of Fire, sedimentary rock, seismometer, tectonic plate, tremor, tsunami, vent, volcanic ash, volcanic eruption, volcano</p>		
<h2 style="margin: 0;">Upper School Learning</h2>			
<h3 style="margin: 0;">National Curriculum</h3>	<p>Locational knowledge Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer / Capricorn, Arctic / Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.</p> <p>Place knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Human geography: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use range of mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use eight points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols /key. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods.</p>		
	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Knowledge Content</h3>	<p>Interconnected World: <i>Compass points; Four and six-figure grid references; Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; Countries, climate and culture of North and South America; Significant physical features of the UK; Renewable and non-renewable energy; National Rail network; UK canal network; Fieldwork; Local enquiry</i></p> <p>Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy. Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent. Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p> <p>Flow: <i>Using maps; Fieldwork; Water cycle; Human and physical geography; Rivers of the world; Counties and cities of the UK</i> Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Our Changing World: <i>Features of Earth including the Arctic and Antarctic Circles; Time zones, Latitude and longitude; Map scale; Grid references, contours and symbols; Climate change, extreme weather and people; Worldwide trade; Natural resource management; Road safety; Fieldwork; Settlement patterns; Local enquiry</i> Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another. Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors. A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.</p>	<p>Misty Mountain, Winding River: <i>Rivers; Maps; Grid references; Contour lines; Physical processes – erosion, transportation and deposition; European rivers, World rivers; Aerial images; Mountains; UK mountains; European mountains; World mountains; Compass points; Water cycle; Soil; Altitudinal zones; Data analysis</i> Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy. Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambesi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.</p> <p>Investigating our World: <i>Ordnance Survey maps; Contour lines; Six-figure grid references; Time zones; Climate zones; Vegetation belts; Biomes; Human geography; World cities; Sustainable manufacturing processes; Relative locations and distances; Transport networks; Settlement hierarchy; Local enquiry; Fieldwork</i> Photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources. The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat. The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p>

Geographical Study and Fieldwork	<p>Enjoy books about places Show care for living things and the environment. Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities. Talk about places that they have been to or seen in photographs.</p>	<p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p>	<p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</p>	<p>Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p>	<p>Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p>	<p>Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p>	<p>Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p>
Maps	<p>Use tracks on a carpet with cars. Play with a globe and observe maps. Make and use simple maps in play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p>	<p>Draw or read a simple picture map. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p>	<p>Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.</p>	<p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. Name, locate and describe some major countries and cities in the UK. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. Use six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</p>	<p>Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map. Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p>	<p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world. Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area. Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p>
Knowledge and Understanding	<p>Show interest in a continuous provision area such as a travel agents. Describe how they can look after their environment. Name and talk about man-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks. Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community. Develop positive attitudes about the differences between people. Explore and talk about the ways that the weather, plants and animals of places can be different through pictures and stories. Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas. Describe a contrasting environment to their own. Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms. Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources. Listen to stories to develop an awareness of other places in the world.</p>	<p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. Identify the characteristics of a settlement. Identify the similarities and differences between two places. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds. Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.</p>	<p>Describe how an environment has or might change over time. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. Describe ways to improve the local environment. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p>	<p>Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p>	<p>Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift). Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world. Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</p>	<p>Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy). Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. Explain how humans function in the place they live. Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.</p>