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| Delves Lane Primary School – Delves Lane, Consett, Co Durham, DH8 7ES | | **Delves Lane Primary School Curriculum Map** | | | Delves Lane Primary School – Delves Lane, Consett, Co Durham, DH8 7ES |
| **Geography** | | | | | |
| **Year 1** | **Where do I live?**   * KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. * KS1 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. * KS1 - 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. * KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop * KS1 - 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 * KS1 - 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 * Planet, space, map, continent, ocean, North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, country, Capital City, London, England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, landscape, hill, mountain, countryside, town, city, settlement, village, hamlet, address, local, road, school, building, traffic, house, United Kingdom | | **What would it be like to live on my local farm?**   * KS1 - 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. * KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop * KS1 - 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 * KS1 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Farm, milk, meat, vegetables, cheese, bread, arable, root vegetable, livestock, dairy, crop, map, key, farmhouse, cow barn, hen house, pig sty, farm shop, orchard, office, hay barn fields, season, spring, summer, autumn, winter, year, park, road, tractor, traffic, supermarket, shops, cinema, bank, restaurant, United Kingdom | **What would I find if I visited London?**   * KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. * KS1 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. * KS1 - 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. * KS1 - 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. * KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop * KS1 - 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 * KS1 - 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 * KS1 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Place, continent, ocean, North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, country, Capital City, London, England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, transport, landmark, Houses of Parliament, Big Ben, the Shard, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, London Eye, St. Paul’s Cathedral, map, key, compass, north, south, east, west, direction, geographical features, United Kingdom | |
| **Year 2** | **Are the other continents the same as Europe?**   * KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. * KS1 - 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. * KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop * KS1 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Country, continent, holiday, France, Europe, United Kingdom, Map, China, Asia, Australia, feature, Kenya, Africa, USA, North America, Brazil, South America, rainforest, Antarctica, map, climate | | **What would I see if I visited Africa?**   * KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. * KS1 - 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. * KS1 - 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. * KS1 - 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 * KS1 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Continent, Africa, country, Kenya, safari, ocean, North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, weather, climate, map, equator, season, spring, summer, autumn, winter, animal, camouflage, map, compass, grid, north, south, east, west, landscape, city, village, country, Nairobi, similarity, difference, terraced house, mud hut | **What do Cartographers do?**   * KS1 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. * KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop * KS1 - 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 * KS1 - 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 * KS1 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Compass, north, south, east, west, direction, travel, map, aerial photo, plan view, city, symbol, key, local, school, buildings, Human feature, physical feature, houses, playground, swimming pool, leisure centre, carpark, shops, school, doctors surgery | |
| **Year 3** | **How does my area compare to different places around the world?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Continent, North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica, Ocean, Pacific ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic ocean, Antarctic ocean, country, map, atlas, Geographical features, mountain, Everest, Kilimanjaro, Vinson, Elbrus, McKinley, Aconcagua, PuncakJaya, Geographical features, Capital cities, population, currency, location, border, language, climate ,tourist destination, similarity, difference | | **How much can atlases teach us about Europe?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Continent, Europe, country, populous/ populated, Ocean, sea, Atlantic ocean, Arctic ocean, North sea, Baltic sea, Mediterranean sea, Black sea, flag, language, currency, city, capital city, Athens, Greece, Paris, France, Rome, Italy, Moscow, Russia, Berlin, Germany, Madrid, Spain, landmark, physical geography, mountain, volcano, hill, lake, stream, rovers, climate, weather | **Would you like to live beside a volcano?**   * KS2 - 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) * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Volcano, eruption, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Equator, Krakatau, Indonesia, height, base width, Mount Etna, Mount Vesuvius, Crust, mantle, outer core, inner core, layers, magma, lava, rock, ash, vent, crater, conduit, throat, flank, composite volcano, shield volcano, dome volcano, active, dormant, tectonic plates, ring of fire, fertile soil, volcanic area, non-volcanic area, | |
| **Year 4** | **How did settlements come to be?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * KS2 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Settler, settle, settlement, place names, don- hill, village- ham, people of- ing, roman fort- chester, pasture- den, farm, ton, fort- bury, Roman fort- caster, borough- fort, trading place- wick, wood- ly, pond- mere, hamlet, village, town, city, capital city, country, map, symbols, key, road, motorway, footpath | | **What would I expect to see if I visited India?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Continent, Asia, country, India, map, atlas, North, East, South, West, population, Climate, Physical feature, Human feature, mountain, tectonic plate, mountain range, River, New Dheli, Mumbai, culture, custom, tradition, currency, architecture, Northern Hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, equator | **Where does our food come from?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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) * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Northern Hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, equator, food miles, country, trade, climate zones, ice cap, tundra, boreal, temperate, subtropical, tropical, cultivate, fertile, fertiliser, plough, Wheat, flour, bread, pasta, latitude, longitude, climate, import, export, biome, season, spring, summer, autumn, winter, arable, pastoral, mixed, graze, map, atlas | |
| **Year 5** | **How many counties are there in the United Kingdom?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Human feature, physical feature, United Kingdom, country, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Map, atlas, globe, population, capital city, London, Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, county, local council, North, East, South, West, coastline, border, town, city, urban, suburban, rural, hill, mountain, tectonic plates, highland, river, coast, sea, ocean, Atlantic ocean, North sea, Irish sea, Celtic sea, English channel, bay, cliff, beach, River, meander, | | **Are all parts of Africa the same?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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) * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * KS2 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Continent, Africa, country, compass, north, south, east, west, north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west, map, atlas, globe, central Africa, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, Western Africa, Northern Africa, climate, population, religion, landscape, wildlife, government, trade, culture, language, human feature, physical feature, similarity, difference, natural resources, import, export, life expectancy, GDP per capita, Nelson Mandela, Apartheid, revolution, Safari | **How are rivers formed and how are they used?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Natural process, water cycle, river, precipitation, infiltration, evaporation, transportation, transpiration, condensation, transportation, surface flow, ocean, physical feature, feature, source, tributary, tributaries, meander, mouth, delta, erosion, transportation, deposition, farming, leisure, transportation, habitat, energy, pollution | |
| **Year 6** | **Where does our energy come from?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Natural resource, land use, national park, coal, oil, gas, electrical energy, national grid, pollutants, non-renewable, clean energy, water, nuclear, wind, sunlight, turbines, wind farm, reservoir, hydroelectric, solar panels, timber, paper, rubber, import, export, steel, iron ore, glass, concrete | | **What would I see if I visited South America?**   * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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) * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - 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 * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Continent, south America, area, population, Amazon river, rainforest, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, country, climate, equator, biome, tropical, tropical wet, tropical dry, warm semi-arid, humid subtropical, arid (desert), highland, The Andes, mountain, mountain range, tectonic plates, volcano, lava, magma, resources, gold, silver, gas, coal, iron ore, tin, copper, nitrates, human feature, physical feature, life expectancy, GDP per capita, trade, industry, agriculture, import, export | **What Geography can be seen in my local area?**   * KS2 - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - 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 * KS2 - evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work * Vocabulary outlined in previous units will be revisited in addition to: * Economy, trade, import, export, settlement, land use, human geography, megapolis, conurbation, metropolis, city, large town, small town, village, hamlet, isolated place, low-order service, high-order service, agricultural, commercial, residential, industrial, religious, rivers, climate zones, upland areas, grid reference, topography, counties | |