



SOMERVILLE PRIMARY SCHOOL NATIONAL CURRICULUM COVERAGE

GEOGRAPHY

	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
Year 1	<p>Our School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a small area of a contrasting non-European country. -Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its counties, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this stage. <p style="text-align: center;">L</p>	<p>Australia and Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. -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. -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. -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 	<p>New Brighton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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: -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. -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 style="text-align: center;">L</p>
	<p>LONDON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Name and locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas. -Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world. -Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features including 		

	<p>city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour shop.</p> <p>-Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p>	<p>stage.</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 style="text-align: center;">N G</p>	
<p>YEAR 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Our World</p> <p>-Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical Geography</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>-Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>-Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Antarctica</p> <p>-Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.</p> <p>-They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical Geography</p> <p>-Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>-Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles use basic geographical vocabulary</p> <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</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>-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>-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 (Kenya- the Maasia Mara)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L N G</p>		<p>physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</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 style="text-align: center;">N G</p>
<p>YEAR 3</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">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>-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 in North or South America</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N G</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Egypt & The Farm</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>-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>-Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>

			<p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p>
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<p>YEAR 4</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Wales</p> <p>-Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features, using a range of methods, including sketch maps, pan, graphs and a range of technologies. 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 maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. -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 fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rome</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) -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 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 style="text-align: center;">G</p>
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YEAR 5		<p style="text-align: center;">Our Earth</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>-Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Mayans</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 zones (including day and night)</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 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 style="text-align: center;">G</p>

YEAR 6				<p>Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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. -Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. <p style="text-align: center;">L</p>
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L = Local

N = National

G = Global

