



Brookside Primary School
BROOKSIDE GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM COVERAGE 2025-2027

BROOKSIDE GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM						
	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer A	Summer B
YEAR 1	What is it like here? KS1: 5 <i>School Grounds Fieldwork</i>		What is the weather like in the UK? KS1: 2, 4 <i>School Grounds Fieldwork</i>		What is it like to live in Shanghai? KS1: 1, 3, 5 <i>Local area around school</i>	
YEAR 2		Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place? KS1: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 <i>School Grounds Fieldwork</i>		Why is our world wonderful? KS1: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 <i>Local Woodland Fieldwork</i>		What is it like to live by the coast? KS1: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 <i>Coastal Town Fieldwork</i>
YEAR 3	Where does our food come from? KS2: 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 <i>School Grounds Fieldwork</i>	Who lives in the Antarctica? KS2: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 <i>School Grounds Fieldwork</i>			What are rivers and how are they used? KS2: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 <i>River Dee Fieldwork</i>	
YEAR 4		Why do people live near volcanoes? KS2: 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 <i>School Grounds Fieldwork</i>		Why are rainforest important? KS2: 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 <i>Local Woodland Fieldwork</i>		Are all settlements the same? KS2: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 <i>Local area around school</i>
YEAR 5	What is life like in the Alps? KS2: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 <i>Local area around school (Tourism)</i>			Would you like to live in the desert? KS2: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Why do oceans matter? KS2: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 <i>Beach Fieldwork</i>	
YEAR 6		Why does population change? KS2: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 <i>Local area around school (Town Centre)</i>		Where does our energy come from? KS2: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 <i>School Grounds Fieldwork</i>		Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry? KS2: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 <i>Local area around school</i>



Key Stage One GEOGRAPHY Objectives

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 and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

1. name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
2. name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

3. 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

4. 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
5. 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

6. 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
7. 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



8. 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
9. 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

Key Stage Two GEOGRAPHY Objectives

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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)

Place knowledge

4. 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

Human and physical geography

5. describe and understand key aspects of:



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- 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

6. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
7. 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
8. 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.