**CYCLE: A**

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| **SUBJECT:****GEOGRAPHY** | **Autumn** | **Spring** | **Summer** |
| **KS1** | Unit Name: Mexico Depth Study **Key vocabulary** 1. Atlas: a book of maps that show different areas of the world, continents and countries that can include physical and human features.
2. Globe: a spherical 3D model of the Earth.
3. Equator: an imaginary line around the outside, middle of the Earth separating the north and south hemispheres.
4. Northern Hemisphere: the half of the Earth that is above the equator line.
5. Southern Hemisphere: the half of the Earth that is below the equator line.
6. Capital city: where a countries government is located and is usually larger than the other cities.
7. Union Jack: The United Kingdom's flag that is made up of the pattern and colours of England, Scotland and Ireland.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. Countries near to the equator are hotter because they are closest to the sun.
2. The north and south pole are very cold. The south pole is the coldest place on Earth because it is tilted away from the sun.
3. England is an island surrounded by four different seas.
4. England's capital city is London.
5. Mexico is a large country in North America.
6. Mexico's capital city is Mexico City.
7. The physical and human features of Tulum (in Mexico) are very different to England’s.
8. People live in cities, towns and villages.
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 | Unit Name: Investigating weather & climate**Key vocabulary** 1. Climate: the usual weather in a particular area over a long period of time.
2. Weather: the daily changes in conditions outside e.g. wind, rain, sun.
3. Temperate areas: places on Earth that do not tend to have 'extreme' weather e.g. very hot, very cold.
4. Fieldwork: when you go outside to find things out for yourself.
5. Precipitation: water that falls from the Earth's atmosphere to the Earth's surface.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. The North and South Poles are located at the top and bottom of the Earth.
2. The weather forecast tells people what meteorologist predict what the weather will be liked based on their tests and readings.
3. Temperature is measured in degrees Celsius (°C).
4. You can measure the weather in a variety of different ways: temperature, precipitation, wind direction and cloud cover.
5. Freezing point is 0 °C.
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| **LKS 2** | Unit Name: Weather & Climate **Key vocabulary** 1. Climate zone: a region/ area with a particular climate, plant life and wildlife.
2. Weathervane: a tool that shows the direction that the wind is blowing.
3. Rain gauge: a small plastic container with a measuring scale that collects liquid.
4. Thermometer: an instrument/ tool that measures temperature.
5. Axis: two lines used to frame a graph such as a bar chart, line chart etc.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. Weather stations collect data from the sky and predict the weather.
2. There are different types of cloud grouped depending upon how high or low they are in the sky.
3. Weather and climate have different meanings: weather is day to day outside on a particular day whereas climate is the general weather conditions in a particular area over a long period of time.
4. You can collect data in a variety of ways: observations, research and fieldwork.
 | Unit Name: Italy Depth Study **Key vocabulary** 1. Tropics: regions of the Earth's crust that are closest to the equator (Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer).
2. Time zone: an area on Earth with a specific time that citizens set their clocks to (they are different all over the world).
3. Peninsula: a country surrounded by water but not an island as it is connected to land at one side.
4. Region: a specific area of land with common features that may be natural or human made.
5. Plate tectonics: sections of the Earth's crust that are split up and fit together like a puzzle to create the Earth's crust as a whole.
6. Earthquake: the sudden shaking of the Earth's surface (crust) caused by the tectonic plates or other activities (volcano eruption etc).
7. Volcano: an opening in the Earth's crust that emits gas, magma and ash out of it.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. Lines of latitude are measured in how many degrees north and south of the equator an area is.
2. Lines of longitude are measured in how many degrees east and west of the longitude line.
3. The main physical features in the UK are: hills, mountains, rivers, seas, beaches and cliffs.
4. The main human features in the UK are: settlements, buildings and structures.
5. Some of the countries of Europe are: England, Italy, France, Germany, Poland and Greece.
6. Capital cities of the countries: England (London), Italy (Rome), France (Paris), Germany (Berlin), Poland (Warsaw) and Greece (Athens).
7. The region of Campania, in Italy, is subject to lots of earthquakes, underground explosions and volcano eruptions because it is an area where two large plate tectonics meet.
8. Due to Campania's mountainous terrain and volcanic activity, Campania is a major tourist attraction.
9. Campania has some similarities to England: hilly, mountainous areas, both have coastlines and some areas of England have similar land uses (Agriculture, tourism etc).
10. Campania has many differences to England: Campania experiences volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, the export a lot of goods and it is warmer than England.
 | Unit Name: Locality **Key vocabulary** 1. Four figure grid references: four numbers used to locate a particular pinpoint on a map.
2. Cardinal directions: the four key directions on a compass (North, East, South, West).
3. Cardinal points: points between each cardinal direction (North East, South East, South West, North West).
4. Amenity: something that is intended to make life more pleasant or convenient for people.
5. Ordnance Survey (OS) map: a detailed map that shows physical and human features using the same symbols, colours and shapes.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. The UK is in the continent of Europe.
2. The UK is in the northern hemisphere.
3. To locate a place on a map, you need to read the easting and then the northing (along the corridor, up the stairs).
4. Hull is in England so is in the continent of Europe and is in the county of Yorkshire and the Humber.
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| **UKS2** | Unit Name: UK Depth Study **Key vocabulary** 1. Fertile land: land that is able to support plant growth.
2. Energy: another word for power. Energy makes things work and move.
3. Fossil fuels: fuels made from the fossils of animals and plants, including coal, oil and natural gas.
4. Rare earth elements: a set of metallic elements that are essential for many high- tech devices (smartphones, TVs, computers)
5. Automation: the technology of completing a task with as little human assistance as possible.
6. AI: artificial intelligence is a computer that is programmed with the ability to think and learn.
7. Domestic waste: waste that comes from a household e.g. food packaging, gardening etc.
8. Greenhouse gases: gases in the Earth's atmosphere that are trapped and if allowed to build up can cause climate change.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. A good economy means a country can provide education, healthcare and public services for the population.
2. The majority of the UK's land use is for agriculture (71%).
3. Sources of renewable energy are: solar, wave, wind and hydro.
4. Sources of non-renewable energy are: coal, gas, nuclear and oil.
5. Water usage needs to be more careful managed for sustainability in the future.
6. Mining rare Earth elements has detrimental consequences for the environment.
7. Benefits of AI are: working faster, cheaper to run and less manual errors however the disadvantages are that there are job losses, expensive to install and lack of creativity.
8. Waste disposal methods are a huge issue for a sustainable future as they generate greenhouses gases and toxins that leak into our water supplies.
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 | Unit Name: Rivers**Key vocabulary** 1. River: a moving body of water that flows from its source on high ground across land into another body of water (lake, sea, ocean or even another river).
2. Estuary: a point where a river meets the sea.
3. Spring: a place where fresh underground water comes to the ground.
4. Source: the point at which a river starts.
5. Mouth: the point where the river ends.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. A river has an upper, middle and lower course.
2. The upper course is the first stage of the river and is often on higher/upper ground.
3. The middle course is the second stage of the river and is on flatter land where the river widens and meanders.
4. The lower course is the third stage of the river and is on flat land where the river is at its widest before it flows into another body of water.
5. The River Severn is the longest river in the UK (if you include the upper course in Wales).
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**CYCLE: B**

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| **SUBJECT:****GEOGRAPHY** | **Autumn** | **Spring** | **Summer** |
| **KS1** | Unit Name: The world and my school**Key vocabulary** 1. Settlement: places where people live and sometimes work.
2. The United Kingdom: the four countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island) that are grouped together.
3. Human features: Things made or built by humans.
4. Physical features: natural things that are not made or built such as trees, lakes, mountains and rocks.
5. Continent: the spilt-up areas of land on Earth (there are seven).

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. My school is in a town called Cleethorpes located half way down Trinity Road.
2. I live in a settlement in England that is a seaside town (meaning it is located on the coastline).
3. The main physical feature of Cleethorpes is the River Humber and the beach. There are many human features such as buildings like the Grimsby Tower.
4. England is an island that is part of the European continent.
 | Unit Name: Our local park **Key vocabulary** 1. Route: A route is a way to travel from one place to another.
2. Human features: Things made or built by humans.
3. Physical features: natural things that are not made or built such as trees, lakes, mountains and rocks.
4. Data collection methods: different ways of gathering information about a topic such as taking photos, making sketches and filling in tables.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. People can use technology, maps and compasses to locate their local park.
2. Some of the physical features I might see at my local park are trees, ponds, rivers and grassy areas.
3. Some of the human features I might see at my local park are picnic benches, swings, slides and toilets.
4. A pictogram can be used to show the human and physical features of my local park.
 | Unit Name: Our school grounds **Key vocabulary** 1. Plant life: plants living together in an area.
2. Data: information that we gather.
3. Map: drawings of a place usually done from above.
4. Compass: a tool/instrument that helps people find direction.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. People can help plants to grow by doing things such as building flower beds, vegetable gardens and insect hotels.
2. There are different types of map: 3D maps (globe), paper maps or even maps on a computer.
3. A compass and map can be used to help people find a place they want to go to.
4. Directional language is used to describe a location such as up, down, left and right.
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| **LKS 2** | Unit Name: UK Depth Study **Key vocabulary** 1. Compass: a magnetic instrument used for finding directions.
2. Cardinal directions: the four key directions on a compass (North, East, South, West).
3. Key: a section on a map that tells you the symbols and their meanings.
4. Symbol: a picture used to represent a feature on a map.
5. Four figure grid references: four numbers used to locate a particular pinpoint on a map.
6. Northings and eastings: numbers on the horizontal and vertical edge of a map that are used to create your four-figure grid reference so you can find a particular point.
7. Topographical map: a map detailing the land features, shape and height (elevation).
8. Urban area: towns and cities were lots of people live and lots of people work.
9. Rural area: places where fewer people live that has more natural open space.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. The four countries that form the UK (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island) all have their own capital cities.
2. England is spilt up into smaller areas called regions.
3. Regions contain different types of settlement: countries, cities, towns and villages.
4. The UK has many physical features such as mountain ranges in Wales and Scotland, rock formations in Northern Island and cliffs in England.
5. The UK has many human features such as the Millennium Centre in Wales, The Glenfinnan Viaduct in Scotland, Titanic Belfast in North Ireland and the Humber Bridge in England.
6. A four-figure grid reference is created by using the two horizontal numbers and then the two vertical numbers around the edge of a map.
7. Contour lines on topographical maps show how steep an area of land is; the closer the lines the steeper the slope.

The UK population has and continues to increase meaning that land use has had to change as we need to use land to build more housing and facilities (schools, hospitals, supermarkets).  | Unit Name: Land use**Key vocabulary** 1. Hamlet: a settlement with a small group of houses and no other buildings.
2. Industrial land use: areas where factories and warehouses are based.
3. Commercial land use: areas where small businesses and shops are found.
4. Recreational land use: an area in and around towns and cities where people participate in leisure activities such as bowling, the cinema etc.
5. Agricultural land use: land that is used for farming and agricultural purposes (livestock).

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. A good settlement will have access to food, water, shelter, safety, materials and fuel.
2. Land is used in a variety of different ways: residentially, commercially, industrially, recreationally and agriculturally.
3. Urban change is occurring because people are choosing to relocate from urban areas due to overcrowding, traffic congestion and larger places becoming run down.

Many houses are now found in suburban areas which are areas that are just outside cities'/ towns' boarders. | Unit Name: Bee Conservation **Key vocabulary** 1. Pollinator: animals that carry pollen from one plant to another.
2. Colony: a group of living things (of one kind) living together.
3. Pollination: the transfer of pollen from the male part of one flower to the female part of another.
4. Conserve: protect something from harm.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. Bees are very important because they are the best pollinators to help plants reproduce, play an essential role in animal food chains and their honey contains healing properties.
2. Honey bees are the only species of bee that produce honey.
3. Many different species of bees are at risk of becoming extinct: climate change, land use and pesticides/herbicides are contributing to this.
4. There are many ways to help conserve bees: planting wildflowers, creating more 'bee friendly' gardens, buying foods that have not been sprayed with pesticides/ herbicides and buying locally produced honey.
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| **UKS2** | Unit Name: Biomes & Ecosystems **Key vocabulary** 1. Biomes: areas across the world that have similar environments e.g. climate, landscapes, animals and plants.
2. Vegetation belt: an area of the world with the same type of plant life (vegetation).
3. Ecosystem: all of the living things living in a given area.
4. Native: a species or plant that is natural to a place and has not been brought there from somewhere else.
5. Quantitative data: data collected from research that is numerical (relates to numbers).
6. Qualitative data: data collected from fieldwork that is in-depth and detailed (relates to words).

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. Biomes across the world include tropical rainforests, grasslands, tundras and marine biomes.
2. The UK has a temperate forest biome.
3. A temperate forest biome has four seasons, rains often, has deciduous trees and home to a variety of animals.
4. Data can be collected in two different ways: qualitative (drawings, recordings, interviews) and quantitative methods (counting, timing, measuring).
5. When fieldwork is carried out, you analyse the findings, present the findings and evaluate your findings (similar to science investigations).
 | Unit Name: Sustainability **Key vocabulary** 1. Plastic: a human made material that can be formed into almost any shape.
2. Raw materials: natural products found in our environment (oceans, rock formations) that are used to make products.
3. Sustainable future: protecting and conserving the current environment so that the future environment and generations are not impacted.
4. Global scale: patterns and processes across the entire world.

 **Key skills & knowledge** 1. The production of plastic is harmful for the environment as it releases harmful toxins, can kill marine life and takes so long to decay.
2. Plastic waste can be reduced by using alternative products such as paper or metal cutlery, reusing plastic containers/ bottles and buying unpackaged food.
3. To reduce plastic waste, follow the 5 R's: rethink, refuse, reduce, reuse and recycle.
 | Unit Name: US Depth Study **Key vocabulary** 1. Architecture: the design of a building or structure.
2. Economy: how much money a country creates by making and selling goods and services.
3. Economic activity: the industries that create the most money in that area, meaning the most common type of job.
4. River: a naturally flowing body of water that moves along a channel to reach another body of water.
5. Tectonic plates: Sections of the Earth's crust moving very slowly.
6. Climate: average weather conditions of a place over a prolonged period of time (different to weather- this is day to day!)
7. Climate zone: areas of land with distinct climate.
8. Continental drift: the drifting movement of continents due to plates of moving rock.
9. Gross domestic product: a measure of the size and health of a state's economy over some time.
10. Population density: the number of people living in a particular area.

**Key skills & knowledge** 1. England is divided into 9 regions, each region is divided into counties.
2. The continent of North America is located in the northern and western hemispheres, it is the third largest continent; containing 23 countries.
3. The USA is the world's largest country, by area, and it located in North America.
4. There are four regions that make up the USA (West, Midwest, North East & South); they all have very different biomes.
5. There are four stages of the water cycle: evaporation, condensation, precipitation & accumulation.
6. There are three stages of a river: the upper, middle and lower course.
7. Mountains are usually formed when tectonic plates push together and force the ground up where they meet.
8. The Western states of America all have very different climate zones, due to the size of the area of the land and where it is located on Earth.
9. The Western United States extends across a wide range of vegetation belts: tundra, coniferous forest and temperate grassland to name a few.
10. The UK has a higher population density than the Western United States.
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