

Pippins Primary School Curriculum Overview



Subject: Geography

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic: Our Wonderful World	Topic: Bright Lights, Big City	No Topic
	Concept: Countries, continents and oceans Human features and landmarks	Concept: Fieldwork, climate and weather, human and physical features, significant places and settlements.	
Year 1	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. 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. Draw or read a simple picture map. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. Identify the similarities and differences between two places. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. Identify the characteristics of a settlement. The three main types of human settlement include cities, towns and villages. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows. 	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. Draw or read a simple picture map. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. 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 and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. Skill 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. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. 	
	Outcomes: Know the physical and human features, maps, cardinal compass points, and positional and directional language. Learn about the equator, hemispheres and continents and introduce countries, capital cities and settlements of the United Kingdom. To carry out simple fieldwork to find out about local physical and human features.	Outcomes: Know the physical and human characteristics of the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the characteristics and features of the capital city, London.	

Year 2	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic: Lets explore the world	Topic: Coastline	
	Concept: Locating the equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and North and South Poles; Hot, temperate and cold places; Comparing England to Somalia; Sustainability; Fieldwork	Concept: Human features and landmarks, The World, geographical change, fieldwork	
	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 UK and its surrounding seas. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. 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 compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 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. 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. Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. 	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). 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. Know the physical features include beaches, stacks, cliffs, arches, rivers, lakes and woodland. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. 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. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. 	
	Outcomes Use atlases, maps and cardinal compass points. Know about the characteristics of the four countries of the UK and find out why there are hot, temperate and cold places around the world. Compare England to Somalia. Carry out fieldwork, collecting primary data in their locality to answer geographical questions.	Outcomes: Know the physical and human features of coastal regions across the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the coastal town of Whitby, in Yorkshire.	

Year 3	Autumn	Spring	Summer 1
	Topic: One planet, our world	Topic: Rocks, relics and rumbles	Topic:
	Concept: Sustainability, geographical change, settlements, climate and weather, fieldwork, world and environment.	Concept: Geographical change, natural and humanmade materials, locational knowledge, significant places	Concept:
	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift). Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. Year 3 Skill Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. 	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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). 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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key 	Skills and Knowledge
	Outcomes: To locate countries and cities, and use grid references, compass points and latitude and longitude. Learn about the layers of the Earth and plate tectonics and discover the five major climate zones. Learn about significant places in the United Kingdom and carry out fieldwork to discover how land is used in the locality.	Outcomes: Know the features and characteristics of Earth's layers, including a detailed exploration of volcanic, tectonic and seismic activity.	Outcomes:

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 4	Topic: Interconnected World	Topic: Misty Mountain, Winding River	
	Concept: United Kingdom, Human features and landmarks, sustainability, climate and weather, settlements, world, maps and fieldwork.	Concept: Environment, data analysis, United Kingdom, Natural & human-made materials, geographical change, settlement, significant places, maps and physical processes.	
	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. • 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. • Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. • Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. • Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. • Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. 	Skills and Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Name and locate counties and cities of the UK geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) • 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. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • 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. • 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 to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, 	
	Outcomes: Learn about the tropics and the countries, climates and culture of North and South America. Identify physical features in the United Kingdom and learn about the National Rail and canal networks. Conduct an enquiry to prove a hypothesis, gathering data from maps and surveys before drawing conclusions.	Outcomes: This project teaches children about the characteristics and features of rivers and mountain ranges around the world, including a detailed exploration of the ecosystems and processes that shape them and the land around them.	

Year 5	Autumn 1	Spring 2	Summer
	Topic: Investigating our world	Topic: Sow, Grow and Farm	
	Concept: Geographical change, Human features and landmarks, United Kingdom and Sustainability, Maps, environment, world, data analysis and location.	Concept: Human features and landmarks, settlements, climate and weather, natural and human made materials, physical features, significant places, environment and physical processes.	
	Skills and Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. • 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 elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map. • Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones. • Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. • Name, locate and describe major world cities. • Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions. • Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. 	Skills and Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources. • Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. • Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. • Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. • Explain how the climate affects land use. • Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions. • Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use. • Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported. • Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. • Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. 	
	Outcome: Learn about the Prime Meridian, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and worldwide time zones and study interconnected climate zones, vegetation belts and biomes. Learn about human geography and capital cities worldwide before looking at the UK motorway network and settlements. Carry out an enquiry to identify local settlement types	Outcome: Know the features and characteristics of land use in agricultural regions across the world, including a detailed exploration of significant environmental areas.	

Year 6	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic: Our Changing World	Topic: Frozen Kingdoms	Topic:
	Concept: Data analysis, fieldwork, United Kingdom, climate and weather, physical processes, environment, sustainability, human features and landmarks, location, significant places and maps	Concept: Fieldwork, comparing and contrasting, physical features, settlement, environment, natural and human made materials, human features and landmarks, location, geographical change and maps.	Concept:
	Skills and Knowledge: 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. 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. 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. 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 lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.	Skills and Knowledge Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. Compare and contrast Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. Explain how humans function in the place they live. Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. 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). Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. 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.	Skills and Knowledge
	Outcome: Find out more about map scales, grid references, contour lines and map symbols. Learn about climate change and the importance of global trade. Analyse data and carry out fieldwork to find out about local road safety. Study patterns of human settlements and carry out an enquiry to describe local settlement patterns.	Outcome: Know the characteristics and features of polar regions, including the North and South Poles, and includes a detailed exploration of the environmental factors that shape and influence them.	Outcome: