

Year 1/2 – Cycle A – Geography (Our Wonderful World)

National Curriculum Objectives	Sticky Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. <i>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</i> • An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. <i>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</i> • Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. <i>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</i> • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. <i>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.</i> • Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. <i>Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</i> • Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully. <i>Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directions can help us to move around or follow a route – forwards, backwards, left, right and straight ahead. • A compass has four main points (cardinal points) – north, south, east and west. • A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea that has usually been drawn from above – e.g. globes and atlases. • The equator is an imaginary line around the Earth. It divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. • There are three main types of settlements – villages, towns and cities. 	<p>Atlas, compass, continent, globe, Northern Hemisphere, settlement, Southern Hemisphere</p> <hr/> <p><u>I can statements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can understand and use the directions – forwards, backwards, left, right and straight ahead. • I can describe locations using the cardinal points – north, south, east and west. • I can explain that a map is a drawing of land and sea and has been drawn from above. • I can explain that the equator is an imaginary line around the Earth. It divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. • I can identify that there are three main types of settlements – villages, towns and cities.

- A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. *Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.*
- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. *Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.*
- Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. *Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.*
- Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. *Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. <i>Draw or read a simple picture map.</i> • Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. <i>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</i> 		
Prior Learning	Key Question(s):	Future Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe a contrasting environment to their own. • Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment. • Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms. • Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment. • Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. People need to put their rubbish into the bin and not throw it on the ground. • Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. • Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe. • Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms. • Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind, in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the directional vocabulary that we use to move around or follow? • What are the four main cardinal points? • What does a map represent? • What is the equator? • How many main settlement types are there? What are they? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. • An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). • Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. • Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. • A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces. • The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. • Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. • An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The UK is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

<p>front of, in between, above, below and underneath.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.• Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.• The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.• The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.• A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.• A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.
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Teaching Ideas

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Year 1/2 – Cycle A – Geography (Big Lights, Big Cities)

National Curriculum Objectives	Sticky Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbour and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. <i>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</i> A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. <i>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</i> There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. <i>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</i> An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. <i>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</i> Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Kingdom is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The Capital City of England and the United Kingdom is London. The United Kingdom has four seasons and these are spring, summer, autumn and winter. A landmark is a feature if a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away. Thomas Farriner’s bakery shop on Pudding Lane sparked the Great Fire of London. 	<p>Bakery, capital city, cathedral, city, country, human feature, monument, physical feature, settlement, stadium.</p> <hr/> <p><u>I can statements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can identify that the United Kingdom is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. I can identify that the Capital City of England and the United Kingdom is London. I can explain that the United Kingdom has four seasons and these are spring, summer, autumn and winter. I can describe that A landmark is a feature if a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away. I can explain that Thomas Farriner’s bakery shop on Pudding Lane sparked the Great Fire of London.

- Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. *Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.*
- Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. *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.*
- The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. *Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.*
- Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. *Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.*
- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. *Draw or read a simple picture map.*
- Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location,

weather and climate. *Identify the similarities and differences between two places.*

- A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. *Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.*

Prior Learning

- Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship.
- Describe a contrasting environment to their own.
- There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns.
- Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment.
- Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms.
- Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment.
- Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind, in front of, in between, above, below and underneath.
- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.

Key Question(s):

- What countries is the United Kingdom is made up of?
- What is the Capital City of England and the United Kingdom?
- How many seasons does the United Kingdom have and what are they?
- What is a landmark?
- What started the Great Fire of London?

Future Learning

- Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.
- Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.
- A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.
- An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).
- Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.
- Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.
- A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to weather and other forces.
- The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.

- Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities.
- A place can be important because of its location, use buildings or landscape.

- The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.
- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.
- A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.
- A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

Teaching Ideas

Year 1/2 – Cycle B – Geography (Let’s Explore the World)

National Curriculum Objectives	Sticky Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. <i>Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</i> • A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. <i>Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</i> • Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. <i>Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</i> • Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. <i>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</i> • The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. <i>Describe ways to improve the local environment.</i> • Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. <i>Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.</i> • An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compass is a tool for finding and showing directions, it has four cardinal points – north, east, south and west. • A map is a drawing of an area which has symbols which represent physical and human features. • The North and South poles are the furthest points from the equator. • Places nearer the equator are hotter, places further away are colder and temperate areas are in between the both. • The United Kingdom has a temperate climate. 	<p>Climate, fieldwork, human feature, moorland, observation, physical feature.</p> <hr/> <p><u>I can statements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can explain that a compass is a tool for finding and showing directions, it has four cardinal points – north, east, south and west. • I can describe that a map is a drawing of an area which has symbols which represent physical and human features. • I can identify that the North and South poles are the furthest points from the equator. • I can explain that places nearer the equator are hotter, places further away are colder and temperate areas are in between the both. • I can identify that the United Kingdom has a temperate climate.

<p>include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. <i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. <i>Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</i> • The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another. <i>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</i> • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. <i>Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</i> • A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. <i>Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</i> 		
<p>Prior Learning</p>	<p>Key Question(s):</p>	<p>Future Learning</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. • Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. • Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. • Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. • Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully. • A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. • The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a compass used for? • What does a map represent? • What are the furthest points from the equator? • What is the climate like in relation to the equator? • What temperature does the United Kingdom have? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms. • Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. • The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. • The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. • A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products. • Countries in Europe include France, Greece and Italy. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. • Counties of the United Kingdom include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh. Major cities of the United Kingdom include Edinburgh, Belfast, St Davids and Birmingham. • Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. • The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. • A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. • Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.
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- Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.
- Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.
- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.
- Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.

Teaching Ideas

Year 1/2 – Cycle B – Geography (Coastline)

National Curriculum Objectives	Sticky Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. <i>Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</i> • Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. <i>Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.</i> • Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. <i>Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.</i> • An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). <i>Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.</i> • Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. <i>Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</i> • Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. <i>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</i> • A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK is surrounded by four seas and oceans – the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel, the Irish Sea and the North Sea. • Erosion is a natural process where materials, such as rock, sand and soil are moved from one place to another and over time the coastline is worn away. • Maps are used to help people find their way from one place to another or find out where different places are. • Captain James Cook was a famous explorer who lived almost 300 years ago and travelled to places that no other European had ever visited. • The Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) is a charity that saves lives at sea. 	<p>Capsize, charity, coastline, compass, emergency, explorer, feature, volunteer.</p> <hr/> <p>I can statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can identify that the UK is surrounded by four seas and oceans – the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel, the Irish Sea and the North Sea. • I can explain that erosion is a natural process where materials, such as rock, sand and soil are moved from one place to another and over time the coastline is worn away. • I can explain that maps are used to help people find their way from one place to another or find out where different places are. • I can describe that Captain James Cook was a famous explorer who lived almost 300 years ago and travelled to places that no other European had ever visited. • I can explain that the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) is a charity that saves lives at sea.

weather and other forces. *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.*

- An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. *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.*

- The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. *Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.*

- The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another. *Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.*

- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. *Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.*

- A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the

<p>Great Barrier Reef. <i>Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. <i>Describe how an environment has or might change over time.</i> 		
<p style="text-align: center;">Prior Learning</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Question(s):</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Future Learning</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. • A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. • Weather is a physical process. • An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. • Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. • Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. • A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What oceans and seas surround the UK? • What is erosion? • What are maps used for? • Who was Captain James Cook? • What is the Royal National Lifeboat Institution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. • Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. • Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. • Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. • Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. • The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. • A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. • The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle. • Countries in Europe include France, Greece and Italy. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. • A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. • Geographical features can change over time. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. • A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. • Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. • Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. • The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.
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Teaching Ideas