



Geography Medium Term Plan 2019-20

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Reception	ELG – The World Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.					
Year 1	<u>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS</u> -To 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.			<u>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS</u> -To 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.		<u>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS</u> -To 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><u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u></p> <p>-To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>-key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p>			<p><u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u></p> <p>-To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <p>-key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p>		
Year 2		<u>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE</u>		<u>PLACE KNOWLEDGE</u>	<u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u>	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">-To name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.-To name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. <p><u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-To 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">-To 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. <p>(Kenya)</p> <p><u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:-key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.-To identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. <p><u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-To use world maps, atlases and globes.	
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				<p>port, harbour and shop</p> <p>-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p>		
Year 3	<u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u> -To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including the water cycle. <u>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE</u> -To identify the position and			<u>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE</u> -To 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,		<u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u> -To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including earthquakes and volcanoes.



	<p>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><u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u></p> <p>-To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>- To use the eight points of a</p>			<p>countries, and major cities.</p> <p><u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u></p> <p>-To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>- To 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>		
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	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.					
Year 4	<u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u> -To 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			<u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u> -To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones and biomes.		<u>PLACE KNOWLEDGE</u> -To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a



	digital technologies.					European country. (Eastern Europe)
Year 5		<u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u> -To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including vegetation belts and rivers. <u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u> - To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.		<u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u> -To 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. <u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u> -To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer		<u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u> -To 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. <u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u> - To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries



		<p>-To 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>mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>-To 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>and describe features studied.</p> <p>-To 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>
Year 6		<u>HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</u> -To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography,		<u>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE</u> -To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their		<u>PLACE KNOWLEDGE</u> -To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human



		<p>including mountains.</p> <p><u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u></p> <p>-To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>-To 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>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>-To identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>-To understand the processes that give rise to key physical and</p>		<p>and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America.</p> <p><u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u></p> <p>-To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>-To 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</p>
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				<p>human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p> <p><u>SKILLS AND FIELDWORK</u></p> <p>-To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>		<p>the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>
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