



## Kippax Greenfield Primary School Geography Knowledge and Skills

### EYFS

Going Places	Knowledge	Skills	Vocabulary
Going Places	Other countries have similarities and differences to the UK. Antarctica has different weather, landscape and animals to the UK.	Research skills – finding information from maps/globes/internet/books/photos	same, different, similar then, now, before, after, next Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer
Food, glorious food	Our food comes from plants and animals. Food comes from around the world.	Research skills – finding information from maps/globes/internet/books/photos	
Changes in our world	Our environment changes with the seasons. The four seasons are Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer	Sequencing events. Observation of changes	
<p><b>The World ELG:</b> <i>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</i></p> <p>Geography is entwined across the Early Years curriculum, with specific links being made across the curriculum units: Going Places, Food, Glorious Food, Changes in our World. Knowledge and skills are accessed through direct teaching and areas of provision.</p> <p><b>Provision</b> Provision focussed around the curriculum unit being taught. Literacy focus texts link to this where possible too which also forms a big part of the provision. Children have access to research equipment such as information books, globes, magnifying glasses, maps, iPads, and photos within their play. Use of these are modelled and discussed during 'Plan, Do, Review' sessions and use of these skills is celebrated. They explore the outdoor environment in all weathers and resources are provided for children to explore the different weathers and how the environment is different (e.g. paints/chalks in the rain, exploring ice, making kites and bubbles in the wind, shadow drawing in the sun, planting and growing).</p>			

		Key Knowledge	Skills			Vocabulary
			Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Enquiry	
Year A	Our community	Name and locate the four countries that make up the UK and their capital cities. Identify the key human features of a village (Kippax) and a city (Leeds).	Create a simple map and use given symbols as a key.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries and oceans.	Identify and describe features in the local environment.	Equator North Pole South Pole continent ocean, sea island North, South, East, West Weather, seasons beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
	Island life	Name and locate the seas surrounding the UK. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Know what the weather is like in the UK and St Lucia in different seasons. Know what the Equator is and where the North and South Pole are.	Use the 4 points of a compass.	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.	Use photos and pictures to locate places in the local environment.  Talk about the local environment.	
Year B	The Gambia	Name and locate the world's seven continents. Know that The Gambia is a country in Africa and locate it on a map of Africa. Identify the main physical and human features of The Gambia.				
	From A to B	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify the main physical and human features of our local area. Know how the weather changes with the seasons. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles		Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features.		
Year C	Treasure Island	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Know what the Equator is and where the North and South Pole are.		Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features.		

		Know how the seasons are different in tropical countries. Describe similarities and differences in physical geography of the local area, and a coastal town in Cornwall.				
	<b>Green fingers</b>	Know how the seasons affect the weather in the UK. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.				

Y2

		Key Knowledge	Skills			Vocabulary
			Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Enquiry	
Year A	<b>Our community</b>	Name and locate the four countries that make up the UK and their capital cities. Identify the main features/characteristics of our local area and the UK. Know what a community is. Identify the key human features of a village (Kippax) and a city (Leeds).	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of Kippax.  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	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents, and countries and oceans around the UK and Africa.  Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features.  Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features.	Name and describe physical and human features in the local environment.  Use photos and simple street plans to find places in the local environment.  Talk about features of the local environment that are liked and disliked.	Equator North Pole South Pole continent ocean, sea island North, South, East, West Weather, seasons beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
		<b>Island life</b>				
Year B	<b>The Gambia</b>	Name and locate the world's seven continents. Know that The Gambia is a country in Africa and locate it on a map of Africa. Identify the main physical and human features of The Gambia.				

	<b>From A to B</b>	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify the main physical and human features of our local area. Know how the weather changes with the seasons. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.	location of features and routes on a map.  Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features			
<b>Year C</b>	<b>Treasure Island</b>	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Know what the Equator is and where the North and South Pole are. Know how the seasons are different in tropical countries. Describe similarities and differences in physical geography of the local area, and a coastal town in Cornwall.				
	<b>Green fingers</b>	Know how the seasons affect the weather in the UK. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.				

### Y3

		<b>Key Knowledge</b>	<b>Skills</b>			<b>Vocabulary</b>
			<b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b>	<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	<b>Geographical Enquiry</b>	
<b>Year A</b>	<b>Our community</b>	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Name and locate main geographical regions of the UK (North East, North West, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, West Midlands, South West, South East, East of England, London)	Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in Kippax using a	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate	Sort, group and compare physical and human features in the local environment.	Equator North Pole South Pole Northern Hemisphere

		and their identifying human characteristics and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time ( <i>refer to history key knowledge</i> ) Identify the key human features of a village (Kippax) and a city (Leeds).	range of methods, including plans and graphs, and digital technologies.  Use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied  Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	Use maps and simple street plans to locate places and features in the locality and further afield.  Talk about and compare features of the local environment.	Southern Hemisphere Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Biomes ( Tundra, taiga, grasslands, temperate forest, deciduous forest, chaparral, desert, desert-scrub, savannah, rainforest, alpine) Climate zone (Polar, temperate, arid, tropical, mediterranean) N, S, E, W, NE, SE, SW, NW
	<b>Island life</b>	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify the Equator, North and South Pole, Northern Hemisphere, Know what an island is. Know what biomes and climate zones are and which of these St Lucia is in. Identify the physical features and human features of St Lucia and the Yorkshire region of the UK.				
<b>Year B</b>	<b>The Gambia</b>	Identify the Equator, North and South Pole, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Understand what biomes and climate zones are and which of these The Gambia is. Know that The Gambia is a country in Africa and locate it on a map of Africa. Identify the main physical and human features of The Gambia and the local area.				
	<b>From A to B</b>	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify the main physical and human features of our local area using fieldwork and maps. Know how the weather changes with the seasons and how this will affect how people travel. Know how the weather and topography of other countries affects the type of transport they use.				
<b>Year C</b>	<b>Treasure Island</b>	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Locate the world's countries on maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America				

		Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Identify the position of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Know which physical features are the same and which are different in a coastal town in Cornwall and the local area.				
	<b>Green fingers</b>	Know how the seasons affect the weather in the UK. Understand what biomes and climate zones are and identify these on a world map. Know how the seasons and weather are different in different climate zones and biomes around the world.				

Y4

	<b>Key Knowledge</b>	<b>Skills</b>			<b>Vocabulary</b>
		<b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b>	<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	<b>Geographical Enquiry</b>	
<b>Mountains</b>	Name and locate counties and capital cities United Kingdom. Locate geographical regions of the UK (North East, North West, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, West Midlands, South West, South East, East of England, London) and key topographical features including mountains, coasts and rivers. Locate key mountain ranges and highest peaks in Europe. Locate the Alps mountain range and identify the countries that it goes through and their capital cities. Know that the Earth's crust is made of plates. Begin to describe the composition of the Earth (crust, mantle, core).	Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in Leeds using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.  Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid	Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity  Describe the types of settlement found in Switzerland and UK.	Ask and respond to simple geographical questions. Use an increasing range of secondary sources and first-hand enquiry, e.g. surveys.  Present findings using a range of simple graphs and charts.	Mountain range, mountain peak, Summit, Base, face, slope, valley, Mantle, core, crust, tectonic plate N,S,E,W,NE, NW,SE,SW, Settlement River, mouth, confluence, meander, stream, estuary, tributary, source Flood plain

	Know mountains are formed in different ways. Describe physical and human geographical similarities and differences (including tourism) of Leeds and Switzerland.	references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	Describe the main types of land use in Switzerland and UK.	Talk about evidence and draw simple conclusions.	Precipitation, evaporation, vapour, condensation, run-off.
<b>Land, Sky and Water</b>	Name and locate on a map, major rivers and mountain regions in the UK. Understand and describe the different elements of the water Cycle. Know how a river is formed and how it changes as it journeys to the sea. Describe the key features of a river.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Describe the course and effect on the landscape of rivers, including human impact such as flooding. (link to the annual Nile flooding in Egypt unit)		

**Y5**

	Key Knowledge	Skills			Vocabulary
		Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Enquiry	
<b>Going Global</b>	Locate the world's countries by identifying where tradable goods come from. 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 what trade is and how it is an important way for countries to make money. Understand what import and export mean.	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	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the	Respond to challenging geographical questions by planning a range of tasks in order to find the answers. Use primary and secondary sources to find information about a range of localities.	Natural resources Import, export, trade, economy, Fair trade, 8 compass points, latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and

	<p>Understand why food can be grown in different countries relating to their climate, biome and vegetation belt.</p> <p>Locate El Salvador on world maps.</p> <p>Describe the climate and landscape of El Salvador.</p> <p>Understand the trade links between El Salvador and the UK.</p> <p>Know what fair Trade is and how it helps economically developing countries.</p>	<p>knowledge of the wider world.</p>	<p>distribution of natural resources including food and minerals in relation to El Salvador and the UK.</p>	<p>Present findings and statistical information in a range of different ways e.g. line graphs and pie charts.</p> <p>Present reasoned conclusions when presenting my findings</p>	<p>Antarctic Circle, prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones</p>
--	--	--------------------------------------	---	---	--

**Y6**

	Key Knowledge	Skills			Vocabulary
		Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Enquiry	
<b>Moving People</b>	<p>Understand what migration is and the reasons people migrate.</p> <p>Locate the world's countries through examining migration patterns including examples from Europe, North and South America, Africa and Asia concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Know that the Earth's crust is made of plates and how these plates move.</p> <p>Describe the composition of the Earth.</p> <p>Know where volcanoes occur and why.</p> <p>Know where Earthquakes occur and why.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and the distribution of</p>	<p>Set own challenging questions when investigating geographical features and issues.</p> <p>Select appropriate sources of primary and secondary information to support investigation.</p> <p>Select an appropriate way in which to present statistical</p>	<p>Migration</p> <p>Immigration</p> <p>Natural disaster</p> <p>Earthquakes</p> <p>Volcanoes</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Tectonic plates, Erupt, fault lines, crust, mantle, outer core, inner core, dormant, Richter scale, latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the</p>



	Understand the human impact of natural disasters.		natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	information and findings. Ensure that conclusions make accurate reference to the evidence presented.	Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones
--	---	--	--	---	---