

St. Benedict's Primary School
GEOGRAPHY
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS BUILDER

Geography element from the National Curriculum –
Human and Physical Geography

Phase	Context for learning	Skills
EYFS	<p>Reception</p> <p>Topic: Ourselves – Autumn 1 Big Question: What can you tell me about yourself? Context: Where do you live?</p> <p>Understanding the World: They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p> <p>Topic: Animals –Spring 1 Big Question: Are all animals wild? Context: different animals</p> <p>Understanding the World: They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<p>Skill. To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.</p> <p>To learn to talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p> <p>Knowledge Children will learn to make sense of their physical world and their community by exploring, observing, and finding out about people, places, technology and the environment. Learn to talk about some of the things they have observed, such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.</p>
	<p>Year 1 Autumn 2 ILP Big Lights Big City</p> <p>Big Question: How is a city different to the countryside? Context: London, its landmarks and features. Physical features of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Programme of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Identify the characteristics of a settlement. <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. • 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.
	<p>Year 1 Spring 2 ILP Beachcombers</p>	<p>Skill:</p>

<p>Big Question: What are the features of a coastline? Context: Coastal features Programme of Study: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Knowledge: A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.</p>
<p>Year 2 Autumn 1 ILP Street Detectives</p> <p>Big Question– What do you find on a street? Context – Exploring the local community and its landmarks. Programmes of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<p>Skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how an environment has or might change over time • Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. <p>Knowledge:</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. • 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.
<p>Year 2 Spring 2 Towers, Tunnels and Turrets</p> <p>Big Question–What was life like inside a Castle? Context – Amazing structures around the world. Towers and bridges in the local area. Programmes of Study: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>Skill: Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</p> <p>Knowledge: 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.</p>
<p>Year 2 Summer 1 Scented Gardens</p> <p>Big Question: (No Question!)</p>	<p>Skill: Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p>

	<p>Context: A community walk</p> <p>Programmes of Study</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Knowledge:</p> <p>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.</p>
KEY STAGE 2	<p>Year 3 Spring 1 ILP Tremors</p> <p>Big Question: What causes tremors on earth?</p> <p>Context: Earthquakes, volcanoes, rocks, tsunamis, plate tectonics, structure of the Earth.</p> <p>Programmes of Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 	<p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
	<p>Year 4 Autumn 1 ILP I am warrior.</p> <p>Big Question: Why were the Romans so successful?</p> <p>Context: Compare Britain and Italy</p> <p>Programmes of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain,

		<p>such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.
	<p>Year 4 Summer 1 ILP Misty Mountain Sierra.</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: UK hills and mountains Programmes of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and compare aspects of physical features • Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. • Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world. • Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. • Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. • Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. • Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.
	<p>Year 5 Summer 1 ILP Pharaohs</p> <p>Big Question: (no question yet!)</p>	<p>Skill: Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).</p>

<p>Context: Where is Egypt? The importance of the Nile.</p> <p>Programmes of Study: 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.</p>	<p>Knowledge: Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.</p>
<p>Year 5 Summer 2 ILP Allotment</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!)</p> <p>Context: Food origins, Local allotments</p> <p>Programmes of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 	<p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. 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. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.

<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Year 6 Spring 1 ILP Frozen Kingdoms</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!) Context: Explore the planet’s coldest lands</p> <p>Programmes of Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. • Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes • Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. • Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. • Explain how humans function in the place they live. <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. • The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice. • Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming. • Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water. • The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.
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<p>Year 6 Summer 1 ILP Hola Mexico</p> <p>Big Question: (No question yet!)</p> <p>Context: Explore Mexico including major cities, surrounding seas, mountain ranges, airports and tourist resorts.</p> <p>Programmes of Study:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Skill:</p> <p>Explain how humans function in the place they live.</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <p>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>
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