

Y1/2 Geography

Unit: Continents and Oceans

Key Vocabulary

Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents.
Earth	Earth is the terrestrial planet that humans live on.
Ocean	An ocean is a huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71% of Earth's surface.
Country	A country is land that is controlled by a single government.
Map	A map is a scale drawing of all or part of Earth's surface. Maps may show visible features, such as rivers and lakes, forests, buildings, and roads.

Sticky knowledge

Know the names of the seven continents of the world.
 Know the names of the five oceans of the world.
 I can locate the seven continents on a map of the world.
 I can locate the five oceans on a map of the world.
 I can use digital mapping to support my understanding of the globe.



Y1/2 Geography

Unit: The United Kingdom

Key Vocabulary

United Kingdom	The United Kingdom is an island country in Europe. It consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Sea	A sea is a body of saltwater much smaller than an ocean.
Capital City	A city where the government of that country is based.
Europe	A continent in the western part of the landmass lying between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Coast	The area where the sea and land meet.

Sticky Knowledge

Know the four countries that make up the UK.
 Know the name and locate the capital cities of the UK.
 I know the seas and oceans that surround the UK.
 I know the countries and continents that are close to the UK.
 I can locate the four countries that make up the UK on a map.
 I can label the capital cities of the UK on a map.
 I can use a map to discuss the oceans and countries that surround the UK.



Y1/2 Geography

Unit: Learning About Sri Lanka

Key Vocabulary

Island	An island is a body of land that is surrounded by water.
Sinhalese	A member of the people of Sri Lanka.
Rupee	The currency in Sri Lanka.
Asia	Asia is the largest and most populated continent.
Tea	Tea is a strong and energizing drink. It is made by soaking the leaves of the tea plant in hot water.

Sticky knowledge

Be able to recall key human and physical features of Sri Lanka.
 I know how producing tea supports people in Sri Lanka.
 I can locate Sri Lanka on a map.
 I can compare the physical geography of Sri Lanka with the UK.
 I can compare life in Sri Lanka with life in Crowle.



Y1/2 Geography

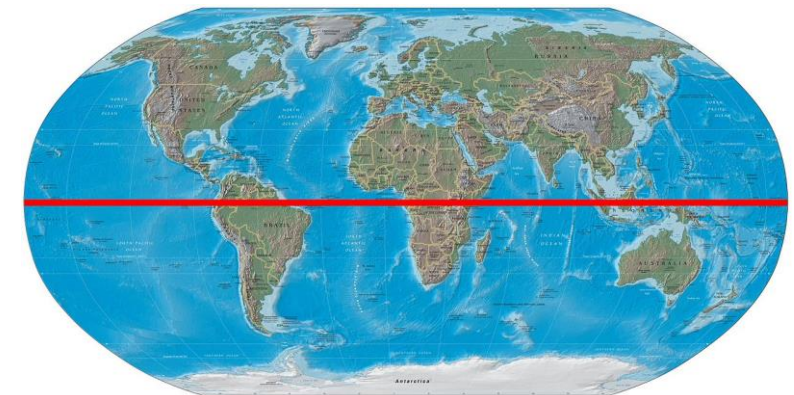
Unit: Hot and Cold Places

Key Vocabulary

Climate	Climate is the weather found in a certain place over a long period of time.
The Equator	The Equator is an imaginary line that is drawn around the middle of the Earth to divide it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
Temperature	Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness.
Polar Region	The polar regions are found at the top and bottom of the Earth and have extremely cold climates.
North and South Pole	The North Pole is at the northernmost point of the Earth. The South Pole is at the southernmost point on the Earth.

Sticky Knowledge

Know the features of hot and cold places in the world.
 I can discuss the differences between polar regions, deserts and rainforests.
 Know which is the hottest and coldest season in the UK.
 Know where the equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe.
 I can use a map to explain the climate of an area in relation to the equator.



Key Vocabulary

Sticky knowledge

Mountain

A mountain is a landform that rises prominently above its surroundings, over 610m tall.

River

A river is a flowing stream of water that leads to the sea, a lake or another river.

Cliff

A cliff is a type of landform on the surface of the Earth. They are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.

Hill

A hill is a landform that is higher than the surrounding land and has a visible summit. They are less than 610m tall.

Stream

A small, narrow river that flows to another body of water.

- Be able to recall the main difference between a hill and a mountain.
- Be able to recall the key features of mountains.
- Be able to identify the key features of the river Thames.
- Be able to identify the key features of coastlines.
- I can locate UK Mountains on a map.
- Be able to compare the differences between coasts and rivers.
- I can make observations about a local stream or river.



Y3/4 Geography

Unit: Europe

Key Vocabulary

Sticky knowledge



Europe

A continent in the western part of the landmass lying between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Know the names of at least eight European countries.
 Know the names of a number of European capitals.
 Be able to describe key human and physical features of Poland.
 I know what life is like on the Tatra Mountains.
 Use maps to locate European countries and capitals.
 I can make human and physical comparisons between England and Poland.

Capital City

A city where the government of that country is based.

Tatra Mountains

The Tatra Mountains are a group of mountains that form a natural border between Slovakia and Poland.

Border

A real or artificial line that separates countries.

Landlocked

A country that is completely surrounded by land, rather than by bodies of water.

Y3/4 Geography

Unit: The Shape of the Land

Key Vocabulary

Sticky Knowledge



The Alps

The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lie in south-central Europe.

Identify the main mountainous regions of the world.
 I know the physical features of the Alps.
 Know the physical geography of the Vistula river.
 I can locate the main mountainous regions of the world on a map.
 Make a sketch map of the Vistula river area including landmarks, using simple symbols in a key.

Vistula River

The longest river in Poland.

Landmark

Recognisable natural or cultural features that stand out from the nearby environment and are often visible from long distances.

Contour Line

A contour line is a line drawn on a map to indicate ground elevation or depression.

Mountain Range

A mountain range is a series of mountains arranged in a line and connected by high ground.

Y3/4 Geography

Unit: Volcanoes

Key Vocabulary

Sticky knowledge

Volcano

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash, and gases erupt.

Crater

A volcanic crater is a depression that lies above the vent from which volcanic material is ejected.

Crust

The crust is the outermost layer of the Earth.

Eruption

A volcanic eruption is when gas and/or lava are released from a volcano—sometimes explosively.

Mount Etna

Mount Etna is an active volcano on the east coast of Sicily.

Label the different parts of a volcano.
 Know the land use of Mount Etna.
 Know how Volcanic activity affects the people of the world.
 I can use digital maps to locate volcanoes that are the closest to the UK.



Y3/4 Geography

Unit: Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Key Vocabulary

Sticky Knowledge

Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling in the earth caused by movement of tectonic plates.

Tsunami

A tsunami is a series of ocean waves that sends surges of water onto land.

Tectonic Plate

A massive slab of solid rock made up of Earth's crust and upper mantle.

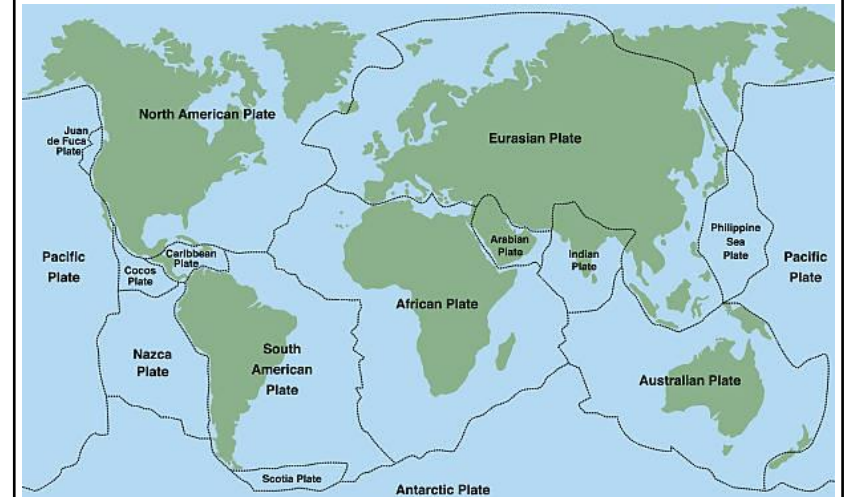
Plate Boundary

Plate boundaries are the edges where two tectonic plates meet.

Aftershock

Aftershocks are smaller earthquakes that occur in the same area during the days following an earthquake.

I know where earthquakes are most likely to happen.
 Know what causes an earthquake.
 Know what causes a tsunami.
 I know how countries prepare for earthquakes.
 I can use maps to predict where earthquakes are likely to happen.



Key Vocabulary

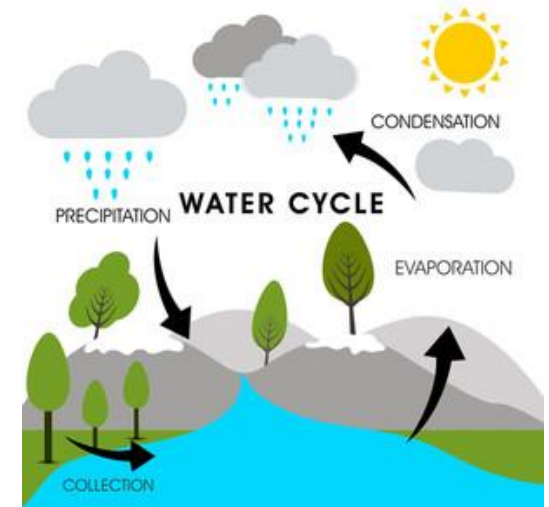
Water Cycle	The water cycle describes how water is exchanged through Earth's land, ocean, and atmosphere.
Precipitation	Precipitation is water released from clouds in the form of rain, freezing rain, sleet, snow, or hail.
Collection	Collection is the process of the water that falls back to Earth being collected by rivers, lakes, and oceans.
Evaporation	Evaporation is the process that changes liquid water to water vapor. Water moves from the Earth's surface to the atmosphere via evaporation.
Condensation	Condensation is the process by which water vapor in the air is changed into liquid water. Condensation is crucial to the water cycle because it is responsible for the formation of clouds.

Sticky knowledge

Understand that water is a natural resource and is important in our lives.

Know the basic structure and processes of the water cycle.

I can observe and evidence the water cycle in my locality.



Y5/6 Geography

Unit: North America

Key Vocabulary

Sticky knowledge

North America

North America is the third largest continent.

Caribbean

The Caribbean region is a chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea.

Jamaica

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea.

Island

An island is a body of land that is surrounded by water.

Cay

A cay is a small, low-elevation, sandy island on the surface of a coral reef.

Know the names of a number of North American countries.
Be able to discuss key human and physical features of North American countries.
Know the key features of an island.
I can describe the weather in Jamaica.
I can use maps to locate a number of North American countries.
Know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in North America.
Know the physical differences between the Caribbean Islands and the UK.
I can interpret graphs to draw conclusions.



Y5/6 Geography

Unit: South America

Key Vocabulary

Sticky Knowledge

South America

South America is a continent forming the southern portion of the landmass of the Americas.

Poverty

Poverty refers to the state or condition in which people or communities lack the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.

Lake Titicaca

Lake Titicaca is the largest freshwater lake in South America and the highest of the world's large lakes.

Uros People

The Uros people are native to the area surrounding Lake Titicaca, in Peru and Bolivia.

Andes

The Andes are the longest continental mountain range in the world.

Know the names of a number of South American Countries.
Be able to discuss key human and physical features of South American countries.
Know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in South America.
Know the human uses of Lake Titicaca.
Use maps to locate a number of South American countries.
Annotate maps to show human and physical features of South American countries.
Create a scaled map of Lake Titicaca.



Y5/6 Geography

Unit: Natural Resources

Key Vocabulary

Sticky knowledge

Natural Resources

Natural resources are materials from the Earth that are used to support life and meet people's needs.

Export

Exports are goods and services that are produced in one country and sold to buyers in another.

Food Miles

The distance food has travelled to get to your plate.

Organic Farming

Organic farming is an agricultural system where natural pesticides and fertilisers are used

Trade

The exchange of goods for money between producers and consumers.

Know how natural resources are made and used.
 I know where the world's oil comes from.
 I know that my food is imported from around the world.
 I know how water is used.
 Know the importance of countries trading their natural resources.
 I can map the exports of oil around the world.
 I can collect and interpret data regarding water use in school.



Y5/6 Geography

Unit: Trade and Economic Activity

Key Vocabulary

Sticky Knowledge

Trade

The exchange of goods for money between producers and consumers.

Fair Trade

The fair trade movement combines the payment of higher prices to exporters with improved social and environmental standards.

Shipping Route

Any of the lines of travel followed by merchant sea vessels.

Trading Bloc

A group of countries that agree to reduce trade barriers between them.

Goods

Goods are tangible products which can be taken from the ecosystem.

Know where food sold at local shops have come from.
 Know different types of work and explain why they are each important.
 Know why industrial areas and ports are important.
 Know the importance of fair trade.
 I can find out where my food comes from.



Key Vocabulary

Sticky knowledge

Sustainable	Sustainability is the practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations.
Recycle	The reprocessing of discarded waste materials for reuse, which involves collection, sorting, processing, and conversion into raw materials which can be used in the production of new products.
Carbon Footprint	A carbon footprint is a measure of the impact your activities have on the amount of carbon dioxide produced through the burning of fossil fuels.
Environment	The environment refers to our immediate surroundings in which all living and non-living components co-exist.
Inequality	Inequality in geography refers to the idea that different people experience different standards of living.

Know what sustainability is and why it is important.
 Know that not all countries are equal in terms of wealth.
 Know how sustainable choices are linked to global issues.
 I can calculate my carbon footprint.
 I can interpret population maps.
 I can develop a sustainable plan for the school.

