

Langton Primary School

Geography Curriculum – Upper Key Stage 2



Learning Goals

- 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, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their 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
- 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 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 Human and physical geography
- describe and understand key aspects of:
 - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
 - 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 Geography
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- 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.

Subject Element - Human features and landmarks

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.

Vocabulary

A road, B road, airport, canal, city, ferry terminal, motorway, rail, road, town, transport link, transport network, cargo, dock, plantation, shop, supermarket, transport, Transportation, church, farm, indigenous, industry, mosque, population, rural, settlement, Urban, customer service, farming, fishing, industry, manufacturing, mining, occupation, quarrying, retail, tourism, Transportation, home, nomadic, tradition, village

Subject Element – Fieldwork

Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Vocabulary

Data, investigate, observe, question, survey, Visit, describe, Identify, Observe, aerial photograph, Conclusion, data collection, Enquiry, Evidence, Fieldwork, geographical enquiry, local area, Locality, Observation, Pattern, Report, sketch map, analyse, Collect, compare, data, enquiry, research

Subject Element – Maps

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.

Vocabulary

Ordnance Survey map, contour line, depression, elevation, four-figure grid reference, gradient, hill, mountain, peak, relief map, sea level, slope, terrain, topography, two-dimensional representation, Valley, Ordnance Survey map, Easting, , geographical feature, human feature, icon, key, location, mountain, northing, peak, physical feature, sea level, six-figure grid reference, slope, symbol, topography, two-dimensional representation, degree, globe, lines of latitude, lines of longitude, map

Subject Element – Compare and Contrast

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.

Vocabulary

Compare, continent, human geography, life expectancy, literacy rate, population, population density, religion, Wealth, compare, difference, identify, similarity, climate, climate zone, hemisphere, human, human feature, physical feature, polar, precipitation, season, summer, topography, vegetation, wildlife, winter

Subject Element – Settlements and Land Use**Vocabulary**

Agriculture, allotment, arable, business, city, commercial farm, crop, farming, floriculture, forestry, housing, livestock, market garden, mixed, national park, pastoral, rural, Town, urban,, village Viticulture, crops, , diverse Farming, fishing industry, Language, mine, mining, natural resource, population, rural, tribe, Urban, commercial, energy, extract, forest, gas reserve, hydropower, Mine, natural resource, oil reserve, plantation

Subject Element – Location

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).

Vocabulary

GMT, Greenwich Mean Time, North Pole, Prime Meridian, South Pole, degree, line of longitude, meridian, time zone, Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle,, GMT, Greenwich Mean, Time,, geographical feature, globe, line of latitude, line of longitude, location,, meridian, time zone, Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle, North Pole, Northern Hemisphere, Prime Meridian, South Pole, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, degree, equator, latitude, location, longitude, polar day, polar night

Subject Element – Natural and Manmade Materials

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Vocabulary

Land, nutrient, Soil, freshwater, ice, iceberg, natural resources, pollution, salt water, sea ice, snow

Subject Element – World

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, countries, and major cities. 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.

Vocabulary

Africa, Argentina, Asia, Australia, Austria, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Egypt, Europe, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, New Zealand, North America, South America, United States, Vienna, Washington DC, Wellington, capital city, continent, country, World, British Commonwealth of Nations, alliance

Subject Element – Climate and Weather

Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Vocabulary

Mediterranean, climate zone, cold, desert, Frost, humidity, polar, rainfall, season, temperate, tropical, warm, Wet, climate change, cyclone, drought, extreme temperature, extreme weather event, flood, heatwave, hurricane, landslide, sandstorm, severe storm, typhoon, Wildfire, diet,

Subject Element – U.K.

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their 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.

Vocabulary

Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Exeter, London, Oxford, Reading, Southampton, distance, relative location, climate, gradient, Topography, T-shaped settlement, Y-shaped settlement, circular settlement, city, compact settlement, cross-shaped settlement, dispersed settlement, growth, hamlet, linear settlement, occupation, rural, Settlement, town, urban, village

Subject Element – Geographical Resources

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Vocabulary

Ordnance Survey Explorer map, Ordnance Survey map, map, time zones map, aerial photograph, atlas, map, satellite map, Ordnance Survey Explorer map, Atlas, large scale map, map, scale, scale bar, scale ratio, small scale map

Subject Element – Geographical Change

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.

Vocabulary

change over time, industrial growth, population growth, settlement hierarchy, animal, litter, plant, pollution, protect, tourism, vandalism, map, satellite map

Subject Element – Significant Places

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, countries, and major cities.

Vocabulary

South America, developing country, Equator, China, Ecuador, Germany, Russia, Saudi Arabia, economy, export, farming, fossil fuel, import, industry, manufacturing, mining, natural resource, ore, shipping, Trade, energy

Subject Element – Environment

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Vocabulary

Mediterranean, animal, aquatic biome, biodiversity, biome, boreal forest, climate, climate zone, desert, desert biome Ecosystem, Environment, Forest, forest biome, Freshwater, Grassland, grassland biome, ice sheet, Landscape, Marine, Mountain, Plant, Polar, Rainfall, savannah, Season, Taiga, Temperate, temperate

forest, temperate grassland, Temperature, Tropical, tropical forest, Tundra, tundra biome, Vegetation, vegetation belt, weather conditions, feature, humidity, Arctic tundra, alpine tundra, aquatic biome, atmosphere, biome, burning fossil fuels, carbon dioxide, climate, climate change, climate zone, deforestation, desert biome, extreme weather, forest biome, freshwater, global warming, grassland biome, greenhouse effect, habitat destruction, human activity,, interconnection, marine region, Overpopulation, population, rearing livestock, savannah, temperate grassland, tundra biome, weather conditions, weather pattern, carbon footprint, climate, climate change, deforestation, drought, extinction, extreme weather, flood, fossil fuel, global warming, greenhouse effect, population, recycle, reduce, renewable, reuse, sustainable

Subject Element – Physical Processes

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Vocabulary

Climate, drainage, Fertiliser

Subject Element – Physical Features

Vocabulary

Coastline, desert, forest, grassland, highland, hill, loam, mountain, plain, rainforest, sand, silt, soil, transport links, Valley, boreal forest, Glacier, ice field, ice shelf, iceberg, mountain, tundra

Subject Element – Data Analysis

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.

Vocabulary

Data, demographic, economic, Interpret, calculate, compare, conclude, data, evidence, hypothesis, measure, research, summarise, Global Climate Risk Index, analyse, collate, conclusion, data, data collection, developing country, factsheet, findings, graph, improvement, interviewee, locality, poverty, ranking, report, survey, survey data, traffic data

Subject Element – Sustainability

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.

Vocabulary

carbon footprint, eco-friendly, hazardous substances, life cycle thinking, recycle, reduce, renewable energy, resource efficiency, reuse, sustainable manufacturing process, waste, agricultural runoff, Biodiversity, biome, clearcutting, contour strip cropping, deforestation, depletion, ecosystem, endangered species, erosion, ethical, food chain, forestry, fossil fuel, global warming, habitat, irrigation,, metal ore, Mining, monoculture, natural resource management, oppose, pesticide, pollution, recycle, reduce, renewable energy, reuse, selective harvesting, support, sustainable

To comply with the SEND Regulations and Disability Regulations 2014 and the Equality Act 2010 please see our school accessibility plan and the SEND information in the policies and SEND section of this website.