

St Francis Curriculum 2023-2024

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human features and landmarks	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Notice and begin to name different human-made features in the immediate environment, including the school grounds, local streets and the place they live.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are lots of resources and places to play in Nursery. Our local area has different features such as houses, roads, shops and parks. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three main types of human settlement include cities, towns and villages. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism is an industry that helps people travel away from home for pleasure. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river is a natural flowing watercourse. A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water. <p>Covered</p>
		Settlements and land use	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Say how two places in the immediate environment are the same or different.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A beach is a pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea. <p>Covered</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring is a season. It comes after winter and before summer. In spring trees start to grow leaves and some trees grow blossom. Spring is a season. It comes after winter and before summer. Spring is a season associated with new life. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. Temperate places are between the hot and cold places. A temperate place is never extremely hot or extremely cold. The UK has a temperate climate. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climates, which means that the typical weather conditions can be very different. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how the climate affects land use.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change can intensify natural weather events such as storms, heatwaves, floods, sandstorms and droughts to make them more extreme and more destructive. The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money and are particularly affected by the impact of climate change. Developing countries often have widespread poverty and ineffective governments. They cannot prepare as well for extreme weather events and lack the money to recover quickly afterwards. <p>Covered</p>
Processes	Climate and weather	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Notice ways that the local environment changes during different seasons.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In spring trees start to grow leaves and some trees grow flowers called blossom. <p>Covered</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how different types of weather affect the local environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>All types of weather can affect the environment and how we use it. For example, on sunny days, people might go to the park or the coastline. On cold, icy days, roads and rivers can be frozen.</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a physical process. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is constantly recycled through the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Climate Risk Index uses data from countries around the world to analyse which countries are most affected by extreme weather events. <p>Covered</p>	
		Physical processes	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Notice how the wind and rain can affect the local environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Wind and rain can affect the local environment in different ways. The wind can blow trees down and heavy rain can cause flooding.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment.</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. <p>Covered</p>
Investigation	Geographical resources	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Identify simple geographical features in a photograph.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment.</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km. <p>Covered</p>	

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	Data analysis	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Use small world toys, such as cars and model houses, to represent data from the locality.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are lots of different plants and animals that live in the local environment. Environments have different features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A beach is a pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. <p>Covered x 3</p>		<p>Skill</p> <p>Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary data refers to second hand information gathered by reports, published surveys, maps, books and the internet. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic and economic statistics can help geographers to draw conclusions. <p>Covered</p>	
	Fieldwork	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Take part in simple fieldwork activities, such as helping to take photographs or recording simple data.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a drawing of an area it shows features, including roads, rivers, woods, parks and buildings. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local community. <p>Covered x 2</p>				
	Natural and human-made materials	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Notice natural and human-made materials in the environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Some materials are natural and others are human-made.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Name some natural and human-made materials in the environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Natural materials include wood, stone and sand. Human-made materials include metal, plastic, glass and fabric. Materials can be used to build and make things.</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify natural and human-made materials in the environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Human-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the properties of natural and human-made materials and where they are found in the environment.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and human-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and human-made materials are used to make human features. <p>Covered</p>			<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm's location. <p>Covered</p>	
	Physical features	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Name some physical features in the immediate environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Common physical features include fields, rivers and hills.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Name some common physical features in the locality and beyond.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Large physical features include rivers, mountains, oceans and the coastline.</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</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>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical features include beaches, stacks, cliffs, arches, rivers, lakes and woodland. A stack is a physical feature of a coastline. Stacks are formed when waves crash against the rocks of a cliff face. The force of the water causes the rocks to collapse, forming stacks. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface. Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct. There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome. The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive. When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountains are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together, move apart or 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. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome. South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceburg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest. <p>Covered</p>
	Environment	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Show care for living things and the environment.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaving litter can harm plants and animals. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter can be harmful to plants and animals. Leaving litter on beaches can harm marine life. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe ways to improve the local environment.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals. Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow. Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change affects the water temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome. The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock. Climate change affects the water temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome. The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, overpopulation and rearing livestock. <p>Covered x 2</p>

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Sustainability				<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People can protect the environment by preserving woodlands and hedgerows, recycling and getting rid of waste carefully. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. <p>Covered x 2</p>			<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable manufacturing processes include reducing carbon footprint, using renewable energy and investigating new technologies. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource management (NRM) models to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future. <p>Covered</p>
Place and space	World	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Talk about places that they have been to or seen in photographs. Play with globes, observe maps and listen to stories to develop an awareness of other places in the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world has lots of different places. The world has lots of different places. Seas and oceans cover more of the Earth's surface than land. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ocean is a body of salt water that covers over two thirds of the surface of the Earth. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A continent is a very large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ocean is a large sea. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. Other world seas include the Black Sea, the Red Sea and the Caspian Sea. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries, including transcontinental countries such as Russia. European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Romania and Russia. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada. Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua. Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Axis Powers were led by Germany's Adolf Hitler. The Allied Powers were led by Great Britain's prime ministers Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill. <p>Covered</p>
UK		<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Show an interest in the place they live on a map or globe.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe.</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> England has many famous physical features, such as the White Cliffs of Dover in the south, Cheddar Gorge in the west and lakes and mountains in the Lake District. Northern Ireland has many famous physical features, including huge columns made of rock called the Giant's Causeway in the north and Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom. Scotland has many famous physical features, such as the extinct volcano Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, and the lake Loch Lomond. Wales has many famous features including Mount Snowden and the River Severn. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counties in the UK include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh. Cities in the UK include Edinburgh in Scotland, Belfast in Northern Ireland, St Davids in Wales and Birmingham, Manchester and London in England. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Yr Wyddfa, also known as Snowdonia, Wales and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland. Significant mountain ranges of the UK include the Grampian Mountains, Snowdonia and the Pennines. Significant rivers of the UK include the River Tay, the River Trent and the River Wye. Significant forests of the UK include the New Forest and Portiglenone Forest. Islands of the United Kingdom include Lindisfarne and Orkney Islands. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. <p>Covered</p>	

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Location	<p>AOL: World Skill</p> <p>Explore and talk about the ways that the weather, plants and animals of places can be different through pictures and stories.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather, plants and animals differ in different places around the world. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>AOL: World Skill</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather, plants and animals differ in different places around the world. Animals live in different habitats. The seashore is a habitat for many animals such as sea birds, crabs, fish and starfish. The polar regions, the Arctic and Antarctic, are always cold and icy. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northern Hemisphere is north of the equator and the Southern Hemisphere is south of the equator. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator. Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees. There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S). The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. The world is split into 24 meridians 15° apart because there is 24 hours in a day and 360° in one rotation. The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-). <p>Covered x 3</p>									
									Position	<p>AOL: Maths Skill</p> <p>Discuss routes and locations and use and understand some positional language.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind and in front of.</p> <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>AOL: Maths Skill</p> <p>Use simple positional language to describe where things are in relation to each other and give directions.</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Positional language is used to describe where things are in relation to one another. Positional language includes in, on, next to, behind, in front of, in between, above, below and underneath.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A location is a place or the position of something. Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. <p>Covered</p>
Comparison	<p>AOL: World Skill</p> <p>Talk about simple differences between the way people live in the community and beyond using pictures, books, maps and other geographical resources.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world has lots of different places. <p>Covered</p>	<p>AOL: World Skill</p> <p>Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather, environment and living things are different in different places around the world. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somalia is a country on the east coast of Africa. The equator crosses through Somalia, so the climate is very hot and dry. Like the UK, Somalia has four seasons. The capital city of Somalia is called Mogadishu. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted. A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth. A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. <p>Covered</p>										

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Significance	Significant places	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Talk about and ask questions about places that are important to them.</p>			<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places can be significant because religious or historic events that have happened there in the past. A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can be significant because religious or historic events that have happened there in the past. Buckingham Palace in London and Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire are two significant royal residencies in the UK. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. Significant mountain ranges of the world include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food. North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply). <p>Covered</p>
Change	Geographical change	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Notice and talk about how things have changed in the local environment.</p>	<p>AOL: World</p> <p>Skill</p> <p>Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.</p> <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical features such as roads and towns can change over time. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe how an environment has or might change over time.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A place can change over time due to human activity such as house building, new industries and tourism. <p>Covered</p>	<p>Skill</p> <p>Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other. <p>Covered</p>			<p>Skill</p> <p>Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. <p>Covered</p>

