



Geography at Fairfield

Geography	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
YR						
<u>Y1</u>	<u>Seasonal Changes</u>					
<u>Y2</u>	<u>Around the World in 80 Days</u>		<u>Australia</u>		<u>Could a Meerkat live at the North Pole?</u>	
<u>Y3</u>	<u>Extreme Earth</u>					
<u>Y4</u>			<u>Rivers</u>			
<u>Y5</u>			<u>Mountains</u>			
<u>Y6</u>	<u>Earth matters</u>		<u>Rainforests</u>		<u>Geographical skills</u>	

Geography: Year 1 Seasonal Changes

Vocabulary	
autumn	Autumn is the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes colder and the leaves fall off the trees
chilly	very cold
cold	If it is cold, the temperature is very low
conkers	round brown nuts which come from horse chestnut trees
day length	the amount of time where there is daylight
daylight	Daylight is the natural light that there is during the day, before it gets dark
deciduous	a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
freeze	When it freezes outside, the temperature falls below 0 degrees.
frost	the ground becomes covered in ice crystals
hibernate	Animals that hibernate spend the winter in a state like a deep sleep
ice	Ice is frozen water
migrate	when animals move at a particular season from one part of the world to another
months	one of the twelve times of time that a year is divided into
nature	the animals, plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people
rain	Rain is water that falls from the clouds in small drops
season	the main times of year which can be divided and which have their own typical weather
slightly	a little bit
snow	soft white bits of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather
spring	the season between winter and summer when the weather becomes warmer and plants start to grow again
summer	the season between spring and autumn when the weather is usually warm or hot
sunny	when the sun is shining brightly
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
warm	when there is some heat but not enough to be hot
weather	what the sky and air outside are like, such as cold or sunny.
windy	when the wind is blowing
winter	the season between autumn and spring when the weather is usually cold

What should I already know?

- There are times when it is hot outside and there are times when it is cold outside.
- The months of the year.

Seasonal Changes Autumn and Winter

- Go on an autumn nature walk - what signs of autumn can you spot?
- Measure the temperature every day - what do you notice about the difference in temperature from the start of the unit to the end?
- Match events to the seasons they happen in? What is weather like during these events (e.g. Christmas Day, Halloween, Bonfire Night)?
- Discuss why it is good that fireworks happen in the autumn. What would happen if they happened in the summer?
- Discuss what happens when the children go home from school in the autumn and winter - what do they notice about daylight? Compare this to what happens in the summer.
- Analyse simple graphs that show how day length changes throughout the seasons.
- Research animals that hibernate or migrate in winter months.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is a season?

- There are four seasons
 - Autumn - September, October, November
 - Winter - December, January, February
 - Spring - March, April, May
 - Summer - June, July, August



What happens in the autumn?

- The temperature begins to fall, which means it gets colder.
- The leaves on deciduous trees change colour and begin to fall to the ground.
- The days get shorter and the nights get longer.
- In the autumn, there are events such as Halloween and Bonfire Night.
- Things people might do are rake leaves, pick blackberries and collect conkers and pine cones.



- The weather may be slightly sunny, windy or rainy. There are more clouds in the sky during autumn compare



- The clothes you might wear include t-shirts and shorts on summer and warmer days, and woolly hats and scarves on colder days - especially as it gets closer to winter.



What happens in the winter?

- As the seasons change from autumn to winter it gets colder still - this is because the temperature has fallen.
- Sometimes, it can freeze overnight and in the mornings, there may be ice and frost.
- Deciduous trees have completely lost their leaves and the branches are bare.
- The days get shorter and the nights get longer. Winter has the shortest days and the longest nights of all the seasons.
- In the winter, there are events such as Christmas and Valentine's Day.
- Things people might do are build snowmen, eat warm foods like stews and soups and light fires.



- The weather may be windy, rainy and chilly. Sometimes it also snows.
- The clothes you might wear include warm coats, jumpers, woolly hats and scarves on colder days.



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Seasonal Changes Autumn and Winter

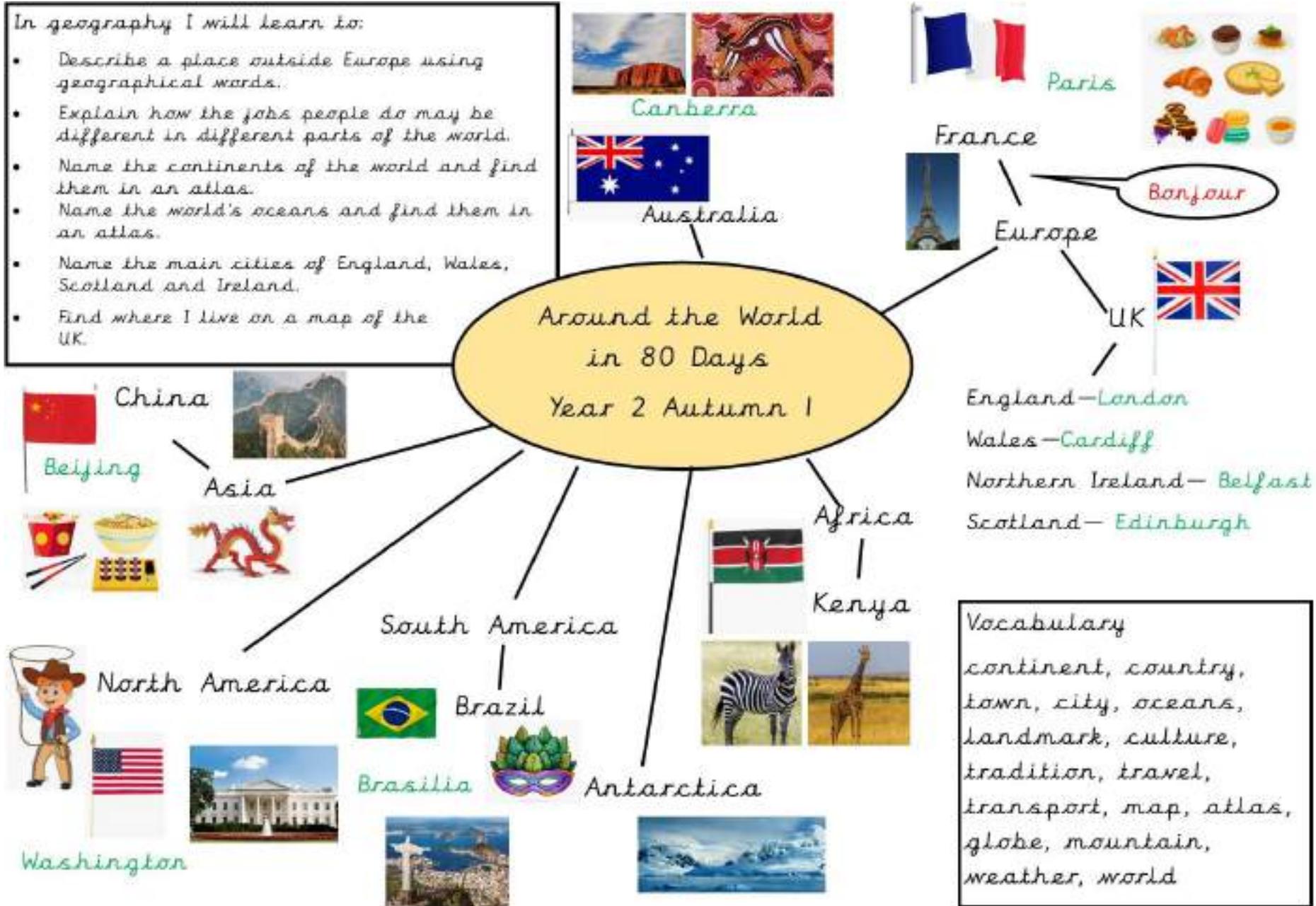
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Geography: Year 2 Around the World in 80 Days

In geography I will learn to:

- Describe a place outside Europe using geographical words.
- Explain how the jobs people do may be different in different parts of the world.
- Name the continents of the world and find them in an atlas.
- Name the world's oceans and find them in an atlas.
- Name the main cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.
- Find where I live on a map of the UK.

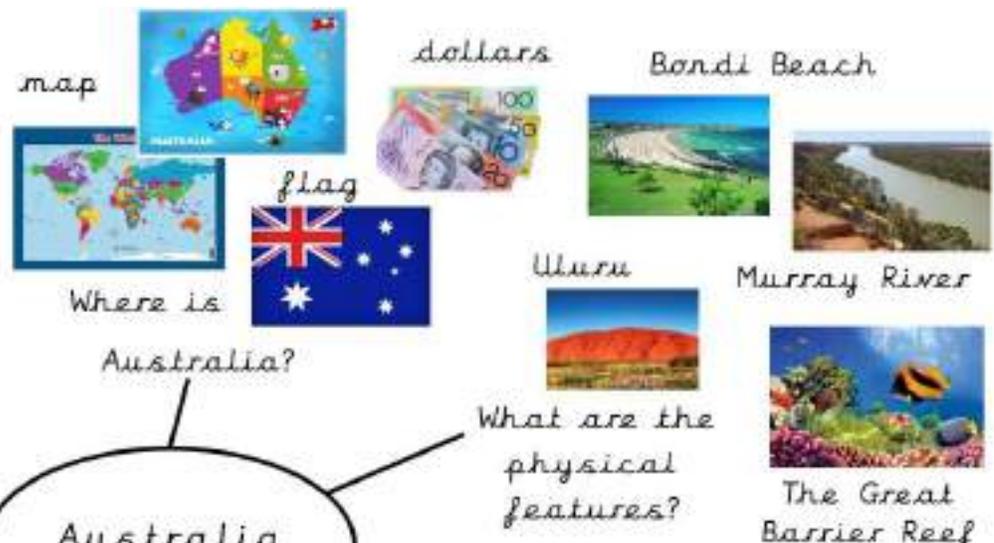


Vocabulary
continent, country, town, city, oceans, landmark, culture, tradition, travel, transport, map, atlas, globe, mountain, weather, world

Geography: Year 2 Australia

In geography I will learn to:

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify and name, countries, continents and oceans.
- Identify similarities and differences of physical and human features of 2 contrasting countries.
- 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



Vocabulary
continent, country, town, city, oceans, landmark, culture, tradition, travel, transport, map, atlas, globe, mountain, weather, world, animal, state, aboriginal, wildlife, climate, season, monsoon, desert, outback, temperature, rainforest, river, coast



Geography: Year 2 Could a Meerkat live at the North Pole?

In Geography I will learn to:

- 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 world maps, atlases and globes to identify and name, countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

Adapted to live in the desert

Tightly closed ears

Curved claws for digging

Excellent eye sight

Tail to balance

Why do meerkats live in the Kalahari Desert?



Where are the North and South Poles?



Fennec fox



Polar Bear

Which animals live in the extreme cold and which live in the extreme heat?



Arctic fox



Camel

Could a Meerkat live at the South Pole?

Why does a penguin like to live in the South Pole?



What sort of holidays can people in England go on to find different temperatures?

Skiing Holiday

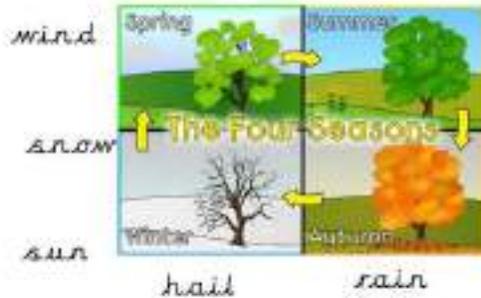


Beach Holiday



Is our weather as cold as the North and South Pole?

Seasons



Webbed feet for swimming

Thick skin and lots of fat under their skin to keep warm

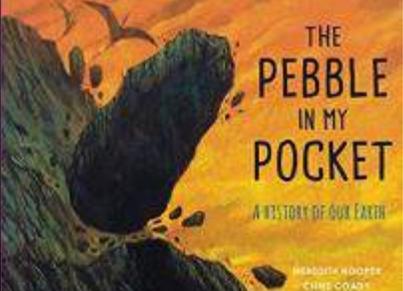
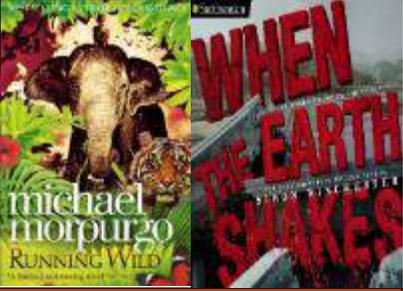
Huddle together to keep warm

The dark coloured feathers to absorb heat from the sun

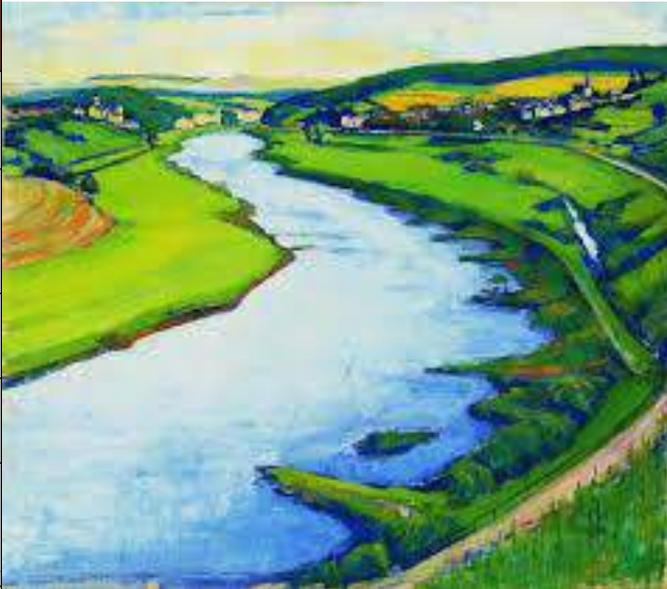
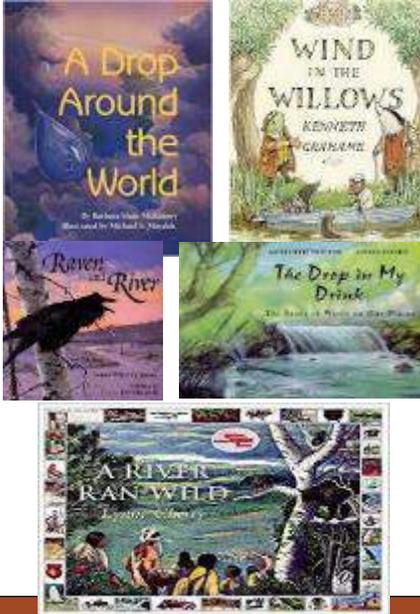
Vocabulary

Hot, cold, climate, temperature, weather, animal, equator, map, globe, terrain, North Pole, South Pole, Kalahari Desert, adaptation, environment, habitat, holiday, countries, travel

Geography: Year 3 Extreme Earth

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.		
aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.		
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.		
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.		
lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.	Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters	More Sticky Knowledge
dormant	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes. 	
fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ A hurricane is a large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over warm waters in tropical areas.
magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.		
landslide	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ A tsunami is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Flooding occurs when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.		
saturated	Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed; thoroughly soaked.		

Geography: Year 4 Rivers

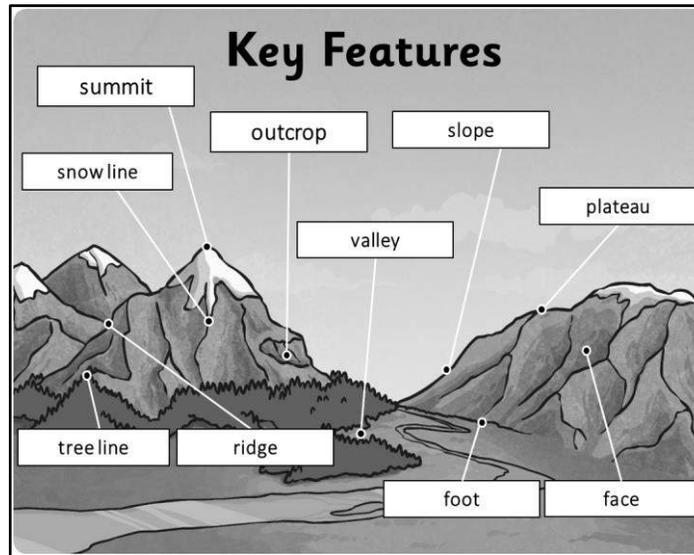
Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books		
estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.		Sticky Knowledge		
mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.	British rivers		Thames London river that is 184 miles long.	
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.			Severn Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.	
meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.	Tees The river flowing through our area.			
waterfall	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.				
erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.				
deposition	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.				
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.				
ox bow lake	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.				
delta	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.				
stream	A stream is a small body of flowing water.				

Geography: Year 5 Mountains

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
valley	A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.
cliff	Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.
ridge	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.
plateau	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.
summit	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.
hill	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.

Weather and Climate	
weather	Weather includes the way the air and atmosphere feels and whether it is raining, sunny, hailing, snowing, sleet, foggy or cloudy. It also includes the temperature and the strength of the wind.
climate	Climate is the pattern of weather in a particular area measure over at least 30 years.

Key Knowledge
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.
<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Everest is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.
<input type="checkbox"/> There are mountains under the surface of the sea.
<input type="checkbox"/> 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.
<input type="checkbox"/> The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.
<input type="checkbox"/> Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less than this they are called hills.
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.



Highest British mountains
England: Scafell Pike
Wales: Mount Snowdon
Northern Ireland: Slieve Donard
Scotland: Ben Nevis

Ranges	Europe: Alps Asia: Himalayas Australia: Great Dividing Range South America: Andes North America: Rockies
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Geography: Year 6 Rainforests

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
canopy	The canopy , which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.		<h2 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge</h2> <p>Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there.</p> <p>It can take ten minutes for a falling raindrop to travel from a rainforest's thick canopy to the floor.</p> <p>The Amazon rainforest in South America is so big that if it were a country, it would be the ninth biggest in the world.</p>
emergent layer	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Where are the famous rainforests?</h2> <p>Amazon, Brazil</p> <p>Australia, West Africa</p>	
understory	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.		
deforestation	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.	 	
endangered	An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.		
indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found		
biomes	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.		
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.		
extinction	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.		
destruction	The act of destroying something.		
biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.		

Geography: Year 6 Geographical Skills

DESCRIBING LOCATION ...

Remember when describing the location or distribution of something use 'CCCS'

C - Continent

C - Country

C - Compass point

S - Seas and oceans



SPOT HEIGHTS

Shows the exact height of the land by a black dot with a number next to it. The number is the height above sea level in metres.



RELIEF

Relief is the shape and height of the land. OS maps use two systems to illustrate relief, spot heights and contour lines. A contour is a line drawn on a map that joins points of equal height above sea level.

CONTOURS

These are lines drawn on a map that join places of the same height

- On OS maps they are orange/brown
- Some will have their heights written on them—some you will have to work out
- They are always an EQUAL distance apart
- If the lines are CLOSE together the land is steep
- If the lines are FAR apart the land is flat or very gently



FOUR AND SIX FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

Maps have grid lines on them—we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid reference. A four-figure grid reference is a handy way of identifying any square on a map, six-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always go along the corridor before you go up the stairs.

Step 1: Go along the bottom of the map until you reach the easting which forms

Step 2: Then, go up the side of the map until you reach the northing that forms the bottom side of the square you're trying to locate e.g. 33

Step 3: Now put your two answers together e.g. 47 33. There is no need to add brackets, commas, dashes etc.

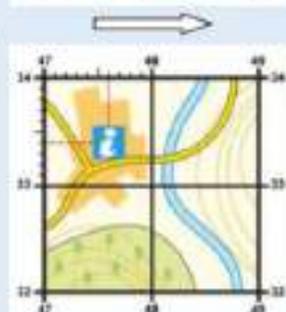
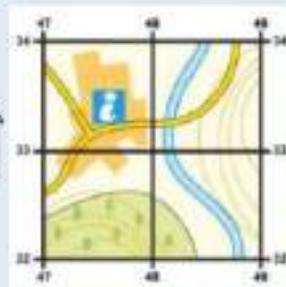
SIX FIGURE GRID REFERENCES...

To pinpoint an exact place on a map, such as a church or farm building, then you will need to use a six-figure grid reference.

Step 1: Find the four-figure reference.

Step 2: Imagine this square is divided up into 100 tiny squares, 10 along the bottom and 10 up the side.

Step 3: Still remembering to go along the corridor and then up the stairs, estimate how far across and then up the square the feature is. 476 334



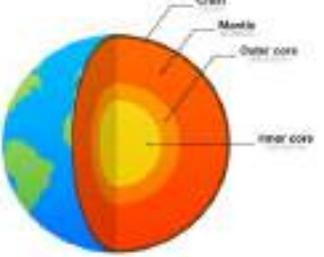
SCALE

The scale of a map helps us calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on the map AND the distances between different points.

Scale is the ratio between real life distances and how many times it has been shrunk to fit it on the map.

The maps in your exam will have a scale of 1:50 000 where 1cm = 50,000cm on the ground (500m or 0.5 km) or a scale of 1:25 000. (250m or 0.25km)

Geography: Year 6 Earth Matters

Subject Specific Vocabulary			
Crust	The thin shell on the outside of the earth.	  	
Mantle	A layer of rock between the crust and the outer core.		
Core	The deepest, hottest layer of Earth made up of two layers : the outer core which borders the mantle and the inner core, which is a ball-shaped layer made almost entirely of metal.		
		Key Knowledge	
Tectonic Plates	Pieces of land that connect together on the Earth's outer shell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 5 different ways in which mountains are formed: fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau. • The avalanche is the most underestimated danger in the mountains. • Movement of tectonic plates has formed large mountain ranges like the Himalayas and the Andes. • A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface and are often found at meeting points of tectonic plates • There are different layers of the earth: inner core, outer core, mantle, crust. • Some tsunamis have been known to reach heights of 100 feet. 	
Dormant	Temporarily inactive	Key Figures	
Ring of fire	A major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.	<p>Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Noorgay Were the first men to reach the Everest summit. They were part of a British expedition team in 1953</p>	<p>Bear Grylls One of the youngest people ever to climb Everest. Bear Grylls entered the Guinness Book of Records for his expedition in 1998 at the age of only 23.</p>
Seismic waves	A wave that travels through the Earth, often as the result of an earthquake	<p>Pete Schoening Attempted to climb K2 in 1953 and saved the lives of his fellow team by using a special method known as the 'hip axe belay'. In doing so he saved 5 lives and showed great team spirit and courage.</p>	<p>Willy Merkl One of ten mountaineers who lost their lives trying to climb 'killer mountain' Nanga Parbet in the Himalayas.</p>

Geography Vision Statement

“We are all different, but we make up one school.”

Our school vision celebrates difference. Our **Geography** curriculum is designed to show our children some of the enormous diversity that exists across our planet, whilst still celebrating our local roots and recognising the impact that everyone can have, wherever they are from.