

Stanley Grove Primary Academy

# GEOGRAPHY

Core Knowledge and Core Vocabulary

<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Core Knowledge</u>	<u>Core Vocabulary</u>
<p><b>Understanding the World</b> <b>Nursery</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We live in Manchester, England.</li> <li>• Each house has its own address and a number, to separate it from others. This helps others to find where we live.</li> <li>• The number of my house is....</li> <li>• Houses can be different sizes and shapes.</li> <li>• There are four different seasons, each with their own different recognisable features.</li> <li>• England has its own flag. This is red and white.</li> <li>• The weather is different in different countries.</li> <li>• There are different forms of transport for getting around, including public transport.</li> <li>• We use all our senses in hands on exploration of natural materials by finding and collecting natural materials, including twigs, sticks, pebbles, rocks, mud, dirt and contrasting leaf/plants shapes and textures.</li> <li>• There is water in the environment – puddles, dew, frost, snow and ice.</li> <li>• There are natural materials, indoors and outside. These include trees, conkers, acorns, leaves, grass, stones, common fruits and vegetables linked to harvest and autumn.</li> <li>• There is a wider range of materials with similar and/or different properties including sponges, pinecones, metals, bottles (plastic, glass), fabrics, wool and string.</li> <li>• There are different names for common fruit and vegetables.</li> <li>• There are differences and changes from winter into spring.</li> <li>• There is a common range of minibeasts, with different names living in different places.</li> <li>• The simple features of animals as they grow from babies to adults is familiar in animals (chick to hen, lamb to sheep, kitten to cat) and relate to human growth.</li> <li>• Spring changes into summer and there is a variety of different weather and seasons.</li> </ul>	<p>Environment , Place  Quiet, Busy , Calm, Noisy  Similar  Same, Different  Old  New  Past  Present  Home  Technology  Programme  Move  Direction  Forwards, Backwards  Route  Inside, Outside  On top  Under  Shop  Home  Garden  Farm  Train  Car  Bus  Road  Train track  Pond  Forest  Road  Path  Pavement  Crossing  Traffic light</p>

<p><b>Understanding the World</b> <b>Reception</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our school is in Longsight.</li> <li>• Stanley Grove Primary Academy can be seen using a digital map.</li> <li>• We use directions to move around the school grounds.</li> <li>• There are different types of transport in our area.</li> <li>• People in the community help to keep us safe when walking to and from school.</li> <li>• A map of the classroom shows us where everything is.</li> <li>• The weather is different in different areas of the UK. We can predict what it will be like each day.</li> <li>• North and South are different directions and refer to different parts of the World.</li> <li>• The polar regions are at the top and the bottom of the planet.</li> <li>• There are some creatures that are active at night and some go to sleep in the winter.</li> <li>• Flowers have different names - daffodils, snowdrops, dandelions, daisies, buttercups.</li> <li>• There is a range of plants that give us food and we can investigate them using our senses.</li> <li>• The features of animals that live in similar places are similar and there are reasons for this.</li> <li>• Recycling rubbish is important and there are materials we can identify that will not recycle – litter.</li> <li>• We are aware that people ‘mess up’ the world and we can do better by looking after it.</li> </ul>	<p>Environment</p> <p>Place</p> <p>Quiet</p> <p>Busy</p> <p>Calm</p> <p>Noisy</p> <p>Similar</p> <p>Same</p> <p>Different</p> <p>Old</p> <p>New</p> <p>Past</p> <p>Present</p> <p>Home</p> <p>Technology</p> <p>Programme</p> <p>Move</p> <p>Direction</p> <p>Forwards</p> <p>Backwards</p> <p>Route</p> <p>Mostly cloudy</p> <p>Heavy rain</p> <p>Hot</p> <p>Sunshine</p> <p>Light breeze</p> <p>Stormy winds</p> <p>Daffodils</p> <p>Snowdrops</p> <p>Dandelions</p> <p>Daisies</p> <p>Buttercups</p> <p>Litter</p> <p>Recycling</p>
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Year 1	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary
<p><b>Autumn</b></p> <p><b>What is it like here?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK is short for 'United Kingdom'.</li> <li>• A country is a land or nation with its own government.</li> <li>• We live in the country of England.</li> <li>• An aerial photograph is a photograph taken from the air above.</li> <li>• Atlases give information about the world and a map tells us information about a place.</li> <li>• A map is a picture of a place, usually drawn from above.</li> <li>• Symbols are often used on maps to represent features.</li> <li>• There is simple directional language (e.g near, far, up, down, left, right, forwards, backwards).</li> </ul>	<p>aerial photograph  aerial view  atlas  city  country  directional language  distance  features  globe  improve  key  land  locate  location  map  north  place  questionnaire  sea  survey  symbol  town  village</p>
<p><b>Spring</b></p> <p><b>What is the weather like in the UK?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are two continents nearby (Europe and Asia).</li> <li>• A continent is a group of countries.</li> <li>• We live in the continent of Europe.</li> <li>• UK is short for 'United Kingdom'.</li> <li>• A country is a land or nation with its own government.</li> <li>• The United Kingdom is made up of four countries and their names are England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.</li> <li>• The country we live in is England.</li> <li>• The four seasons of the UK are spring, summer, autumn and winter.</li> <li>• 'Weather' refers to the conditions outside at a particular time.</li> <li>• Different parts of the UK often experience different weather.</li> <li>• A weather forecast is when someone tries to predict what the weather will be like in the near future.</li> <li>• Weather conditions can be measured and recorded.</li> </ul>	<p>atlas  capital city  climate  compass  continent  country  direction  land  locate  location  map  rain gauge  season  temperature  thermometer</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is simple language to give directions(e.g near, far, up, down, left, right, forwards, backwards).</li> <li>• A compass is an instrument we can use to find which direction is north.</li> <li>• On a map there is N, S, E, W.</li> </ul>	weather weather vane
<p><b>Summer</b></p> <p><b>What is it like to live in Shanghai?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We live in the continent of Europe and the continent we are connected to is Asia.</li> <li>• A continent is a group of countries.</li> <li>• Life elsewhere in the world is often different to ours.</li> <li>• Life elsewhere in the world is often has similarities to ours.</li> <li>• Physical features means any feature of an area that is on the Earth naturally.</li> <li>• Human features means any feature of an area that was made or built by humans.</li> </ul>	continent country different directional language e.g. near, far, next to, behind, etc. key human feature map physical feature similar symbol

Year 2	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary
<p><b>Autumn</b></p> <p><b>Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some similarities and differences between the UK and Kenya.</li> <li>• The Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</li> <li>• The Equator is the widest part of the Earth and because of this it is much closer to the sun than the North and South Poles.</li> <li>• The North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth</li> <li>• The South Pole is the southernmost point of the Earth.</li> <li>• Different parts of the world experience different weather conditions</li> <li>• Different weather conditions are often caused by the location of the place.</li> <li>• There are seven continents in the world (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, Arctic, Antarctica)</li> <li>• A globe is a spherical model of the Earth.</li> <li>• A world map is a flattened globe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>arid</li> <li>climate</li> <li>compass</li> <li>continent</li> <li>country</li> <li>desert</li> <li>Equator</li> <li>globe</li> <li>grasslands</li> <li>human feature</li> <li>ice sheet</li> <li>land</li> <li>locate</li> <li>map</li> <li>mild</li> <li>ocean</li> <li>pack ice</li> <li>physical feature</li> <li>polar</li> <li>rain gauge</li> <li>rainforest</li> <li>rural</li> <li>savannah</li> <li>sea</li> <li>temperate</li> <li>temperature</li> <li>thermometer</li> <li>tropical</li> </ul>
<p><b>Spring</b></p> <p><b>Why is our world wonderful?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are seven continents in the world (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, Arctic, Antarctica)</li> <li>• There are five oceans in the world (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic)</li> <li>• There are some characteristics of the four capital cities of the UK that we can name – government buildings, important landmarks</li> <li>• The four capital cities of the UK are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast</li> <li>• A capital city is the city where a country’s government is located.</li> <li>• There are some key physical features of the UK we can name – hill, mountain, river, sea,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aerial photograph</li> <li>capital city</li> <li>continent</li> <li>country</li> <li>data collection</li> <li>fieldwork</li> <li>human feature</li> <li>key</li> <li>lake</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some key human features of the UK we can name – house, road, bridge, shop, mosque, church</li> <li>• A world map is a flattened globe.</li> <li>• Maps need a title and purpose.</li> <li>• Maps need a key to explain what the symbols and colours represent.</li> <li>• A tally chart is a way of collecting data quickly.</li> </ul>	land landmark locate location map north physical feature ocean OS map river sample sea scale symbol tally chart vegetation
<p><b>Summer</b></p> <p><b>What is it like to live by the coast?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean.</li> <li>• The four bodies of water surrounding the UK are the Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean, North Sea and English Channel.</li> <li>• Coasts (and other physical features) change over time.</li> <li>• There are some key physical features of the UK we can name – hill, mountain, river, sea,</li> <li>• There are some key human features of the UK we can name – house, road, bridge, shop, mosque, church</li> <li>• A world map is a flattened globe.</li> <li>• Maps need a title and purpose.</li> <li>• Maps need a key to explain what the symbols and colours represent.</li> <li>• A tally chart is a way of collecting data quickly.</li> <li>• A pictogram is a chart that uses pictures to show data.</li> </ul>	arch aquarium bay capital city city cliff coast coastline country data collection fieldwork island harbour human feature location locate mudflat ocean physical feature pictogram pier sand dunes

		sea stack tally chart tourist town village
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Year 3	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Autumn</b></p> <p><b>Why do people live near volcanoes?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America we can name.</li> <li>• There are some of the world’s most significant mountain ranges we can name.</li> <li>• Mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries.</li> <li>• The main types of land use are agricultural, industrial, commercial, residential, recreational, and transportation.</li> <li>• There are different types of settlement.</li> <li>• The negative effects of living near a volcano are...</li> <li>• The positive effects of living near a volcano are...</li> <li>• The different types of volcanoes are formed in different ways which are...</li> <li>• The negative effects an earthquake can have on a community are</li> <li>• Communities respond to earthquakes in different ways</li> <li>• The different types of mountains are formed in different ways which are...and how they are formed.</li> <li>• An earthquake is the intense shaking of the ground.</li> <li>• A natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment.</li> <li>• A world map is a flattened globe.</li> <li>• There are various simple sampling techniques.</li> <li>• An annotated drawing or sketch map is hand drawn and gives a rough idea of features of an area without having to be completely accurate.</li> </ul>	<p>active volcano  climate change  composite volcano  crust  dormant volcano  earthquake  epicentre  extinct volcano  fault line  fault-block mountain  fertile soil  fold mountain  geothermal energy  igneous rock  index  inner core  outer core  magma  magma chamber  man-made rock  mantle  metamorphic rock  natural rock  negative effects  plate boundary  positive effects  pyroclastic flow  sedimentary rock</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spring</b></p> <p><b>Who lives in Antarctica?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North and South America are on a world map and we can locate them.</li> <li>• There are some countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America we can name.</li> <li>• Climate zones are areas of the world with similar climates.</li> <li>• The world’s different climate zones are - equatorial, tropical, hot desert, temperate and polar.</li> <li>• The world’s biomes are regions of the world with similar climate (weather, temperature) animals and plants.</li> </ul>	<p>climate  climate zone  compass points  direction  drifting ice  hemisphere  ice sheet  ice shelf  iceberg</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>• Countries near the Equator have less seasonal change than those near the poles.</li> <li>• The Equator is a line of latitude indicating the hottest places on Earth and splitting our globe into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</li> <li>• Lines of longitude are invisible lines on the globe that determine how far east or west a location is from the Prime Meridian.</li> <li>• Lines of latitude are invisible lines on the globe that determine how far north or south a location is from the Equator.</li> <li>• The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are lines of latitude and mark the equatorial region; the countries with the hottest climates.</li> <li>• The Northern and Southern hemisphere are 'halves' of the Earth, above and below our Equator and have alternate seasons to each other.</li> <li>• The boundaries of the polar regions are marked by the invisible lines the Arctic and Antarctic circle.</li> <li>• The patterns of daylight in the Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Equatorial regions are different...</li> <li>• The three major climate zones are polar, temperate, and tropical zones.</li> <li>• A natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment.</li> <li>• A scale shows how much smaller a map is compared to real life.</li> <li>• A world map is a flattened globe.</li> <li>• The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, south-east, north-west, south-west.</li> <li>• An annotated drawing or sketch map is hand drawn and gives a rough idea of features of an area without having to be completely accurate.</li> </ul>	<p>lines of latitude lines of longitude treaty</p>
<p><b>Summer</b></p> <p><b>Are all settlements the same?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some counties in the UK local to our school are Cheshire, Merseyside, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire and Lancashire.</li> <li>• Some cities in the UK local to our school are Salford, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford and Birmingham</li> <li>• We live in England and Manchester is our closest city.</li> <li>• The twelve geographical regions of the UK are: Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, North West, North East, West Midlands, East Midlands, South East, South West, East of England, London and Yorkshire &amp; The Humber.</li> <li>• An urban place is somewhere near a town or city.</li> <li>• A rural place is somewhere near the countryside.</li> </ul>	<p>agricultural land capital city commercial land compare country border county dispersed facilities land use legend linear</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment.</li><li>• A scale shows how much smaller a map is compared to real life.</li><li>• An OS (Ordnance survey) map is used for personal use and organisations use it for housing projects, planning the natural environment and public transport and for security purposes.</li><li>• An OS map shows human and physical features as symbols.</li><li>• Grid references help us locate a particular square on a map.</li><li>• The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, south-east, north-west, south-west.</li><li>• The main types of land use are -agricultural, residential, recreational, commercial, industrial and transportation.</li><li>• An enquiry-based question has an open-ended answer found by research.</li><li>• An annotated drawing or sketch map is hand drawn and gives a rough idea of features of an area without having to be completely accurate.</li><li>• A Likert scale is used to record people's feelings and attitudes.</li><li>• A bar chart, pictogram and table are used to represent data and we recognise which one is the best to represent data for different reasons.</li></ul>	<p>local memorial metro monument nucleated place of worship recreational land region residential land settlement transportation</p>
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Year 4	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary
<p data-bbox="215 140 315 164"><b>Autumn</b></p> <p data-bbox="143 212 385 272"><b>Why are rainforests important to us?</b></p>	<ul data-bbox="495 140 1435 1449" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North and South America are on a world map and we can locate them.</li> <li>• There different countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America and we can name some.</li> <li>• Vegetation belts are areas of the world which are home to similar plant species.</li> <li>• Countries near the Equator have less seasonal change than those near the poles.</li> <li>• The Equator is a line of latitude indicating the hottest places on Earth and splitting our globe into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</li> <li>• Lines of latitude are invisible lines on the globe that determine how far north or south a location is from the Equator.</li> <li>• The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are lines of latitude and mark the equatorial region; the countries with the hottest climates.</li> <li>• A biome is a region of the globe sharing a similar climate, landscape, vegetation and wildlife.</li> <li>• The hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>• Climates can influence the foods able to grow.</li> <li>• A natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment.</li> <li>• There are threats to the rainforest both on a local and global scale.</li> <li>• An OS (Ordnance survey) map is used for personal use and organisations use it for housing projects, planning the natural environment and public transport and for security purposes.</li> <li>• An OS map shows human and physical features as symbols.</li> <li>• An enquiry-based question has an open-ended answer found by research.</li> <li>• A questionnaire gains people’s views through written questions.</li> <li>• An interview gains people’s views through face to face discussion.</li> <li>• Quantitative data involves numerical facts and figures and is often objective.</li> <li>• An annotated drawing or sketch map is hand drawn and gives a rough idea of features of an area without having to be completely accurate.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="1570 140 1800 922"> deforestation  drought  emergent layer  enquiry  Equator  forest floor  global warming  greenhouse gas  indigenous peoples  interpret  lianas  lines of latitude  logging  method  mining  present  questionnaire  quote  risk  route  Summarise  Tropic of Capricorn </p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative data involves opinions, thoughts and feelings and is often subjective.</li> <li>• A bar chart, pictogram and table are used to represent data and we recognise which one is the best to represent data for different reasons..</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spring</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Where does our food come from?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biomes are areas of the world with similar climates, vegetation and animals.</li> <li>• Vegetation belts are areas of the world which are home to similar plant species.</li> <li>• Countries near the Equator have less seasonal change than those near the poles.</li> <li>• The Equator is a line of latitude indicating the hottest places on Earth and splitting our globe into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</li> <li>• Lines of longitude are invisible lines on the globe that determine how far east or west a location is from the Prime Meridian.</li> <li>• Lines of latitude are invisible lines on the globe that determine how far north or south a location is from the Equator.</li> <li>• The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are lines of latitude and mark the equatorial region; the countries with the hottest climates.</li> <li>• The Northern and Southern hemisphere are ‘halves’ of the Earth, above and below our Equator and have alternate seasons to each other.</li> <li>• The hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>• Climates can influence the foods able to grow.</li> <li>• A natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment.</li> <li>• Fair-trading is the process of ensuring workers are paid a fair price, have safe working conditions and are treated with respect and equality.</li> <li>• The UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.</li> <li>• Grid references help us locate a particular square on a map.</li> <li>• An enquiry-based question has an open-ended answer found by research.</li> <li>• A questionnaire gains people’s views through written questions.</li> <li>• An interview gains people’s views through face to face discussion.</li> </ul>	<p>air freight carbon footprint consume distribution export fertiliser food bank food miles grant import pesticides produce qualitative quantitative reliability responsible trade sample size scale bar seasonal food source sustainability trade trend</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative data involves numerical facts and figures and is often objective.</li> <li>Qualitative data involves opinions, thoughts and feelings and is often subjective.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Summer</b></p> <p><b>What are rivers and how are they used?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of the world's most significant rivers are...</li> <li>The twelve geographical regions of the UK are Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland as individual regions, and England is divided into 9 separate regions. These are London, North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, South East, East of England and South West.</li> <li>The water cycle is the processes and stores which move water around our Earth and we can name these.</li> <li>There are three courses in a river and there are different features at each stage.</li> <li>Water is used by humans in a variety of ways.</li> <li>An urban place is somewhere near a town or city.</li> <li>A rural place is somewhere near the countryside.</li> <li>A natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment.</li> <li>The UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.</li> <li>A scale shows how much smaller a map is compared to real life.</li> <li>An OS (Ordnance survey) map is used for personal use and organisations use it for housing projects, planning the natural environment and public transport and for security purposes.</li> <li>An OS map shows human and physical features as symbols.</li> <li>Grid references help us locate a particular square on a map.</li> <li>The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, south-east, north-west, south-west.</li> <li>The main types of land use (agricultural, residential, recreational, commercial, industrial and transportation).</li> <li>An enquiry-based question has an open-ended answer found by research.</li> <li>An annotated drawing or sketch map is hand drawn and gives a rough idea of features of an area without having to be completely accurate.</li> <li>A Likert scale is used to record people's feelings and attitudes.</li> </ul>	<p>condensation delta estuary evaporation flooding floodplain groundwater irrigation leisure meander oxbow lake percolation precipitation river mouth source transpiration tributary valley water cycle waterfall</p>

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A bar chart, pictogram and table are used to represent data and we recognise which one is the best to represent data for different reasons..</li></ul> |  |
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Year 5	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary
<p><b>Autumn</b></p> <p><b>What is it like in the Alps?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The largest countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America are...</li> <li>• There are some similarities and differences between the UK and the Alps.</li> <li>• Some the key physical features (high elevations, rugged plateaus, and steeply sloping land) in the countries of the Alps are...</li> <li>• Tourists visit mountain regions for different purposes</li> <li>• Vegetation belts are areas of the world that are home to similar plant species.</li> <li>• Name and describe some of the names and descriptions of the world's vegetation belts are...</li> <li>• There are some issues in our local area.</li> <li>• There is a range of data collection methods we can use</li> </ul>	atlas climate climate change coniferous trees data deciduous trees enquiry fold mountain glacier hemisphere human feature land height latitude leisure longitude method mountain climate mountain range OS map physical feature population questionnaire sea level recreational land use risk route Scale temperate
<p><b>Spring</b></p> <p><b>Why do oceans matter?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oceans are is important because they feed us, regulate our climate, and generate most of the oxygen we breathe. They also serve as the foundation for much of the world's economy, supporting sectors from tourism to fisheries to international shipping.</li> <li>• There are some positive impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• There are some negative impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• GIS (Geographic Information System) is a digital system that creates and manages maps, used to support analysis for enquiries.</li> <li>• A pie chart can represent a fraction or percentage of a whole set of data.</li> </ul>	atmosphere biodegradable buffer coral bleaching coral reef decompose digital map disposable ecology



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some issues in the local area.</li> <li>• There is a range of data collection methods we can use</li> <li>• We use a range of data collection methods.</li> </ul>	ecosystem erosion geology habitat human footprint marine microplastics natural disaster ocean current policy renewable energy single use plastic species water cycle
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Summer</b></p> <p><b>Would you like to live in a desert?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.</li> <li>• To know the location of key physical features in countries studied.</li> <li>• To name and describe some of the world’s vegetation belts.</li> <li>• The Prime/Greenwich Meridian is a line of longitude which goes through 0°and determines the start of the world’s time zones.</li> <li>• Vegetation belts are areas of the world that are home to similar plant species.</li> <li>• To name and describe some of the world’s vegetation belts.</li> <li>• Different factors to be considered before people build settlements.</li> <li>• A line graph can represent variables over time.</li> <li>• Natural resources can be used to make energy.</li> <li>• There are some negative impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• Contours on a map show height and slope.</li> <li>• Qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.</li> <li>• To know that GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps, used to support analysis for enquiries.</li> <li>• To know that a pie chart can represent a fraction or percentage of a whole set of data.</li> </ul>	agriculture airstrip arid barren biome climate desert desertification drought flash flood mesa mining mushroom rock national park natural arch nature reserve rainfall ranching renewable energy salt flat sand dune sparse time zone tourist attraction, vegetation, weather

Year 6	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary
<p><b>Autumn</b></p> <p><b>Why does population change?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The global population has grown significantly since the 1950s.</li> <li>• Different factors are considered before people build settlements.</li> <li>• Migration is the movement of people from one country to another.</li> <li>• There are To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.</li> <li>• Name of many counties in the UK.</li> <li>• Name of many cities in the UK.</li> <li>• There are the twelve geographical regions of the UK that can be named.</li> <li>• London and the South East regions have the largest population in the UK.</li> <li>• There are some negative impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• Qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.</li> <li>• GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps, used to support analysis for enquiries.</li> <li>• A pie chart can represent a fraction or percentage of a whole set of data.</li> <li>• There are some issues in the local area.</li> <li>• There is a range of data collection methods we can use</li> <li>• Use a range of data collection methods.</li> </ul>	<p>air pollution  birth rate  cartogram  climate  climate change  conclusions  death rate  deforestation  densely populated  digital technologies  fossil fuels  greenhouse gases  impact  improvements  involuntary  Likert scale  migrants  migration  natural increase  noise pollution  population  population density  population distribution  pull factors  push factors  qualitative  quantitative  refugee</p>
<p><b>Spring</b></p> <p><b>Where does our energy come from?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.</li> <li>• There are many cities in the UK that we can name</li> <li>• The Prime/Greenwich Meridian is a line of longitude which goes through 0°and determines the start of the world's time zones.</li> <li>• Natural resources can be used to make energy.</li> </ul>	<p>biofuel  coal  consumption  contour line  crude oil  dam</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some positive impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• There are some negative impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• Contours on a map show height and slope.</li> <li>• Qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.</li> <li>• There is a range of data collection methods we can use</li> <li>• Use a range of data collection methods.</li> </ul>	emissions energy source hydropower natural gas non-renewable nuclear power Prime Meridian producer regenerate renewable replenish sea level solar power time zone urban planner windpower six-figure grid reference
<p><b>Summer</b></p> <p><b>Can I carry out an independent field enquiry?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.</li> <li>• There are many cities in the UK that we can name.</li> <li>• There twelve geographical regions of the UK which can be named.</li> <li>• There are some positive impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• There are some negative impacts of humans on the environment.</li> <li>• Contours on a map show height and slope.</li> <li>• Qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.</li> <li>• GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps, used to support analysis for enquiries.</li> <li>• There are some issues in the local area.</li> <li>• There is a range of data collection methods we can use</li> <li>• Use a range of data collection methods.</li> </ul>	analyse audience city data data collection methods enquiry evidence impact improvement issue justify plot presenting process recommendation region risk route subjective viewpoint

