

## Learning organiser for Year 1 Geography

Locational knowledge		Place knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Locate the UK on a world map.</li> <li>-Name and locate the four countries that make up the UK.</li> <li>-Name and locate the capital cities of the UK.</li> <li>-Identify key features and characteristics of the four countries of the UK (e.g. flag, flower, symbol etc.).</li> <li>- Identify, name and locate the surrounding seas of the UK.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Place Weston-Super-Mare on a map.</li> <li>-Describe and compare basic human and physical similarities and differences of an area of the UK with an area in a contrasting non-European country.</li> <li>-Describe and compare basic human and physical similarities and differences of the four countries that make up the UK.</li> </ul> <p style="background-color: yellow; margin: 5px 0;"><b>Places to compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Weston-Super-Mare and Lyme Regis (Mary Anning)</li> <li>-Weston-Super-Mare/Bristol and Florence, Italy (Florence Nightingale).</li> <li>-Weston-Super-Mare beach and Clevedon beach.</li> <li>-Weston-Super-Mare beach past and present.</li> </ul>
Human and Physical Geography		Geographical skills and fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Study of a local beach.</li> <li>-Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</li> <li>-Identify flags of the nations of the UK.</li> <li>-Refer to key human features including town, village factory, farm, house, office and shop.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ask simple geographical questions.</li> <li>-Use simple observational skills to compare similarities and differences.</li> <li>-Use maps, atlases, globes and photographs to identify the UK and its countries.</li> <li>-Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes. (Link with Beebots).</li> <li>-Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. (E.g. Weston Pier).</li> </ul>
Key vocabulary	Definition	Key questions
United Kingdom	An island made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.	-Where is Weston-Super-Mare?
Capital City	A city or town where the central government is.	-Where is our nearest City?
City	A place where many people live closely together.	-What is our Capital City? Where is it? How far away is it?
Flag	The symbol or emblem of a country.	-Why do countries have a flag?
Seasons	The four divisions of the year marked by a change in weather.	-What countries make up the UK? How are they similar/different to each other?
Weather	The state of the atmosphere at a given time.	-How does Weston/England compare with Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Lyme Regis, Italy?
Beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea between high and low water marks. An area of land sloping down towards the sea.	-How does Weston beach compare to Clevedon beach?
		-How has Weston beach changed over time?
		-Do beaches always look the same?

Sea	The expanse of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface.
Ocean	A vast area of sea between the continents. (Salt water).
Cliff	A very steep, vertical, or overhanging face of rock, earth or ice.
Coast	Part of the land that joins the sea.
Town	A settled area that is usually larger than a villager, but smaller than a city.
Village	A community made up of a small number of houses, usually in a rural area.
Factory	A building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine.
Farm	A piece of land used for growing crops or raising animals.
House	A building for human habitation.
Office	A room, set of rooms, or a building used as a place for commercial, professional, or bureaucratic work.
Shop	A building or part of a building where goods or services are sold.
Pier	A platform on pillars projecting from the shore into the sea, typically incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat.

Diagrams/Charts/Pictures



**Key visits**

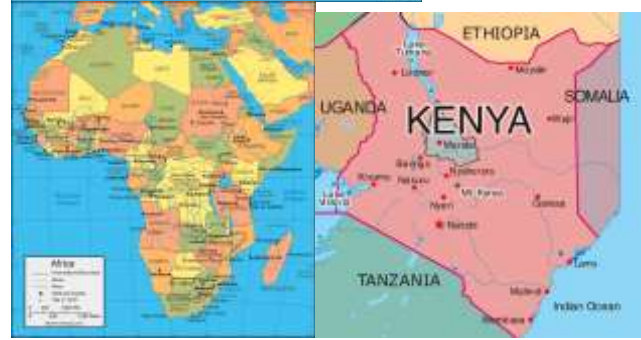
Visit to local beach/contrasting beach (Weston-Super-Mare/Clevedon) – observe similarities and differences/ past and present.

## Learning organiser for Year 2 Geography

Learning organiser for Year 2 Geography	
Locational knowledge	Place knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</li> <li>-Find the equator and the North and South Poles on a globe.</li> <li>-Name the Northern and Southern hemispheres.</li> <li>-Identify hot and cold areas around the world.</li> <li>-Identify key features and characteristics of a non-European country (e.g. flag, flower, symbol etc.).</li> <li>-Study of a local park and school environment.</li> <li>-Locate Africa and Kenya on a map and a globe.</li> <li>-Locate London on the map of the UK (Great fire of London topic).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Describe and compare basic human and physical similarities and differences of an area of the UK with an area in a contrasting non-European country.</li> <li>-Locate Africa and Kenya on a map and a globe.</li> <li>-Locate London on a UK map.</li> </ul> <p style="background-color: yellow; margin: 5px 0;"><b>Places to compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Africa/Kenya and Weston-Super-Mare/England/UK.</li> <li>-Weston-Super-Mare and London.</li> <li>-Physical features of past and present London.</li> </ul>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world.</li> <li>-Identify and consider the hot and cold areas in relation to the equator and the North and South poles.</li> <li>-Refer to key physical features including coast, forest, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley, vegetation and weather. (When comparing places).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ask geographical questions.</li> <li>-Use observational skills to compare similarities and differences.</li> <li>-Use maps, atlases, globes and photographs to identify countries, continents and oceans.</li> <li>-Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and human and physical features.</li> <li>-Create a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</li> <li>-Use simple compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</li> <li>-Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school, its grounds and key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. – <span style="background-color: yellow;">Link with mini-beast topic.</span></li> </ul>
Key vocabulary	Definition
Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land.
Country	A nation with its own government which occupies a particular territory.
City	A place where many people live closely together.
Flag	The symbol or emblem of a country.
Europe	A continent located in the Northern and Eastern hemisphere.
Key questions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-What is a continent? How many are there?</li> <li>-What continent is the UK part of?</li> <li>-Where is Africa/Kenya?</li> <li>-How far away is Africa/Kenya from us?</li> <li>-How does Africa/Kenya compare to England/Weston-Super-Mare?</li> <li>-How does Weston-Super-Mare compare to London?</li> <li>-Why is London our Capital City?</li> <li>-What did London look like in the past and what does it look like now?</li> <li>-How do the weathers compare?</li> <li>-What does the land around our school look like?</li> <li>-What does the land around Worle look like?</li> </ul>

Ocean	A vast area of sea between the continents. (Salt water).	-Where is our closest mountain? Valley? River? -Why are there hot and cold places in the world?
Valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains.	-What is the coldest place? What is the hottest place?
Vegetation	Plants that are found together in a particular area.	-How does the North and South Pole compare to the UK? To Africa?
River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, lake or another river.	
Soil	A mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together support life.	
Hill	A natural raised area of land, not as high or rocky as a mountain.	
Mountain	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level.	
Coast	Part of the land that joins the sea.	
Forest	A large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth.	
Weather	The state of the atmosphere at a given time.	

Diagrams/Charts/Pictures



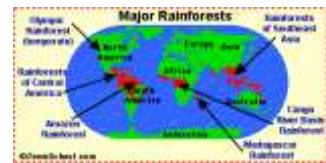
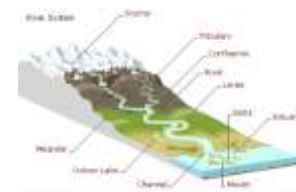
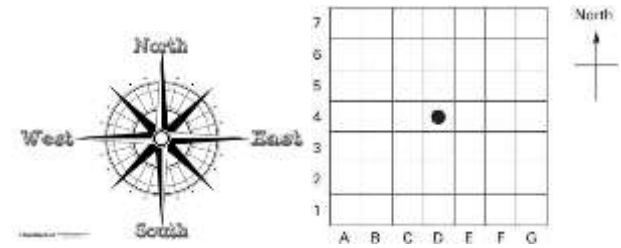
**Key visits**  
 Visit to local park in Worle.

## Learning organiser for Year 3 Geography

Locational knowledge		Place knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The study of rivers including: The Amazon River, The River Nile and a local river (The River Banwell).</li> <li>- Use maps, atlases and globes to identify, name and locate rivers.</li> <li>-The study of Rainforests: The amazon rainforest.</li> <li>-Use maps, atlases and globes to identify, name and locate rainforests.</li> <li>-Name and locate counties and cities of the UK on a map.</li> <li>-Identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns.</li> <li>-Understand how some of the aspects above have changed over time. (Links to rivers).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region in North or South America.</li> </ul> <p style="background-color: yellow; margin: 5px 0;"><b>Places to compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Amazon rainforest (South America) with forests in the UK (worlebury woods).</li> <li>- Brazil (Amazon Rainforest) and England/UK.</li> <li>- Egypt/Cairo and England/London.</li> </ul>
Human and Physical Geography		Geographical skills and fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including rivers.</li> <li>-Study the Amazon River.</li> <li>-Study the River Nile and Egypt.</li> <li>-Study the Amazon Rainforest.</li> <li>-Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ask and respond to geographical questions.</li> <li>-Use observational skills to compare similarities and differences.</li> <li>-Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms related to topics.</li> <li>-Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and key features studied.</li> <li>-Use 4 point compasses to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Use letter/number co-ordinates to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Observe, record and name geographical features in the local area.</li> <li>-Create simple scale drawings and maps using symbols and keys.</li> </ul>
Key vocabulary	Definition	Key questions
River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, lake or another river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Where is the Amazon River? The River Nile? The River Banwell?</li> <li>-How do these rivers compare with each other?</li> <li>-How long are these rivers? Which is the longest?</li> <li>-How are these rivers used?</li> <li>-How have these rivers changed over time?</li> <li>-What is a rainforest? Why is it different from a forest?</li> <li>-How does the Amazon Rainforest compare to forests in the UK?</li> <li>-Where is Egypt? What is the capital City? How far away is Egypt from the UK?</li> <li>-How does Egypt/Cairo compare to England/London?</li> <li>-How does Ancient Egypt compare to other Ancient civilizations I have studied (Iron Age).</li> </ul>
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a larger river.	
Source	The start of a river.	
Oxbow lake	A U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free standing body of water.	
Mouth	The end if the river where it flows into the sea.	
Meander	A river which follows a winding course.	

Floodplain	The flat area around a river that often gets flooded.
Estuary	Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and the ocean mix.
Erosion	Damage of the river bank from a fast flowing river.
Delta	A wide, muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea.
Rainforest	A tropical rainforest, usually of tall densely growing, broad leaved ever green trees in an area of high annual rain fall.
canopy	The cover formed by the leafy upper branches of the trees in a forest.
Emergent layer	The tops of the trees that poke up from the rainforest canopy.
Forest floor	Decomposition of plants and animals take place here, and where many large rainforest animals live.
Understory	Lies between the forest floor layer and the canopy layer, where it is hot and damp and the air is very still.
Deforestation	To clear the forest of trees.
Tropical	An area where it is very hot and humid.
Humid	marked by a relatively high level of water vapour in the atmosphere

Diagrams/Charts/Pictures



**Key visits**

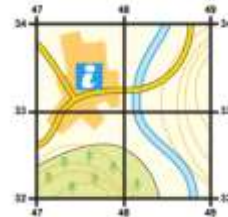
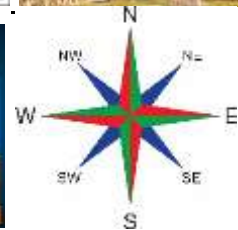
Visit the River Banwell to observe river features.

## Learning organiser for Year 4 Geography

Learning organiser for Year 4 Geography	
Locational knowledge	Place knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Locate Europe on a world map, digital world map and a globe.</li> <li>-Locate Italy and its surrounding countries on a map of Europe.</li> <li>-Identify and describe the key physical and human characteristics of Italy.</li> <li>-Locate and identify volcanoes and mountains using a map.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understand and compare geographical similarities and differences of a region in a non-European country and the UK.</li> </ul> <p><b>Places to compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-UK/England and Italy.</li> <li>-Weston-Super-Mare/Bristol and Naples.</li> </ul>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Study of Italy.</li> <li>-Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including volcanoes.</li> <li>-Study Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii.</li> <li>-Explain and describe how a volcano and a mountain is caused and describe the impact a volcano can have.</li> <li>-Explain and compare a mountain and a volcano.</li> <li>-Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including trade links. (Link with Italy and Pompeii).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Begin to analyse evidence and draw simple conclusions.</li> <li>-Use observational skills to compare similarities and differences.</li> <li>-Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms related to topics.</li> <li>-Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and key features studied.</li> <li>-Begin to use an 8 point compass to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Use 4 figure grid references to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Use fieldwork skills to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area. (Year 4 camp).</li> <li>-Recognise and use ordnance survey symbols on maps.</li> <li>-Draw accurate maps with more complex keys.</li> </ul>
Key vocabulary	Definition
Europe	One of the seven continents of the world.
Compass	An instrument that shows the directions or North, South, East and West.
Grid reference	A map reference indicating location.
Measure	Find out the size, amount or degree by using an instrument or device.
Record	Write down findings or research.
Mountain	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level.
Volcano	A mountain with a vent through which lava is ejected.
Key questions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Where is Italy? What is the capital city? How far away is Italy from the UK?</li> <li>-How does Italy/Naples/Pompeii compare with England/UK/Weston-Super-Mare?</li> <li>-What is a Volcano?</li> <li>-How are Volcanoes formed?</li> <li>-How are mountains formed?</li> <li>-What is the biggest volcano in the world?</li> <li>-What is our nearest volcano?</li> <li>-Are there any volcanoes in the UK?</li> <li>-What is the difference between a mountain and a volcano?</li> <li>-Are there mountains in the UK?</li> <li>-What is the biggest mountain in the world?</li> <li>-What is the biggest mountain in the world?</li> </ul>	

Volcanic Ash	A mixture of rock, mineral, and glass particles expelled from a volcano during a volcanic eruption.
Ash cloud	Ash clouds occur where a violent explosive eruption ejects volcanic ash into the atmosphere.
Lava	Hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure, or solid rock resulting from cooling of this.
Magma chamber	A reservoir of magma within the earth's crust beneath a volcano.
Main vent	This is the channel through which magma travels to reach the Earth's surface.
Crater	A crater is a bowl-shaped depression, or hollowed-out area, produced by the impact of a meteorite, volcanic activity, or an explosion.
Pyroclastic flow	A dense, destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing at great speed.
OS maps	Detailed maps produced by the British or Irish government.
Human Geography	How human activity effects or is influenced by the Earth's surface.
Physical Geography	Natural features.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.

### Diagrams/Charts/Pictures



### Key visits

- Year 4 camp.
- School field work including using compasses and maps.

## Learning organiser for Year 5 Geography

Learning organiser for Year 5 Geography	
Locational knowledge	Place knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Study of North and South America.</li> <li>-Study of local area linking to WWII</li> <li>-Study of Greece.</li> <li>- Locate North and South America on a world map, digital world map and globe, concentrating on their environmental regions.</li> <li>-Locate Greece and surrounding countries on a map of Europe.</li> <li>-Identify and describe the key physical and human characteristic of Greece, North and South American and our local area.</li> <li>-Explain how North and South American has changed over time, linking to the Mayans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understand and compare geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region in North or South America.</li> </ul> <p style="background-color: yellow; margin: 5px 0;"><b>Places to compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-UK/England and North and South America (areas where Mayans settled).</li> <li>- Our local area in WWII compared to other European locations in WWII.</li> <li>-UK/England and Greece.</li> </ul>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Describe and understand key aspects of human Geography including the distribution of natural resources, including energy, food, minerals and water.</li> <li>-Describe and understand key aspects of human Geography including economic activity and trade links. (Mayans and WWII).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms related to topics.</li> <li>-Use observational skills to compare similarities and differences.</li> <li>-Select a map for a specific purpose.</li> <li>-Use an 8 point compass to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Begin to use a 6 figure grid references to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Recognise and use ordnance survey symbols on maps regularly.</li> <li>-Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods.</li> <li>-Sketch maps of local area.</li> </ul>
Key vocabulary	Definition
North America	The Northern continent of the Western Hemisphere, extending northward from the Colombia-Panama border and including Central America, Mexico, the islands of the Caribbean Sea, the United States, Canada and Greenland.
South America	A continent in the Western Hemisphere, mostly in the Southern Hemisphere, with a relatively small portion in the Northern hemisphere. It is boarded on the West by the Pacific Ocean and on the North and East by the Atlantic Ocean, North America
Key questions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Who are the Mayans? What are they famous for? Are they similar to other civilizations? Where did they settle?</li> <li>-How did the Mayans trade?</li> <li>-What countries played a part in WWII?</li> <li>-What were the physical and human features of our local area in WWII? Are they still there?</li> <li>-How does our area in WWII compare to other areas?</li> <li>-How does Greece today compare to the UK?</li> <li>-How has Greece changed from past to present?</li> <li>-How does Ancient Greece compare to other Ancient civilizations I have studied. (Egyptians).</li> </ul>	

	and the Caribbean sea lie to the North west.
Hemisphere	a half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator, or into western and eastern halves by an imaginary line passing through the poles
Mayans	The Maya peoples are an ethnolinguistic group of indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica.
Settlement	A place where people have come to live and have built homes.
civilization	The society, culture and way of life of a particular area.
Measure	Find out the size, amount or degree by using an instrument or device.
Record	Write down findings or research.
Trade links	The act of instance of buying and selling goods and services on the domestic markets or on the international markets.
Economic activity	This is a process that, based on inputs, leads to the manufacture of goods or the provision of a service.

Diagrams/Charts/Pictures



**Key visits**

- WWII walk around Worle.
- WWII walk around Weston-Super-Mare.
- The helicopter museum – check for WWII living history day.
- Weston Museum WWII

## Learning organiser for Year 6 Geography

Learning organiser for Year 6 Geography	
Locational knowledge	Place knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Study of Sandpoint</li> <li>-Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understand and compare geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Sandpoint.</li> </ul>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Study of Biomes.</li> <li>-Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</li> <li>-Identify the number of biomes there are around the world and where they can be found.</li> <li>-Biome focus – water.</li> <li>-Study of natural disasters.</li> <li>-Identify climate zones around the world and how weather varies causing some natural disasters.</li> <li>-Natural disasters to focus on – earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis (or a disaster relevant to current events).</li> <li>- Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including trade links. (Links to slavery).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms related to topics.</li> <li>-Use observational skills to compare similarities and differences.</li> <li>-Interpret a wide range of geographical information and maps.</li> <li>-Use maps, charts etc. to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations.</li> <li>-Accurately use an 8 point compass to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Accurately use a 6 figure grid references to identify features on a map.</li> <li>-Recognise and use ordnance survey symbols on maps regularly.</li> <li>-Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods.</li> <li>-Children to draw plans/maps of increasing complexity.</li> </ul>
Key vocabulary	Definition
Antarctic	The area around the South Pole.
Arctic	The continents surrounding the North Pole.
Biomes	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g.: forest or tundra.
Climate zone	A region or zone that is characterized by a generally consistent climate.
Vegetation belt	Plant life as a whole within a certain area.
Latitude	An angular distance measured in degrees North or South of the equator.
Longitude	An angular distance measured in degrees East or West of the equator.
Key questions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-What are the geographical similarities and differences of Sandpoint and my local area?</li> <li>- What is a Biome?</li> <li>-Why are they important?</li> <li>-Is there a most important Biome?</li> <li>-How does the weather cause some natural disasters? Why are they disasters?</li> <li style="background-color: yellow;">-Key questions based on chosen natural disaster.</li> </ul>	

Equator	The imaginary circle around the Earth, equidistant from the poles.
Hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator, or into western and eastern halves by an imaginary line passing through the poles
The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are the two most important latitude lines made, apart from the equator. These are the latitudes at which the sun's rays hit the Earth's surface at a right angle both during Summer and Winter Solstice.
Greenwich Mean Time	A Time zone.
Natural disaster	A natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life.
Land-use pattern	The regular use of land areas.

Diagrams/Charts/Pictures



**The main biomes in the world**



**NATURAL DISASTERS**



[www.myenglishtutors.org](http://www.myenglishtutors.org)



**Key visits**

- Visit to Sand Point.
- Visit @Bristol