



GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Prior Learning to reactivate:

- Use maps, atlases and globes to locate the seven continents
- Use the four points of a compass
- Understand how to use two-figure, letter/number grid references
- Use simple keys and symbols on maps to build knowledge of the UK
- Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area

Key learning:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (e.g. Google Earth) to locate countries of Europe, including Russia, and the surrounding seas and oceans, and describe features
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (e.g. Google Earth) to show how land use and settlements have changed over time in the local area
- Learn and use the eight points of a compass
- Use 2 figure, letter/number grid references (e.g. B3) to locate places. Use keys and symbols on maps, including those showing height of land above sea level, rivers, ice caps, cities, country boundaries, roads, railways and airports.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies (science link - changes to local area - focus on immediate area surround-

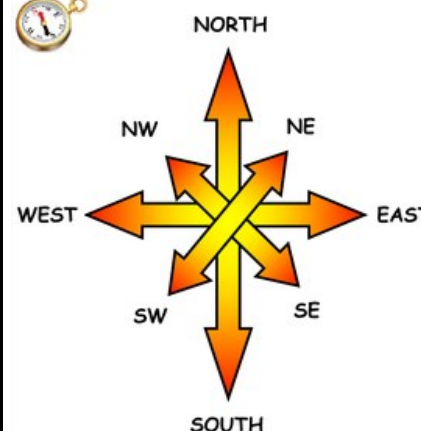
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Prior Learning to reactivate:

- Knowledge of the different types of settlement (hamlet, village, town, city, ports, resorts)
- Understanding of the different ways in which land can be used (e.g. settlements, farm land)

Key learning:

- The particular use of land can change over time and for different reasons (science link)
- Our local area has changed significantly over time due to human activity (e.g. Carclaze School, the Eden Project)



Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and tint	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking
				Sch	PO
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office
					FB
Bus or coach station	Cliff	Wind pump, wind generator	Electricity transmission line	Quarry	Footbridge

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Prior learning to reactivate:

- Knowledge of the features of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, how they were formed and some significant examples of each

Key learning:

Climate zones:

- The world is divided into different **climate zones**, each with their own temperature, weather conditions, vegetation and wildlife
- **Polar** climates have very cold temperatures, usually below freezing, and are usually covered in snow and ice
- **Temperate** climates vary greatly at different times of the year. They have four seasons.
- **Mediterranean** climates have long, warm, dry summers and wet winters
- **Arid** climates are very dry and hot and have little rainfall.
- **Tropical** climates have high temperatures, rainfall and humidity all year.

Weather patterns (science link):

- **Evaporation** occurs in the natural world when water is heated by the sun.
- **Condensation** occurs in the natural world when water vapour cools to form clouds.

