



GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Prior learning to reactivate:

- Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.
- Use maps to identify countries and capital cities in the UK.
- Use maps and globes to locate 7 continents and 5 oceans.
- Use simple maps of local area and create simple keys.
- Use simple compass directions N, S, E and W.

Key learning:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate the countries of the UK and seven continents.
- Use the four points of a compass
- Use 2 figure, letter/number grid references (e.g. B3) to locate places
- Use some basic symbols and keys (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- Use fieldwork to observe 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

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Prior learning to reactivate:

- Compare and contrast Australia and UK..
- Australians mainly live in cities by the coast.
- Describe our local area and land use.
- Describe and contrast Australian land use (link to Australian animals and science habitat work)
- Identify and describe land use for farming in Cornwall (link to local history work)

Key learning:

- A settlement is a place where people live.
- Hamlets are small settlements with a small number of dwellings/houses.
- A village is a small settlement with houses and some additional buildings, e.g. a school, church, shop, post office, village hall.
- A town has lots of houses and usually a primary and secondary school. It usually has a railway station and many shops.
- A city is the largest type of settlement with lots of houses and people. They usually have lots of shops, a hospital, sports facilities, schools and a cathedral.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Prior Learning to reactivate:

- Weather in the UK varies seasonally and contrasts to other locations (Australia)
- There are three main climate zones in Australia
- Locate North/South poles and equator.
- Know where the hot and cold places are in relation to the equator.

Key learning:

- The Earth is made up of different layers: the core (at the centre of the Earth), the mantle (which is mainly rock) and the crust (the part we can see)
- The crust is made up of different pieces called plates

Mountains

- ♦ A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land
- On a map, mountains are represented in different ways including a triangle, contour lines and their terrain
- Some examples of significant mountains in the UK are: Ben Nevis, Mt Snowdon, Scafell Pike, Slieve Donard
- Some examples of significant mountains around the world are: Mount Everest, Alps, Rocky Mountains, Andes

Earthquakes

- When plates rub together, the movement forces waves of energy to come to the surface. This causes the ground to shake.

Volcanoes

- A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust which allows magma (rock which has turned into liquid), ash and gases to escape
- Some examples of significant volcanoes are: Mount Tambora., Mount Krakatoa., Mount Pelée, Mount Ruiz. Mount Vesuvius.

