

Geography coverage checker

Key Stage I			
Statutory requirement	Programme of Study	Covered (Y/N)	Topic(s)/ Lessons
<p><u>Locational Knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</li> </ul>	<p>A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p>		<p>Y1 SS G5 Y1 PCW G1</p>
	<p>An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p>		<p>Y2 LA G1</p>
	<p>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p>		<p>Y1 BLBC G1</p>
<p><u>Place knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</li> </ul>	<p>Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</p>		<p>Y1 BLBC G5</p>
	<p>A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.</p>		<p>Y2 TTT G4</p>

<p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> <li>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.		Y1 EW G1
	A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.		Y2 B2 G1
	Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.		Y1BLBC G3
	Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.		Y2 SD G6 Y2 TTT G2 Y2 TTT G3
	There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.		Y1 SS G1 Y1 SS G2
	Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.		Y1 SS G5
The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.		Y2 LA G2	

<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</li> <li>• Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</li> <li>• use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</li> <li>• Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> </ul>	<p>A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p>		
	<p>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p>		
	<p>An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p>		Y2 LA G1
	<p>Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p>		Y1 BLBC G2
	<p>The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.</p>		Y2 LA G2
	<p>An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p>		Y1 SS G3 Y1 BLBC G4
	<p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p>		Y1 PCW G2 Y1 EW G2
	<p>An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).</p>		Y2 SD G4
	<p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p>		Y2 SD G5 Y2 LA G3
	<p>Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.</p>		Y1 SS G4
<p>Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.</p>		Y2 SD G2	
<p>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.</p>		Y2 SD G1 Y2 SD G7	

Key Stage 2			
Statutory requirement	Programme of Study	Covered (Y/N)	Topic(s)/ Lessons
<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> <li>• Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> <li>• Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> </ul>	<p>Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.</p>		Y3 F1 G8
	<p>Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.</p>		Y3 GM G2
	<p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.</p>		Y4 MM G1
	<p>Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.</p>		Y4 USA G1
	<p>Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p>		Y5 Ph G3
	<p>The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.</p>		Y4 TR G1
	<p>The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.</p>		Y4 MM G3
			Y3 F1 G3
			Y4 USA G1
			Y3 F1 G3 Y5 Ph G3 Y6 HM G4
	<p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p>		Y3 F1 G3 Y6 HM G1

<p><b>Place knowledge</b></p> <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 United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</li> </ul>	<p>Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.</p>		
	<p>A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p>		<p>Y4 IAM G2 Y4 MM G6 Y4 USA G2</p>
	<p>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p>		<p>Y5 SM G2</p>
	<p>Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.</p>		<p>Y6 DD G2</p>
	<p>Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p>		<p>Y5 Allot G5</p>
<p><b>Human and physical geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> <li>human geography, - Y3 F1 G5 including: types of settlement and land use, - Y3 UP G3 economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Y5 Ph G2</p>	<p>Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.</p>		<p>Y3 F1 G7</p>
	<p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.</p>		<p>Y3 F1 G4</p>
	<p>A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.</p>		<p>Y3 F1 G9</p>
	<p>The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.</p>		<p>Y3 F1 G7 + G9</p>
	<p>Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.</p>		<p>Y4 MM G7</p>
	<p>Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.</p>		<p>Y4 MM G4</p>
	<p>Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.</p>		<p>Y5 Allot G6</p>
	<p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.</p>		
	<p>Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.</p>		
	<p>Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains.</p>		<p>Y3 TT G4</p>

	<p>Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.</p>		
	<p>A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p>		<p>Y4 IAM G2 Y4 MM G6 Y4 USA G2</p>
	<p>Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.</p>		<p>Y4 IAM G3</p>
	<p>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>		<p>Y6 HM G3</p>
	<p>Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.</p>		<p>Y4 MM G5</p>
	<p>Particular areas of the world have conditions suited to growing certain crops, such as coffee in Peru and citrus fruits in California in the United States of America.</p>		<p>Y4 USA G4</p>
	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>		<p>Y5 Allot G4</p>
<p><b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> <li>• Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital</li> </ul>	<p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p>		<p>Y3 GM G1 Y3 GM G2 Y3 GM G3 Y3 PRED G3 Y3 TT G3 Y3 UP G2</p> <p>4-FIG GRID REF Y3 FL G1 Y3 FL G6 Y3 PRED G1</p> <p>6-FIG GRID REF Y4 USA G1</p> <p>5CLIMATE ZONES Y3 FL G4</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT VOLCANOES Y3 FL G8</p> <p>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Y3 UP G1</p> <p>EIGHT POINTS OF A COMPASS Y3 UP G4 Y4 MM G2 Y4 TR G3</p>

<p>technologies. Y3 TT GI / Y3 TT G2</p>			<p>Four cardinal directions / The four intercardinal (or ordinal) Y4 MM G2 Y4 TR G3</p>
	<p>An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</p>		<p>Y4 IAW G1 Y4 USA G3 Y4 TR G2 Y6 CW G1 Y6 CW G2 Y6 DD G1 Y6 DD G2 Y6 HM G2 Y6 HM G4</p>
	<p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p>		<p>Y3 PRED G3 Y3 TT G1 Y3 TT G2 Y3 TT G3 Y5 BC G2 Y5 BC G3 Y5 Ph G1 Y5 SM G1 Y5 SG G1</p>
	<p>Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.</p>		<p>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Y3 F1 G2 Y6 DD G1</p>
	<p>Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</p>		<p>Y4 TR G4 Y5 Allot G2 Y5 BC G1 Y6 DD G3</p>
	<p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p>		<p>Y5 AI<sub>s</sub> G1 Y5 AI<sub>s</sub> G2 Y5 AI<sub>s</sub> G3 Y5 AI<sub>s</sub> G4 Y5 Allot G1</p>
	<p>A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.</p>		<p>Y5 Allot G3</p>