GEOGRAPHY IN YEAR 5

Termly overview		
Autumn 2nd	**Spring 2nd**	**Summer 2nd**
Human vs physical: trade links – locational knowledge. • Sort foods which are grown in the UK vs overseas (map) • Explore foods that are created/grown in Blackpool, e.g. tomatoes. • Enquiry – why is Fair Trade important? Can you persuade somebody to buy Fair Trade products?	**North America vs Europe – locational and place knowledge.** • Countries • Cities • Environmental regions • Rivers • Mountains • Enquiry – where would you prefer to live and why? Become a tourism officer for your region and persuade people to visit…	**Mapping our local area – map and field work.** • Reading 4 and 6 figure grid references on OS maps of local area. • Enquiry – create an interactive trail using maps and QR codes in the local area (e.g. around school/Stanley Park/Rock gardens)

Key Stage 2 National Curriculum (Year 5 Coverage)
Locational Knowledge
• Locate the world's countries, using maps focussing on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. • Identify the position and significance if latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
Place Knowledge
• Identify and understand human and physical similarities and differences between a region in the UK and a region in North America.
Human and Physical Geography
• Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and mountains • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
• Use maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Use the 8 points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build on their knowledge of the wider world • 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 technologies

