



# St. Laurence CE Primary School

## Year 5 Geography Long Term Plan



Autumn 1 Greece	Autumn 2 Eastern Europe	Spring 1 British countries and rivers	Spring 2 Local studies: Offa's Dyke	Summer 1 North America	Summer 2
<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>a</b> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Eastern Europe and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities;</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p><b>a</b> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains and the water cycle;</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and</p> <p><b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b></p> <p><b>a</b> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>b</b> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Eastern Europe and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities;</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>a</b> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America;</p> <p><b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b></p> <p><b>b</b> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p><b>b</b> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains and the water cycle;</p> <p><b>c</b> 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><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>a</b> name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time;</p> <p><b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b></p> <p><b>c</b> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;</p> <p><b>d</b> 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;</p> <p><b>e</b> use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies;</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>a</b> name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time;</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>b</b> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America;</p> <p><b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b></p> <p><b>f</b> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;</p> <p><b>g</b> 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;</p> <p><b>h</b> use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies;</p>	<p><b>Locational Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>b</b> use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Eastern Europe and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities;</p> <p><b>c</b> identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map;</p> <p><b>Place Knowledge</b> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and</p> <p><b>Human and Physical Geography</b></p> <p><b>d</b> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains and the water cycle;</p> <p><b>e</b> 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><b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b></p> <p><b>i</b> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;</p>	
<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <p>Europe, country, capital city, climate, human, physical, atlas, temperature, islands, mountain, coast, city, export, trade</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <p>Continent, landscape, atlas, latitude, longitude, climate, precipitation, urban, rural, Chernobyl, nuclear, NATO, conflict</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p>



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