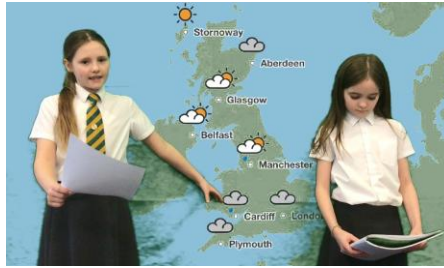


GEOGRAPHY AT PELSALL VILLAGE



INTENT

- At Pelsall Village School we wish to inspire children to be curious about the world around them. We hope that by equipping children with information about places, people and environments, they will be encouraged to pursue geographical interests in the future. Children learn about physical aspects of our world and the impact, which humans have upon our environment. There is an innate awareness of how the Earth is ever changing and that although it has changed considerably in the past, we play a pivotal role in the Earth's future.
- We teach Geography so that children see the purpose and are more likely to retain the knowledge and skills taught. Geography is taught as a stand-alone subject, developing specific skills.
- It is important that the children at Pelsall Village School develop their Geographical skills as they progress through school, so that they are confident and competent in readiness for their next phase of learning.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Geography is coordinated by Mrs Sheppard, who has the responsibility to ensure that the contents of the Subject Plan are carried out to the highest possible standards.
- Geography is taught predominantly through stand-alone lessons. At the beginning of a topic, the world, continent and country maps are explored to give context to the place being studied. Places are located and comparisons are made with places, with which the children are more familiar.
- We ensure that the learning of Geography is stimulating and exciting by carrying out field studies, taking part in practical activities and learning about a variety of places and features.
- From years 1 to 6, children learn through an overall topic spanning the half term. Autumn 1 - Tour UK, Autumn 2 - The Wider World
Spring 1 - Geography for Life, Spring 2 - Waterways
Summer 1 - Climate, Summer 2 - The Local Area
- The work is linked to these topics although different places, areas, climates and careers are studied in each year group.

IMPACT

- Skills and Knowledge falls under 3 main Geographical categories:
 - Location and Place Knowledge
 - Human and Physical Geography
 - Fieldwork
- Field studies frequently have a scientific element, encouraging a link between the environment and investigation techniques. Mathematics is an important tool to ensure that tables, charts

and graphs can be interpreted and created accurately. We encourage children to write as a geographer when writing reports and to ensure that vocabulary and terminology are used correctly.

- Children are encouraged to follow careers in geography and are aware that many future careers may include geography in some form, for example:
 - ❖ An explorer or expedition leader
 - ❖ A travel agent
 - ❖ A role in town planning or conservation
 - ❖ A role in the Fair Trade
 - ❖ Working for the ordnance survey

Coverage of Geography Curriculum

Autumn 1 – Tour UK

Year	Place/Topic	Key questions	Key Vocabulary
1	Peak District & Bristol	Where is the Peak District? Where is Bristol? How do they differ? What are manmade features?	Forest, hill, cliff, valley, river, Google Earth, factory, house, bridge, office, museum, shopping centre
2	Dorset & Liverpool	Where is Dorset? How is Dorset different from Pelsall? What do Liverpool and Dorset have in common? How are the features in each place different?	coast, beach, sea, vegetation University, docks, football stadium, Royal Liver building, cathedral, bird's eye view
3	Cornwall	Which countries make up the UK? What are their capital cities? Surrounding water of the UK? What continent is Cornwall located in? What are 4 figure grid references? What are the effects of tourism?	Physical, Man made, Tourism, Kynance Cove, Land's End, Saint Michael's Mount, Eden Project Grid reference, Human features, OS map
4	Windermere & Loch Ness	What countries make up the UK? Can we name the points of the compass? Where is the Lake District in comparison to Pelsall? Can you identify map symbols used?	Physical geography, Man made Travel, Landscape, Mountains, Lake/Loch, Formation, Contours,
5	Edinburgh	What are the capital cities of UK countries? What is Edinburgh known for? What physical features of Edinburgh contribute to its success? How are 6-figure grid references used?	Physical, human, Arthur's Seat, economy, tourism, OS maps, Satellite images
6	Belfast	What is the difference between the UK and Great Britain? Where is Belfast? Why is Belfast a significant city? Why are human features more prominent in cities? How do Belfast & Pelsall compare?	Human, physical, lough, tourism, predictions, economy, Giant's Causeway, Sperrin mountains, Lough Neagh

Autumn 2 – Wider World

Year	Place/Topic	Key questions	Key Vocabulary
1	Kenya	Where is Kenya? Why is Kenya warmer than The UK? How is life in Kenya different from The UK? How is the landscape different in Kenya compared with The UK?	Mountainous region, Plains, Forests, Buggy swamps, Parks, Reserves, Mount Kenya
2	Australasia	Where is Australasia? How is Australasia different from Australia? How big is Australia in relation to The UK? What are some indigenous animals? How are their seasons different from our seasons?	Seasons, equator, continent, country, scale, indigenous, Ayres Rock (Uluru)
3	The Netherlands & Chile	What are the continents of the world? What is a capital city? What is the northern and southern hemisphere? Where is the Netherlands (continent)? What is trade? What products do the Netherlands/Chile export?	Continent, Europe, South America, Trade, Natural resources, Cape Horn, Amsterdam, Vegetation belts
4	Italy & Canada	In which continents are Italy and Canada found? In which hemisphere can they be found? How does the landscape and vegetation differ? What are Niagara Falls? Why does Italy have volcanoes? How do natural resources compare?	Europe, North America, Mediterranean, Arctic Circle, topography, Niagara Falls, natural resources, Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, tectonic plates
5	Brazil & Russia	In which hemispheres would you find Brazil and Russia? What is a biome? How does the location of a country affect its climate? What are important imports and exports in Russia and Brazil?	Biomes, hemispheres, equator, continents, economy, imports, exports
6	Cuba & Indonesia	In which continents are these countries? What do they have in common? How does their topography differ? What issues do each country face due to their location? Why are some Indonesian islands uninhabited? Why does Cuba experience earthquakes?	Hemispheres, tropics, Cancer, Capricorn, physical, human, topography, fault lines, ring of fire, natural disasters

Spring 1 - Geography For Life

Year	Place/Topic	Key questions	Key Vocabulary
1	Travel (Travel Agent)	Where do people go on holiday? How do people travel to different places? In which directions do people travel to go on holiday? What does a travel agent do?	UK, abroad, travel, destination, travel agent, passport
2	Sea Fishing (Fisherperson)	Where do we get fish from? Where do different types of fish come from? What can't fishermen catch whatever they want? What does the future of fishing look like?	Fishing areas, Seas, Oceans, Fish farms, Trawlers, Coastline, Fish species, Sustainable
3	Village, Town and City (Planning Officer)	Why might a settler have located in a particular place? Can you order types of settlements smallest to largest? What features would you expect in certain settlements? Can you compare OS maps and satellite images of towns and cities? Can you draw a sketch map?	Hamlet, Town, Village, City, Settlement, OS symbols, Grid references, sketch map
4	Farming (Fair Trade)	How do we get our food? Where do different fruits come from and why? What is deforestation? How is chocolate made? How can we ensure that farmers are paid fairly? What does Fair Trade mean?	Climate, farming, deforestation, food miles, Fair Trade, natural resources,
5	Weather Forecasting (Meteorologist)	Why are some countries warmer than others? What is the difference between weather and climate? How can we measure weather ourselves? Why is forecasting important?	Meteorology, climate, anemometer, warm front, cold front, high pressure, low pressure, precipitation
6	Environment (Oil Rigs, Lumberjacking)	What are the natural resources for which South America is known/ What are the ethical implications of lumberjacking? How do South America and Europe differ in their political and environmental stance? What is sustainability?	Lumberjacking, natural resources, politics, environmental, sustainability,

Spring 2 - Waterways

Year	Place/Topic	Key questions	Key Vocabulary
1	Different bodies of water	How do we get water? How are seas and lakes different? Are all bodies of water physically formed? Why do humans create bodies of water?	Seas, Oceans, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Physical, Human
2	UK Rivers	What are the main oceans of the world? What are some of the most famous UK rivers? How do rivers change as they flow? Why are cities and towns often next to rivers?	Oceans, Seas, Rivers, Settlements, Flow, Thames, Severn, Trent
3	River Tweed	Can you describe the water cycle journey? Can you name British rivers? What are the main features of a river? What is the difference between source and mouth of a river? Can you identify features long the River Tweed? What is Berwick-upon-Tweed known for?	Water cycle, Precipitation, Evaporation, Condensation, Floodplain, Waterfall, Mouth, Source, River Tweed, Landmarks Berwick-upon-Tweed
4	River Severn & Water Treatment	How do we use water? Where does our water come from? How does it get to our homes? What happens to the water that we have used? How can we help to conserve water?	Source, Usage, Weir, Meander, Flood Plain, Water Treatment, Conservation
5	River Trent & Trent and Mersey Canal	What are the differences/similarities of rivers and canals? How are rivers and canals similar? How do rivers affect settlements? Why were canals first developed? What are canals now mainly used for?	Water Cyle, Canal, River, Settlement, Transport, Location, Industry, Flow
6	Rotterdam (River, Canal, Harbour)	Why did Rotterdam become a settlement? Why is Rotterdam Europe's largest port? What impact does Rotterdam have on the economy of The Netherlands? How do Rotterdam and Ellesmere Port compare?	Water Cycle, Trade, Settlement, Economy, River, Authority, Import, Export

Summer 1 – Climate

Year	Place/Topic	Key questions	Key Vocabulary
1	Antarctica	What are the seasons? Where is the Equator? Where is Antarctica? Why is Antarctica cold? Is Antarctica a continent?	Seasons, Temperature, Habitat, Climate, Equator, Flora, Fauna
2	Different Climates - The Arctic	What is the weather like in the UK? How can we measure the weather? Where are we in relation to The Equator? Does everyone in the world have the same climate? How do the UK and The Arctic vary?	Climate, temperature, Weather, Rainfall, Tropical, Equator, Polar
3	Africa - Rainforest & Desert	What are the main world climates? What are the two types of climates that cover most of Africa? Can you identify countries found in Africa? What is the name of the biggest hot desert in the world? What features make them deserts? What is precipitation?	Climate, Desert, Climate graph, Precipitation, Temperature, Arid, Tropical, Sahara Desert, Congo River, Congo Rainforest
4	Polar & Tundra	What are the climate zones of the world? Where is The Arctic Circle? How do animals and plants adapt to cold climates? What is tundra? Why do animals migrate?	Polar, Tundra, Migration, Vegetation, Adaptation, Climate Change, Sea Levels
5	Temperate Forest	What are climate zones? How does location affect climate? Which plants and animals are found in temperate forests? How do the layers of the temperate forest form?	Temperate, climate, Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, precipitation,
6	Mediterranean Grassland	What are climate zones? How do worldwide climates vary? Why is Greece warmer and drier than The UK? How is climate changing and how can we help to prevent further changes?	Precipitation, temperature, climate, Mediterranean, boreas scale

Summer 2 – Local Geography

Year	Place/Topic	Key questions	Key Vocabulary
1	Pelsall Village School	Where was the school site originally? How has school changed over time? What are the areas of our school? What is a bird's eye view? Which symbols can be used on a simple map?	Site, Changes, Areas, Bird's eye view, Map symbols
2	Pelsall Village	Where is our school in relation to the village? What are the human and physical features of the village? How can we measure how busy the roads are? Is our school on a busy or quiet road?	Compass, In relation to, Human, Physical, Roads, Busy, Quiet, Traffic Survey
3	Areas Surrounding Pelsall	Can you label the local area surrounding Pelsall? Can you identify similarities and differences between old and modern maps of Pelsall? Can you identify bodies of water on map? What can be tested on a field study of a local stream? Can you complete a sketch map of field study sites?	Pelsall, Compare, Water sources, Field Study, Water clarity, Depth, Water PH, Flow rate, Plants, Habitats
4	Walsall	In which county is Walsall? What is the topography of Walsall? Why might people travel to Walsall? How do Pelsall and Walsall's shops differ? Do people travel a distance to visit Pelsall?	Walsall, Topography, Land use, Compare, Retail, Travel, Tally, Questionnaire, Transport links
5	The Black Country	Why is The Black Country a significant place? What is the physical and human geography of the local area? What is a sketch map? Why do we use evidence to identify locations?	Black Country, West Midlands, Industry, Evidence, Sketch maps, Locality,
6	The West Midlands and Staffordshire	What constitutes The West Midlands? Has it always remained the same area? What are the human and physical features of The West Midlands? What are the uses of Cannock Chase? How has tourism affected Cannock Chase? How has Cannock Chase played an important role in history?	West Midlands, County, Land use, Physical, Human, Tourism, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty