

Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
hamlet	A place with only a few buildings and a tiny population
village	A village is larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town. There can be hundreds of people.
town	Larger than a village, a town has more services and a population between 10,000 and 100,000.
city	A large population and many services. Often has a cathedral.
urban	Built up area with many buildings
suburban	On the outskirts of the urban area – more housing
rural	In the countryside, far fewer buildings
population	The number of people living in a place

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Land Use, Economic Activity and Travel

(Fieldwork Unit Year 3)

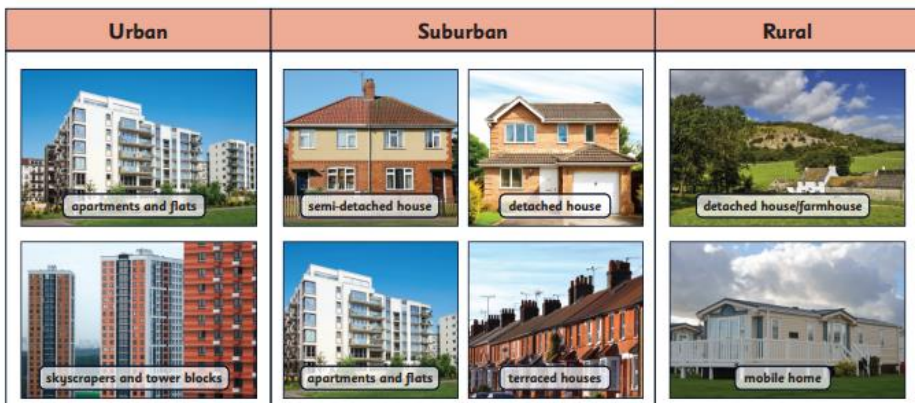


Land can have many **different uses**. Land use can be identified by following road signs and symbols, using maps, looking at photographs and speaking to people from the area.



Key Questions

- What are the types of land use?
- What are the important features of a settlement and why do settlers choose specific places?
- How can I record the facilities that are available in my local area?
- How can I present and analyse information about local facilities?

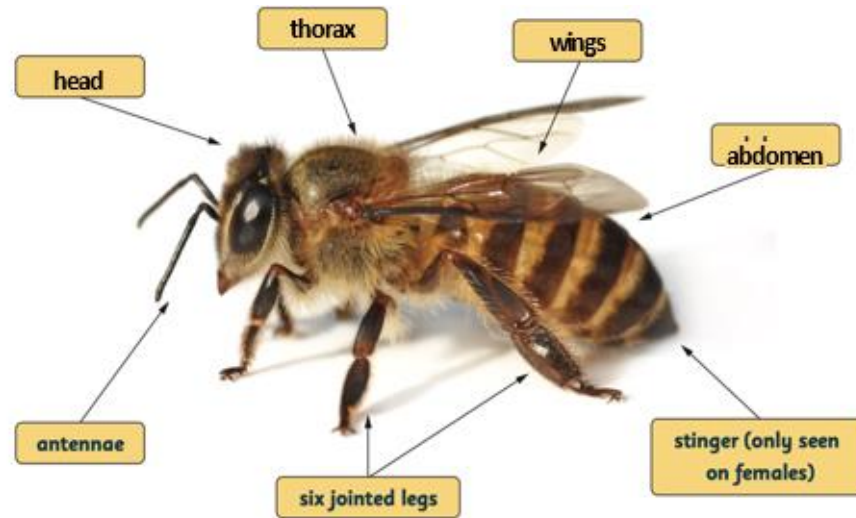


Hamlet	Village	Town	City
A hamlet has a tiny population (fewer than 100) and only has a few buildings .	A village is larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town. The population of a village varies . The average population can range in the hundreds .	A town is larger than a village and (usually!) smaller than a city. They have multiple services and a population between 10,000 and 100,000 .	A city usually has a large population and many services . Most cities have a cathedral .

Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
biodegrade	To break down through the action of living organisms
conservation	The protection of natural resources, such as soil, water, or forests, from loss, pollution, or waste
domesticated	An animal that can help or live alongside people
extinct	When a plant or animal no longer exists
heathland	Wide open landscapes with low-growing plants e.g. gorse
pollination	The transfer of pollen from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma to produce new plants
herbicides	Chemicals used to kill weeds

Geography Knowledge Organiser Conservation of Bees (Fieldwork Unit – Year 3)



Key Questions

What can we learn about bees?

What are the key issues affecting bees?

How can our school environment help bees?

How can we plan and carry out effective ways to conserve bees?

How can I record and evaluate the effectiveness of the conservation in my school?



buff-tailed bumblebee



white-tailed bumblebee



red-tailed bumblebee





Vocabulary

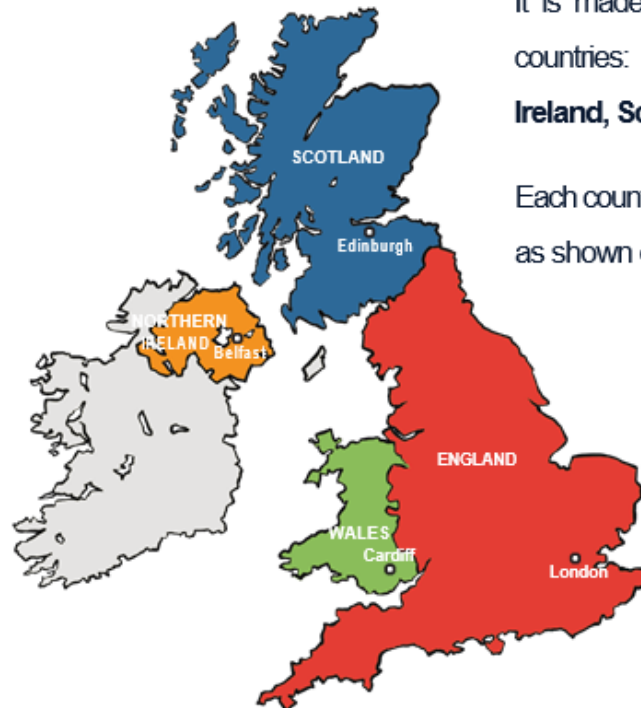
Key Word	Definition
human landmark	A human made feature in a landscape of a town which can be seen from a distance
physical features	Landscape features that would be there even if there were no people
settlement	Hamlets, villages, towns and cities where people live
four-figure grid references	Four numbers used to pinpoint a particular location on a map
compass	Magnetic instrument used for finding directions

Geography Knowledge Organiser The United Kingdom Year 3

The **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** is an **island country in Europe**.

It is made up of four smaller countries: **England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales**.

Each country has a **capital city**, as shown on this map.



Key Questions

- What are the countries of the UK and the regions of England?
- What are the settlements of the UK and the counties of England?
- What are the human features of the UK?
- What are the physical features of the UK?
- How can I use a compass, symbols and a key to read a map?
- How can I read a four-figure grid reference to read a map?
- What are the key topographical features found in the UK?
- How have land use patterns changed over time in the UK?
- What are my key regions key human and physical features?
- Can I create a sketch map of my local area?

Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
climate zone	A climate zone is a belt-shaped area of the earth with similar weather patterns
meteorologist	an expert in or student of meteorology; a weather forecaster:
anemometer	an instrument for measuring the speed of the wind, or of any current of gas.
analyse	examine (something) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it:
rain gauge	a device for collecting and measuring the amount of rain which falls.
Okta	an okta is a unit of measurement used to describe the amount of cloud cover at any given location such as a weather station.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Weather and Climate (Fieldwork unit Year 4)



Key Questions

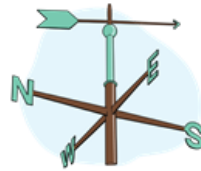
• What is the difference between weather and climate?

How can we collect weather data?

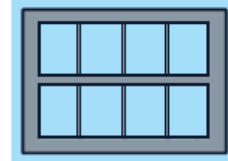
How can we collect and record weather data?

How can we present weather data?

How can we analyse our weather data and evaluate our fieldwork?



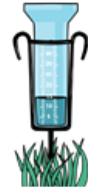
A weathervane measures wind direction.



An okta card measures cloud cover.



An anemometer measures how fast the wind is blowing.



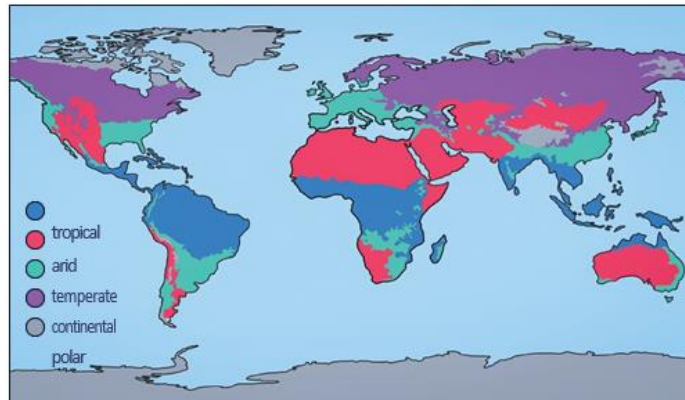
A rain gauge measures precipitation.



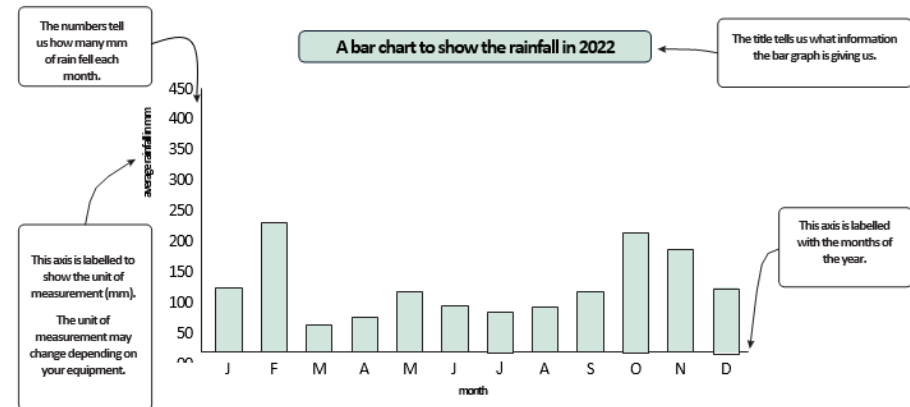
A thermometer measures temperature.

These are some of the **main climate zones**:

- **tropical climate zone** – hot and wet all year
- **arid (desert) climate zone** – low rainfall and generally high temperatures
- **temperate climate zone** – generally warm summers and cool winters with moderate rainfall
- **continental climate zone** – generally cool summers and very cold winters
- **polar climate zone** – very cold temperatures all year



The UK has a temperate climate.



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
lava	Hot liquid rock (also known as magma)
magma chamber	An underground pool of hot, liquid rock beneath the surface of the Earth
conduit	Underground passage where the magma can come through
Tectonic plate	Moving rock plates under the continents and oceans
transform	Where tectonic plates slide past each other
convergent	where tectonic plates come together
divergent	Where tectonic plates are pulled apart from each other
epicentre	The point at ground level which is directly above the focus or centre of an earthquake
seismic waves	Waves of energy from an earthquake

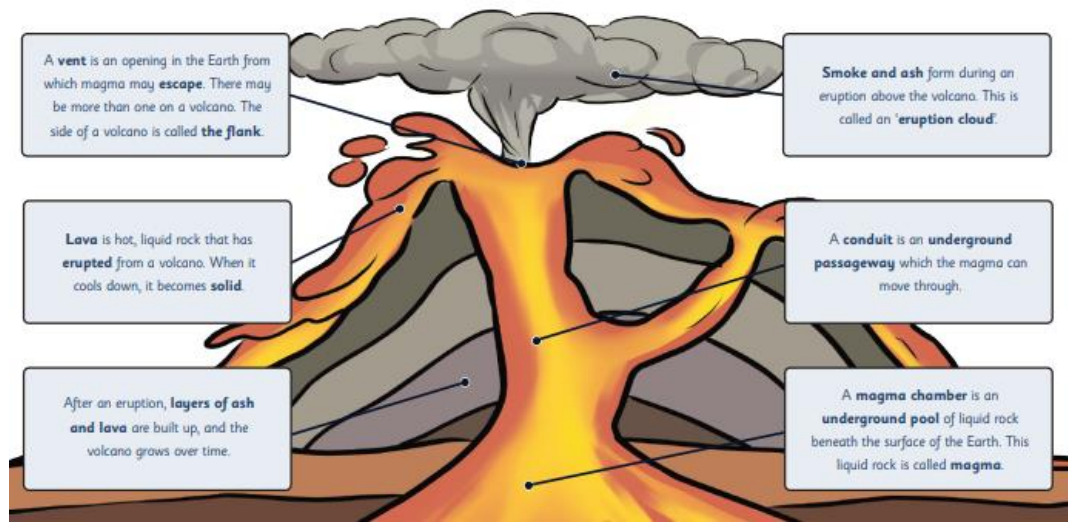
Key physical features of Campania



- Apennine Mountains
- Mount Vesuvius
- Amalfi Coast
- The island of Ischia is famous for its hot springs.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Italy – Year 4



Italy is located **south of Europe** and **north of the Mediterranean Sea**.

Italy is a **peninsula** which means it is surrounded by water and only connected to land at one end.

The capital city of Italy is **Rome**, and some other famous cities are **Milan, Venice, Naples and Florence**.



Italy's land shape looks like a boot!



Key Questions

- How is the word represented on maps and globes?
- What are the key features of the UK and my region?
- What are Europe's human and physical features including countries and capital cities?
- What are the key geographical features of Italy?
- What is plate tectonics?
- What are earthquakes and how do they occur?
- What are volcanos and how do they occur?
- What are they key physical features of Campania, Italy and how do they compare with my region?
- What are the key settlements in Campania, Italy and how do they compare with my region?
- How is the land used in Campania, Italy and what are the economic activities and how do they compare to my region?
- What are the similarities between my region and the region of Campania, Italy?

Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
biome	Biomes are areas across the world which have a similar environment. This means they have similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
ecosystem	An ecosystem is all living things in a given area interacting with each other and their non-living environments
climate	The usual weather conditions in a place. Antarctica has a cold climate
qualitative	Of or concerning the nature or attributes of something.
quantitative	Of or concerning the amount of something
native	Being the place of birth or origin.
vegetation belt	Like a biome, a vegetation belt is an area with the same type of plant life (or vegetation).



Ecosystems can be very big (like the Amazon Rainforest) ...



...or very small (like a pond).

Geography Knowledge Organiser Biomes and Ecosystems (Fieldwork unit Year 5)



Key Questions

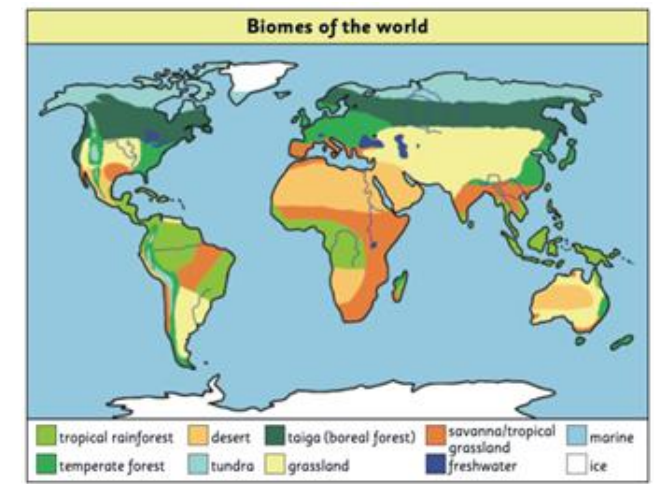
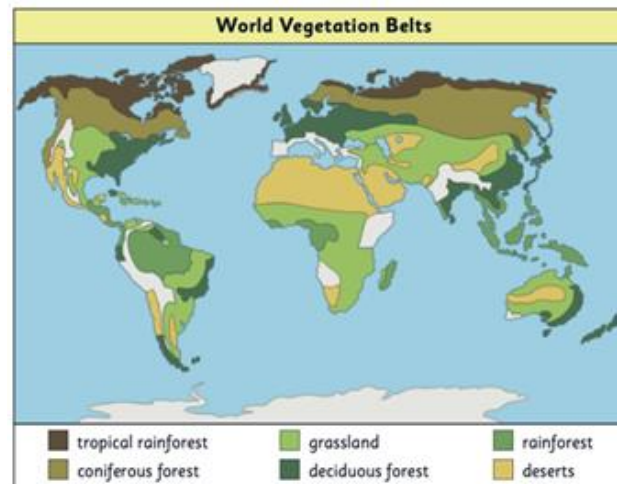
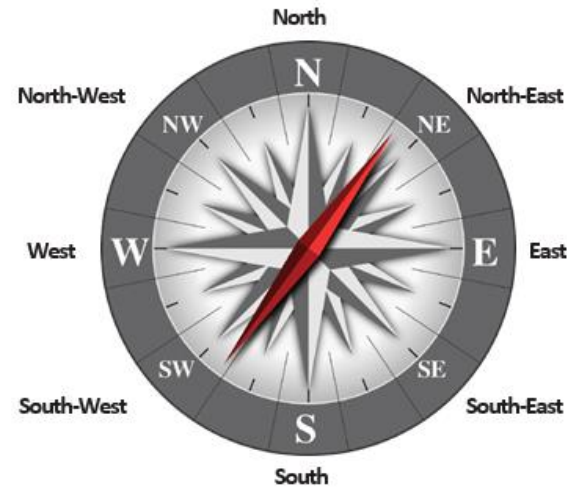
What biomes and ecosystems are found in the UK?

What can I learn about ecosystems by studying the New Forest?

How can I study a local ecosystem?

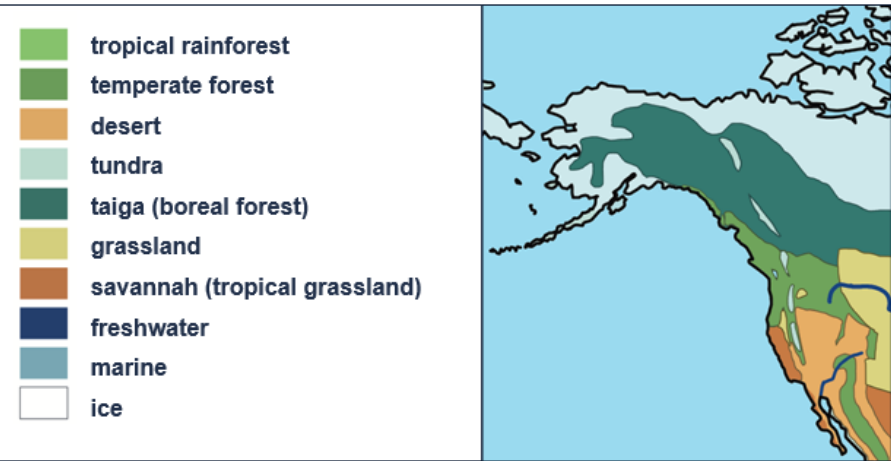
What data can I collect from my local woodland ecosystem?

How can I present the data collected from my local ecosystem?



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
continent	One of Earth's seven Major areas of land. Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
equator	The imaginary circle around the earth that is halfway between the North and South Poles.
hemisphere	Either of the two halves of the earth
landmark	A point in a landscape that us used as a reference or marks a boundary'
mountain range	A group of connected mountains that were formed during the same period of time.
tectonic plates	One of the plate-like segments of the Earth crust and upper mantle.
population	The people who live in an area considered as a group.



Geography Knowledge Organiser: My Region and the Western United States Year 5



Key Questions

What are the key features of the UK and my region? (recap)

•What is the geography of the North American continent? (Countries, capital cities, oceans, biomes)

What is the USA? (Regions, states, cities, landmarks)

What is the main economic activity of states in the Western United States?

What is the water cycle?

What are rivers?(including comparison case study in the Western United States and their region)

What are mountains? (including comparison case study in the Western United States and their region)

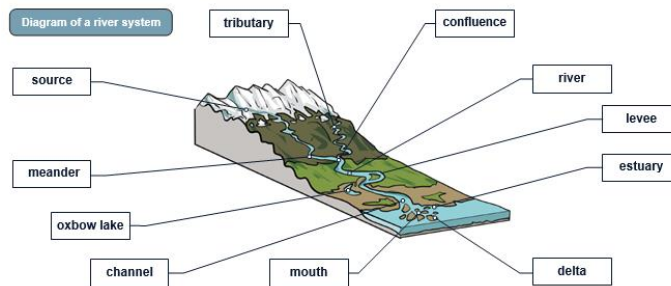
What are the biomes and climate zones of the Western United States?

What are the vegetation belts of the Western United States?

What are the volcanoes and earthquake zones of the Western United States?

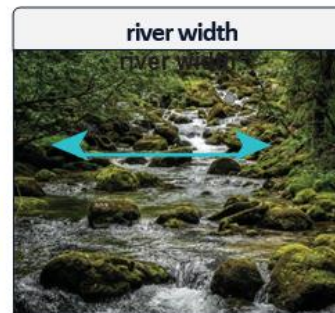
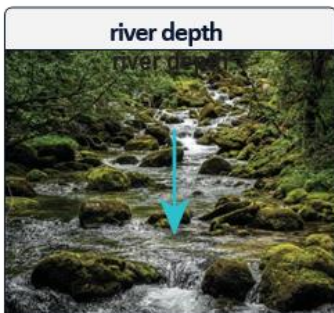
What are the key settlements in the Western United States and how do they compare to my region?

What are the similarities and differences between my region and the Western United States?

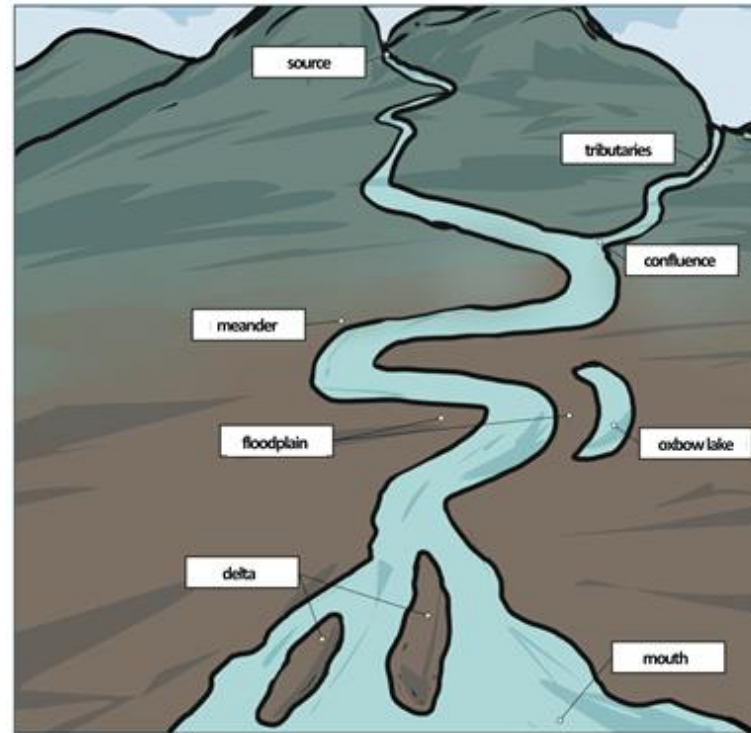


Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
confluences	a joining or convergence of two or more streams, or their point of junction.
meanders	To wind back and forth.
estuary	The wide of part of a river's lower end, where it meets the sea.
lakes	A large body of fresh or salt water that is surrounded on all sides by land.
floodplains	A wide, flat area of land adjacent to a river that overflows its banks periodically.
canals	A channel of water made by humans for a boat transportation or for bringing water to crops.
reservoirs	A place where water is collected and stores. Towns and cities often have reservoirs for their water supply.



Geography Knowledge Organiser: Rivers (Fieldwork unit – Year 5)



There are hundreds of rivers in the UK.

These are the **longest rivers in England in length order:**

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. River Severn (when you include the upper course in Wales) | 3. River Trent |
| 2. River Thames | 4. River Wye |
| | 5. River Great Ouse |

Key Questions

What are rivers, and how are they formed?

What are rivers, and how are they formed?

How can I collect data from a local river in my region?

How will I present and analyse data collected from fieldwork?



Vocabulary

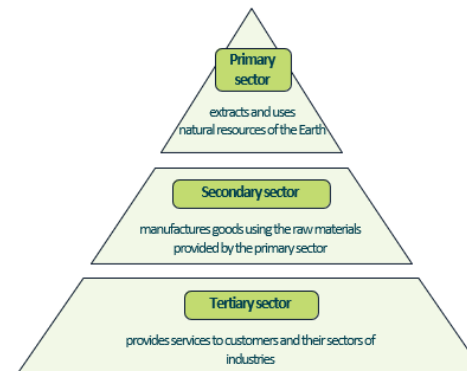
Key Word	Definition
agriculture	The science and work of raising crops and farm animals.
economy	The careful use of money, resources and means of production.
renewable energy	Any form of energy that is naturally replenished within a human lifetime.
non-renewable	Not capable of being used again.
Industry	the activity of process of turning raw materials into finished products, or particular business that does this.
sustainable	Capable of continuing of being kept over time.
distribution	The act of distributing.

Renewable and non-renewable energy sources

 solar – renewable	 wind – renewable	 hydro (water) – renewable	 nuclear – non-renewable
 wave – renewable	 coal – non-renewable	 gas – non-renewable	 oil – non-renewable

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

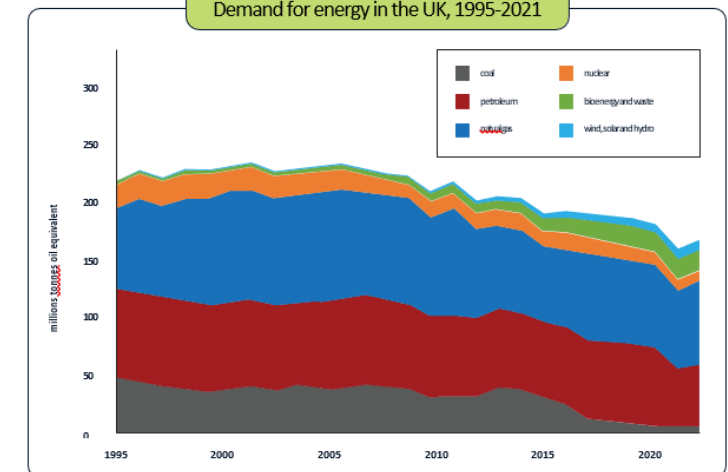
Economic Activity of the UK (UK Depth Study: Year 6)



Key Questions

- What are the key geographical features of the UK?
- What are the sectors of the UK economy?
- How sustainable is agriculture in the UK?
- How sustainable is energy generation in the UK?
- How sustainable is water use in the UK?
- How sustainable is the use of rare earth elements?
- How does automation affect the economic activity of the UK?
- How sustainable is waste management in the UK?
- How sustainable is the economic activity of the United Kingdom?

Demand for energy in the UK, 1995-2021



Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
audit	an often official examination of records or financials accounts to check their accuracy, or the report of such examination.
Biodegradable	Able to be broken down by the action of living organism such a bacteria
emissions	The act of emitting. <i>The emissions of fumes from, new paint can be harmful</i>
fossil fuel	Any carbon-containing fuel formed from the remains of prehistoric plants and animals.
incinerate	to consume by fire; burn completely.
microplastics	a tiny piece or particle of plastic
raw materials	Material of product in its natural or original state, before processing or assembling.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Sustainability: reducing plastic waste Year 6



Key Questions

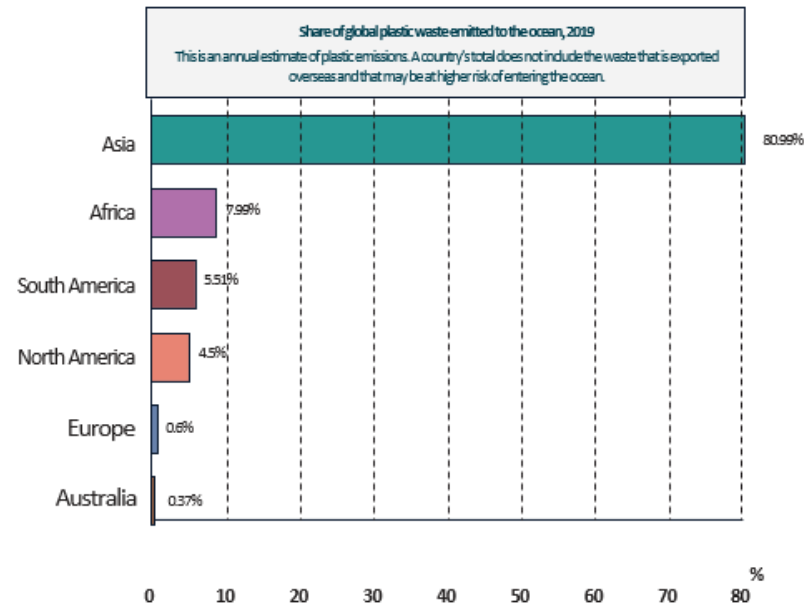
•What is plastic waste?

•What can our school do to reduce plastic waste? (case study: local beaches)

How can we plan and carry out effective ways to reduce plastic waste in school?

How can we record and evaluate the effectiveness of reducing plastic waste in school?

Asia emits the most plastic waste into the ocean (80.99%). The UK emits more plastic than most of Europe.

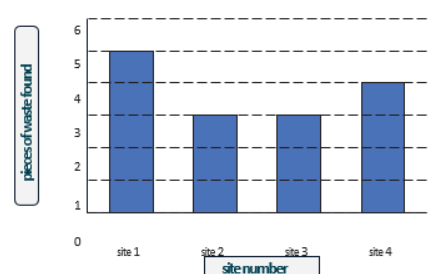


What is plastic?

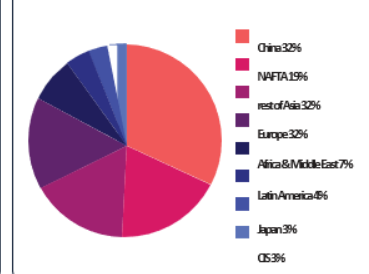
Plastic is a human-made material that can be formed into almost any shape. Most plastics are strong, long-lasting and lightweight. They resist damage by water, heat, chemicals and electricity. Manufacturers often use plastics instead of more expensive materials and in many car body parts, plastic replaces metal.



A bar graph to show amounts of waste found across school sites



Distribution of global plastic production



Global plastic production

Plastic production refers to the annual production of polymer resin and fibers.

