

Geography – Component knowledge progression

Strand	Year	KKPD Statement (Composite)	Components	Key Vocabulary
Locational knowledge	RECEPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.1 know the name of the country we live in 	A) England is a country we live in B) I live in England (show on a map)	England, country
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.2 know where the United Kingdom is, located on a world map 	A) The United Kingdom is found here on a map (show on a map) B) The United Kingdom is found in the top half of a map C) The United Kingdom is surrounded by water	United Kingdom, locate, map
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.3 know the name the nearby city 	A) Nottingham is a city in England B) I know the city of Nottingham is close to Arnold C) Know that a city is an area where lots of people live and normally has a Cathedral (this is different to a town which is often smaller).	City, Nottingham, Arnold
	YEAR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.1 know and locate the names of the four countries that make up the UK 	A) The United Kingdom is made up of four countries B) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland make up the United Kingdom C) Great Britain is part of the United Kingdom D) Great Britain is an island (land surrounded entirely by water) E) Great Britain is made up of three countries: England, Scotland and Wales F) The United Kingdom is found in Europe G) The United Kingdom is separated from the rest of Europe by the English Channel and North Sea	Country, countries, United Kingdom, Great Britain, Europe, English Channel, North Sea, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.2 know the name of and locate the four capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland 	A) Know that a capital city is where the government of that country is based. It is the 'main' city of a country. B) Cardiff is the capital of Wales. It is in the south of the country C) Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. It is in the east of the country D) Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It is in the southeast of the country E) London is the capital of England. It is in the southeast of the country	Capital city, North, East, South, West, Southeast, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.3 know the characteristics of each of the 4 countries in the UK 	A) Scotland is in the north of the UK and experiences the coldest temperatures. It has regions covered in mountains and lochs. A loch is a Scottish word for a large lake B) Northern Ireland is to the west of the UK and is situated on the island of Ireland. Northern Ireland and England are separated by the Irish Sea. It is the smallest country by land size and population in the UK. It borders the republic of Ireland to the south. Sometimes this is simply called Ireland. C) Wales is to the west of the UK and is surrounded by water on three sides. It has many varied coasts, mountains and valleys. D) England is the largest country by land size and population. It is characterised by large cities such as London, Birmingham, Nottingham and Manchester. London has nearly twice the population of Scotland, and nearly three times the population of Wales. It is attached to Scotland and Wales with the remaining sides surrounded by water. It also has coasts, mountains and valleys.	Coasts, mountains, lochs, population, borders, valleys, city, town

Locational knowledge	YEAR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.4 know their own address 	<p>A) An address tells someone information about where you live, including the house number and street where your home is located</p> <p>B) An address includes the town or city you live in</p> <p>C) An address includes a postcode. A postcode is made up of letters and numbers</p> <p>D) A postcode helps the post office to sort post and parcels into specific areas across an area of a place</p> <p>E) My address is _____</p>	House number, Address, street, city, town, postcode, location.
	YEAR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.1 know the name of and locate the three main seas that surround the UK (including using the geographical vocabulary: ocean, sea, port, harbour, beach, cliff) 	<p>A) The UK is not an island as Northern Ireland joins to Ireland</p> <p>B) Great Britain is an island surrounded by three main seas: North Sea, Irish Sea and English Channel</p> <p>C) The North Sea, Irish Sea and English Channel are part of the Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>D) Seas are smaller than oceans and are found where land and ocean meet</p> <p>E) Port and harbour are human features of the UK. A port is a town or city with a harbour. A harbour is where goods are loaded/unloaded from the sea</p> <p>F) Ocean, sea, beach and cliff are physical features of typical coastal areas of the UK</p>	North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, Atlantic, island, port, harbour ocean, sea, port, harbour, beach, cliff
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.2 know and locate the names of the seven continents. 	<p>A) A continent is a large, solid area of land made up of different countries</p> <p>B) Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Australasia/Oceania, Antarctica are the continents of the world</p> <p>C) The UK is part of the continent of Europe</p> <p>D) Antarctica is a land mass and the Arctic is frozen water (so not a continent). The Arctic includes several countries from a range of continents.</p>	Continent, land, Europe, Asia, North and South America, Africa, Australasia, Oceania, Antarctica, Arctic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.3 know and locate the names of the five oceans. 	<p>A) Pacific, Arctic, Atlantic, Indian and Southern are oceans</p> <p>B) The Atlantic Ocean separates North and South America (east side) from Europe and Africa</p> <p>C) The Pacific Ocean separates North and South America (west side) from Asia and Australasia/Oceania</p> <p>D) The Indian Ocean separates Africa and Australasia</p> <p>E) The Arctic Ocean is in the northern hemisphere</p> <p>F) The Southern Ocean is in the southern hemisphere</p>	Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Indian, Arctic, Ocean
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.4 know the position of the Equator, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. 	<p>A) The equator is an imaginary horizontal line around the middle of the Earth</p> <p>B) The Prime Meridian is an imaginary vertical line down the middle of the Earth. It helps to measure coordinates and is '0'</p> <p>C) The world can be split into four hemispheres – eastern, western, northern and southern</p> <p>D) The UK is located in the northern hemisphere</p> <p>E) The northern hemisphere is above the equator</p> <p>F) The southern hemisphere is below the equator</p> <p>G) The equator is the hottest part of the Earth as the sun's energy is concentrated on this point of the Earth</p> <p>G) Countries near the equator are warmer and countries further away are colder</p>	Equator, hemisphere, sun, energy, near, far, Earth, horizontal, vertical, Prime Meridian



Locational knowledge	YEAR 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.1 know the names and locate some countries in Europe (including Russia) 	<p>A) Europe is a continent, which is made up of countries, including England, Italy, Germany, France, Denmark & Russia</p> <p>B) The UK is a country in Europe. It is not attached to mainland Europe as it is separated by the North Sea and English Channel</p> <p>C) Germany is found to the east of France in Europe</p> <p>D) Russia spans two continents, Eastern Europe and Northern Asia</p>	<p>Europe, countries, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (UK), Vatican City (Holy See)</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.2 know about the environmental regions of a European country 	<p>A) An environmental region is an area defined by its environmental conditions especially climate, landforms and soil characteristics</p> <p>B) There are six environmental regions of Italy: Italian Alps, the Po Valley, the Apulian foreland, the Tyrrhenian foreland, the Islands and the Apennines</p> <p>C) Mountains, valleys, glaciers and high peaks dominate the Italian Alps</p> <p>D) The Po Valley is one of the most fertile regions of Italy</p> <p>E) The Apulian foreland is dominated by limestone, pasture and shore</p> <p>F) The Tyrrhenian foreland is known for its high levels of volcanic action</p> <p>G) The islands are mountainous regions with lots of sandy beaches</p> <p>H) The Apennines consist mainly of limestone and dolomite</p>	<p>Europe, European, mountain, agricultural, fertile, limestone, foreland, dolomite, volcanic, region, dominated, peak, glacier, pasture, environmental</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.3 know the key physical and human characteristics of a European country and its cities 	<p>A) Physical characteristics include the natural environment, such as landforms, elevation, water features, climate, soil and natural vegetation</p> <p>B) Human characteristics include the size and density of the population, the ethnic and religious makeup of the population, language patterns, and other aspects of the culture</p> <p>C) Human characteristics can also include human features, such as houses, roads, and other infrastructure. These have been built by humans.</p> <p>D) Britain has warm summers and cool winters. Summers are cooler than others in Europe but winters are milder (<i>physical characteristic example</i>)</p> <p>E) London city is famous for its underground railway and dense population (<i>human characteristic example</i>)</p>	<p>Hill, mountain, coast, coastline, cliff, beach, river, lake, ocean, sea, valley, landforms, elevation, water features, climate, vegetation, ethnic, population, culture</p>

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Locational knowledge	YEAR 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.1 know the names and locate counties and cities in the UK. 	<p>A) I know that Nottingham city is in the county Nottinghamshire</p> <p>B) Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire are counties in England (and part of the East Midlands)</p> <p>C) Liverpool is a city in the county of Cheshire (which is in the North West region)</p> <p>D) Gloucester is a city in the county of Gloucestershire (which is in the South West region)</p> <p>E) Newcastle is a city in the county of Northumberland (which is in the Northern region)</p> <p>F) Capital cities are more prominent on a map because they are larger</p>	City, capital, county
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.2 know about the geographical regions and identify human and physical characteristics of counties and cities in parts of the UK 	<p>A) The regions of the UK are: Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and nine regions within England: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East, South West</p> <p>B) Nottinghamshire is known for its woodland areas including Sherwood Forest. It also sits on a vast coal seam</p> <p>C) Nottinghamshire has a legacy of mining and lace industries</p> <p>D) Nottingham has the River Trent running through it</p> <p>E) Nottingham town hall is built in the centre of the city and is famous for its lion sculptures</p> <p>F) A city is usually larger than a town and has a higher population. Typically, most cities have a cathedral</p>	Woodland, coal seam, industry, city, cathedral, region
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.3 know key topographical features of the UK including hills, mountains, coasts, rivers. 	<p>A) Topography is the shape and arrangement of physical features on a surface</p> <p>B) A hill is a naturally raised area up to 2000ft (approx 610m)</p> <p>C) A mountain is a large natural elevation of the earth's surface above 2000ft (610m)</p> <p>D) A coast is the part of land that adjoins the sea</p> <p>E) A river is a large natural stream of water flowing to a lake, sea or another river</p> <p>F) A valley is a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it</p> <p>G) Cliffs are steep rock faces that meet the sea. They have been created and shaped by erosion</p> <p>H) Erosion is when wind or water wears away the land/earth</p> <p>I) Surface features can be physical or human</p> <p>J) Urban means built-up areas such as towns and cities</p> <p>K) Rural means the opposite to urban. Rural areas are often in the countryside and have small villages, hamlets and small populations. Much of the land is used for farming and agriculture</p>	Topography, hill, mountain, coast, coastline, cliff, beach, river, lake, ocean, sea, valley, loch, erosion, rural, urban, surface, features

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		<p>G4.4 know, name and locate the main rivers of the UK.</p>	<p>A) A river is a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river B) The Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, Derwent, Wye, Ouse and Tyne are major UK rivers. C) The River Thames runs through London. It is one of the reasons that this city has been so successful throughout history D) The River Trent is our closest major river. It was important to our area during the industrial revolution E) Note: Useful map of UK including rivers on this webpage for discussion - Physical Geography of the UK - UK Landscapes - Internet Geography</p>	<p>River, natural, stream, channel</p>
<p>Locational knowledge</p>	<p>YEAR 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.5 know why most cities are located by a river and the land-use patterns. 	<p>A) Rivers provide transportation so as well as being able to travel, the people can trade their goods easily with other towns B) Transportation means movement from one place to another C) Trade is the buying and selling of goods D) River water provides rich soil for farming E) Rivers provide recreational facilities such as boating and water sports F) Recreation means activities that are done for pleasure G) Historically, rivers would have provided water for washing, cooking and cleaning H) Land use is the term used to describe the human use of land I) The five main types of land use are: residential, agricultural, recreation, transportation, commercial</p>	<p>Trade, land use, residential, agricultural, recreation, transportation, commercial, situated, facilities</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.6 know how the land in the UK has changed over time. 	<p>A) Over time, land use has changed near key rivers e.g. commercial and residential were situated near to rivers so that people could live close to where they worked and goods could be transported. Now, road and rail are the main methods of transportation so people can live further from where they work B) Land use in the UK continues to change but some areas must remain agricultural C) Agricultural land is needed for farming/food D) As the population has increased over time, more land has to be used for building houses E) Cities and towns have grown and spread to meet this demand F) Larger roads and motorways have been built to meet the demands for transportation and trade G) Tram lines have been re-introduced in large cities to ease congestion H) Larger and more direct railway lines have been built so that people can commute between home and work more easily</p>	<p>Land use, agriculture, commute, demand, congestion.</p>

ERNEHALE CURRICULUM ACADEMIES

	YEAR 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.1 name and locate the position and significance of latitude and longitude. 	<p>A) Latitude and longitude make up the grid system that helps us identify absolute, or exact, locations on the Earth's surface</p> <p>B) Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator</p> <p>C) Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian</p> <p>D) There are invisible lines of latitude which run horizontally and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area</p> <p>E) There are invisible lines of longitude which run vertically from the North and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area</p>	Longitude, latitude, Prime Meridian
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.2 know and locate the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 	<p>A) The tropics are the region of Earth surrounding the Equator</p> <p>B) The tropics include the equator and parts of North America, South America, Africa, Asia and Australia</p> <p>C) The Tropic of Cancer is north of the equator (Northern Hemisphere) – sometimes called the Northern Tropics</p> <p>D) The Tropic of Capricorn is south of the equator (Southern Hemisphere) – sometimes called the Southern Tropics</p>	Tropics, tropical, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn
Locational knowledge	YEAR 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.3 know the names and locate a number of world countries. 	<p>A) Italy is located in Europe</p> <p>B) Italy is located in the Northern hemisphere.</p> <p>C) Brazil is located in South America</p> <p>D) Brazil is located in the Southern hemisphere</p> <p>E) Brazil is located in the tropics</p> <p>F) Italy is to the east of Brazil</p> <p>G) Denmark is in northern Europe.</p> <p>H) Germany is in central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.</p> <p>I) France has lengthy borders touch Germany and Belgium in the north; the Atlantic Ocean in the west; the Pyrenees Mountains and Spain in the south.</p> <p>J) Ghana is a country in West Africa, which is located on the coast of Guinea</p>	See previous
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.4 know the names of some North and South American countries. 	<p>A) Brazil is located in the central-eastern part of the continent; by far the largest portion of it lies south of the equator</p> <p>B) Brazil borders the countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela</p> <p>C) Countries in North America include: USA, Canada, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba and Mexico</p>	Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
	YEAR 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G6.1 know about the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones and work out differences (including day and night). 	<p>A) Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole</p> <p>B) A time zone refers to any region where the same standard time is kept</p> <p>C) Countries to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) by up to 14 hours</p> <p>D) Countries to the west of the Prime Meridian are behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) by up to 12 hours</p> <p>E) Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) does not change</p>	Meridians, region, time

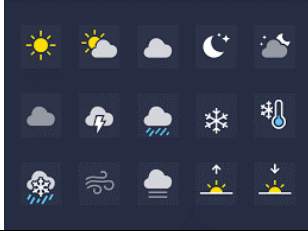


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G6.2 know and locate contrasting socio-economic countries. 	<p>A) Many of the socio-economically developed countries are located in the northern hemisphere, with most of the developing countries in the southern hemisphere</p> <p>B) The human development index is a system used to compare and rank different countries in terms of their development</p> <p>C) United Kingdom is a socio-economically developed country which is in Europe, in the northern hemisphere and is on GMT</p> <p>D) Brazil is a developing country which is in South America, in the southern hemisphere and has four time zones because it is so large</p> <p>E) Italy is a developed country and Ghana as a developing country (link to Fairtrade and Cadbury's)</p> <p>Note: A very helpful graphic for teaching HDI: Human Development Index, 2017 (ourworldindata.org)</p>	<p>Socio-economic, developed countries, developing countries, human development index, development</p>
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ERNEHALE FLYING HIGH ACADEMIES

Geography – Component knowledge progression

Strand	Year	KKPD Statement (Composite)	Components	Key Vocabulary
Place knowledge	Reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.4 know and discuss the features of their local environment 	A) Rivers are features close to where we live. B) Our school is a feature in the local area. C) The woods are a feature of the school grounds. D) Arnot Hill Park is a feature close to our school, E) The library is a feature of our local environment. F) The post office is a feature of our local environment	River, local, nearby, neighbourhood
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.5 know some environments that are different to the one in which we live 	A) Coastal, moorland and forest are examples of different environments to which we live in B) A desert is a hot and dry place C) The Antarctic is a very cold and snowy place. D) South America is a hot place where rainforests grow.	Environment, temperature, coast, moorland
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.6 know some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries 	A) In Antarctica the weather is very cold therefore people who live there need to wear warm clothes. B) In South America the weather is much warmer than the UK. C) Antarctica is the only continent with no permanent human habitation. D) In Brazil there are many favela, also spelled favella, in Brazil, a slum within or on the outskirts of the country's large cities.	Country, similar, different, underground, countryside, language
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.7 know that seasons change and the differences between them 	A) The four seasons are: Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter B) Each season involves changes from the previous season (i.e. weather) C) In Spring, the weather begins to get warmer and trees and other plants grow new leaves D) Summer is the hottest season E) In Autumn, the weather becomes mild and leaves start falling from deciduous trees F) Winter is the coldest season	Spring, summer, autumn, winter, season, weather, mild, hot, cold, warm
	YEAR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.5 know the human and physical features of a place in England. 	A) Physical features are natural features on the Earth's surface, such as water, lakes, mountains, and deserts B) Human features refer to something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans. Features include anything from a house to a city, and all the related infrastructure such as roads, rail, canals etc. C) Human features found in Nottingham include; Nottingham canal, Gedling country park – colliery D) Physical features found in Nottingham include; Nottingham caves, Sherwood Forest, River Trent	Human features, physical features, water, lakes, mountains, rivers, house, road, bridge

Place knowledge	YEAR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.6 know and recognise main weather symbols 	<p>A) The main weather symbols include: sunny, windy, rain, hot, cloudy, snowy/icy and they look like:</p> 	<p>weather symbols, sunny, rainy, cloudy, snow, low level clouds, fog, mist</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.7 know the seasonal patterns in the UK (using the geographical vocabulary season and weather) 	<p>A) Spring (March, April and May) is a time for sudden rain showers, blossoming trees and flowering plants</p> <p>B) Summer (June, July and August) is the UK's warmest season, with long sunny days, occasional thunderstorms and, in some years, heatwaves</p> <p>C) Autumn (September, October and November) can be mild and dry or wet and windy. It's the season when the leaves fall from the trees and the temperature dips</p> <p>D) Winter (December, January and February) is the UK's coldest season, with freezing temperatures, icy conditions and sometimes snow</p>	<p>Season, weather, rain showers, blossoming, thunderstorms, heatwaves, mild, season, temperature, freezing, conditions</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.8 know daily weather patterns in the UK 	<p>A) A weather pattern relates to the condition of the weather at one particular place at one particular time</p> <p>B) The weather in the UK is usually warm and partly cloudy in the summer and cold, windy and mostly cloudy in the winter</p> <p>C) Daily weather patterns depend on the region of the UK in which you live</p> <p>D) In summer, most days will be sunny and warm</p> <p>E) In winter, most days will be cold and dry</p>	<p>Weather patterns, seasons</p>

ERNEHALE FLYING HIGH PARTNERSHIP ACADEMIES

Place knowledge	YEAR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.5 know similarities and differences of the geographical features of a place in England and small area in a non-European country (using the geographical vocabulary: port, harbour, beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, vegetation, soil, valley, river, forest, hill, mountain) 	<p>A) Nottingham and Sao Paulo are both made up of affluent and less affluent areas</p> <p>B) Nottingham and Sao Paulo are both destinations for tourists</p> <p>C) Nottingham and Sao Paulo both have hills and forests</p> <p>D) Sao Paulo has beaches; Nottingham does not</p> <p>E) Sao Paulo has slums called favelas; Nottingham does not</p> <p>F) A port is where ships load and unload cargo and passengers</p> <p>G) A harbour is a place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter</p> <p>H) A beach is a pebbly or sandy shore by the sea</p> <p>I) A cliff is a steep rock face, especially at the edge of the sea</p> <p>J) A coast is the part of the land adjoining or near the sea</p> <p>K) A sea is an expanse of salt water that surrounds land masses and is where the ocean meets the shore</p> <p>L) An ocean is a large expanse of water</p> <p>M) Vegetation is plants considered collectively</p> <p>N) Soil is the upper layer of earth in which plants grow</p> <p>O) A valley is a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it</p> <p>P) A river is a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river</p> <p>Q) A forest is a large area covered with trees and undergrowth</p> <p>R) A hill is a naturally raised area of land</p> <p>S) A mountain is a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level</p>	<p>climate, drought, urban, rural, regions, similarities, differences, physical, human, landmarks, port, harbour, beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, vegetation, soil, valley, river, forest, hill, mountain</p>
	YEAR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.6 know the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South pole 	<p>A) The arctic is a mass of frozen water at the North Pole and is the furthest northerly point away from the equator</p> <p>B) Brazil is located within the tropics, close to the equator, and is therefore a hot country</p> <p>C) The equator is hotter than the rest of the globe as it gets more of the sun's energy</p> <p>D) The further away from the equator a country is, the colder it will be</p> <p>E) The furthest points from the equator are the North and South Poles</p>	<p>Equator, temperature, north pole, south pole, distance, hot, cold</p>
	YEAR 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.4 know geographical similarities and differences between living in the UK and a European country. 	<p>A) The weather in the UK and Italy is temperate</p> <p>B) The population size between the UK and France is almost identical</p> <p>C) The UK currency is pounds; the Italy currency is euros</p> <p>D) France is 1.2x bigger than the UK</p> <p>E) Mont Blanc is 3x higher than Ben Nevis</p> <p>F) Italy can have volcanic activity; the UK doesn't</p>	<p>Similar, different, variation, seasonal change, non-European, currency, temperate, population</p>

ERNEHALE PARTNERSHIP ACADEMIES

	<p>YEAR 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.5 know key similarities and differences between living in the UK and in a country in either North or South America. 	<p>A) The UK and Brazil are both tourist destinations B) They are both democratic nations C) The UK has a temperate climate; Brazil has a tropical climate D) Brazil has a population of around 210million, UK has 65 million E) The UK currency is pounds; the Brazilian currency is the Brazilian real F) It is 3x more expensive to live in the UK than in Brazil G) Brazil is 35x bigger than the UK H) The UK has more than double the coastline of Brazil I) The UK is a developed nation; Brazil is developing Brazil has a large rainforest</p>	<p>UK, America, North America, South America, countries, continents, Europe, terrain, mountainous, basins, costal plains, highlands, river, developed/developing</p>
<p>Place knowledge</p>	<p>YEAR 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.6 know the key physical features of climate zones 	<p>A) The Earth has six main climate zones: equatorial (or tropical), temperate, snow, Mediterranean, arid and polar. Climate zones - Met Office B) A tropical or equatorial climate zone has hot weather all year, is humid, vegetation is abundant (e.g. rainforests), and it doesn't have four seasons. Tropical rivers have less flow. C) Savannahs can be found in a tropical climate zone. D) A temperate climate zone has moderate rainfall spread across the year, mild to warm summers and cool to cold winters. They experience all four seasons and you can usually grow a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. E) Western Europe can be found in a temperate climate zone. F) A polar climate zone has low average temperatures which rarely go above freezing point, have ice sheets which have formed because the temperature doesn't reach above 0 degrees, and plant and animal life are scarce. They are often dry. G) Antarctica can be found in a polar climate zone. H) Arid climate zone is characterised by the presence of deserts. They are the hottest and driest places on Earth. They are found mainly across the subtropical continents. Annual rainfall is low and, in some deserts, almost non-existent. Because they're so dry, the temperature range in our deserts is huge, regularly exceeding 45 °C by day in summer and often falling to below freezing overnight in winter. I) Mediterranean climate zones have hot dry summers. Low summer rainfall is matched by many months of warm, sunny weather. But, at times, dangerously hot spells of weather engulf the region with fiercely high temperatures of up to 45 °C. Greece and Spain are situated in the Mediterranean climate. J) Snow climate zones are characterised by long, hard winters with short, bountiful summers, separated by rapid climatic changes during spring and autumn. The landscape is contrasting. There are vast areas of fir and spruce of the Boreal forest. But to the north, where summer temperatures are lower, there is the relatively featureless tundra. Here, the land will not thaw even during the brief summer. Typical summer temperatures are around 15 °C but there could already be frosts by August and ice on lakes by September. Greenland can be found in the snow climate zone.</p>	<p>Climate, climate zones, tropical, temperature, polar, equatorial, arid, snow, Mediterranean, humid, precipitation, vegetation, savannah</p>


Place knowledge	YEAR 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.7 know the causes and impact of climate change 	<p>A) Climate change is the long-term change to temperature and typical weather patterns in a place</p> <p>B) Human and physical features contribute to climate change</p> <p>C) Physical features include volcanic eruptions, ocean currents, the Earth's orbital changes and natural fluctuations</p> <p>D) Human features impacting climate change include fossil fuels, deforestation, increasing agricultural farming</p> <p>E) Greenhouse gases are gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat</p> <p>F) Physical effects of climate change cause temperatures to change, sea levels to rise, increase in precipitation and insect outbreaks</p> <p>G) Human effects of climate change include famine and increases to the cost of living</p> <p>H) Deforestation is the chopping down of trees and forests without replanting</p> <p>I) Deforestation is happening to give more land for agriculture and to use the trees for fuel, construction or manufacturing</p> <p>J) Deforestation is damaging our environment as trees are able to absorb some of the harmful carbon dioxide in the air. Without them, these gasses will accelerate climate change</p>	Climate change, precipitation, agriculture, atmosphere, greenhouse gases, famine, economy, weather, climate, orbital changes, fluctuations, deforestation, fossil fuels, atmosphere, carbon dioxide
Human and Physical	Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.9 know the main differences between city, town and village (including using the geographical vocabulary of farm, factory, house, office, shop) 	<p>A) A village is a small settlement with some houses, shops and sometimes a small school.</p> <p>B) A town is bigger than a village with more houses (and people), schools and usually a train station</p> <p>C) A city is often bigger than a town with lots of buildings close together, high populations and advanced transport systems. Historically, cities had a cathedral</p> <p>D) Typically, farms are found in villages and towns</p>	Village, town, city, settlement, train, populations, advanced, cathedral, cities
	YEAR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.7 know some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village 	<p>A) There are advantages to living in a city: more job opportunities, more recreational entertainment, better transport links</p> <p>B) Cities also have disadvantages: can be very expensive, overpopulated, higher levels of pollution</p> <p>C) Villages have various advantages: cleaner air, more space, less traffic, more peaceful</p> <p>D) There a disadvantages of living in a village: less jobs, fewer educational choices, less regular public transport, less recreational entertainment</p>	Advantage and disadvantage, Entertainment, wealth, transport, expensive, overpopulated, pollution, cheaper, public transport
	Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.5 know the key physical features and parts of a volcano 	<p>A) 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>B) Volcanos can be active, dormant or extinct</p> <p>C) Gas is also expelled from a volcano during eruption</p> <p>D) Lava from eruptions cools to form new crust/rock</p> <p>E) The three main parts of a volcano are the chamber, vent and crater</p>	Volcano, magma, lava, erupt/eruption, landform, molten, rock, crust, earth, dormant, extinct, active, earth, gas

Human and physical	YEAR 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.6 know what causes an earthquake 	<p>A) 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>B) Tectonic plates are the outer layer of the Earth's crust</p> <p>C) Sometimes the plates lock together, move away, slide or bump into each other (this causes earthquakes)</p> <p>D) Earthquakes are caused by tectonic movements in the Earth's crust</p> <p>E) An earthquake beneath an ocean can cause a tsunami</p>	Tectonic plate, tsunami, earthquake, movement, core, mantle, crust
	YEAR 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.7 know the key physical features of a river 	<p>A) Rivers begin at their source and flow into the sea</p> <p>B) The upper course of a river is where the river is at its fastest. Here we see V-shaped valleys, waterfalls and tributaries</p> <p>C) The middle course of a river is where it becomes wider and deeper and will bend more. These bends are called meanders.</p> <p>D) A river's shape is constantly changing because of erosion</p> <p>E) The lower course of a river is very flat. This is where the river is at its widest and slowest as it gets to the sea</p> <p>F) The physical features of a river include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source: where a river starts in higher ground, usually a spring, although some rivers flow from lakes or reservoirs (and also glaciers) River mouth: the end of a river where it meets the coast and drains into the sea, or sometimes a lake Tributary: a smaller river, or stream, which flows into a larger river - Confluence: where a tributary meets another river <p>G) Meander: a natural bend in the river Flood Plain: the area onto which a river floods, usually in the lower course</p>	Erosion, river, mouth, source, tributaries, meanders, valleys, upper course, middle course, lower course
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.8 know the impact of the water cycle (e.g. potential flooding) 	<p>A) The world's water moves between lakes, rivers, oceans, the atmosphere and the land in an ongoing cycle called the water cycle</p> <p>B) Precipitation will soak (or "infiltrate") into the soil and slowly move through the ground until eventually reaching a river or the ocean</p> <p>C) Precipitation can be rain, sleet, snow or hail</p> <p>D) Floods usually occur when precipitation falls more quickly than that water can be absorbed into the ground or carried away by rivers or streams</p> <p>E) Water cycle involves the exchange of energy, which leads to temperature changes</p> <p>F) When water evaporates, it takes up energy from its surroundings and cools the environment</p> <p>G) When it condenses, it releases energy and warms the environment. These heat exchanges influence climate</p>	Precipitation, evaporation, infiltrate, river, ocean, stream, flood, absorb, water cycle, condensation, water vapour, rain, sleet, hail, snow

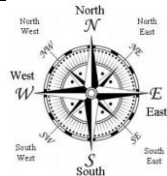
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.9 know different types of settlements and land use 	<p>A) Rural settlements are less populated than urban settlements with the main land use being agriculture</p> <p>B) Urban settlements are densely populated with many more human features than a rural area. Land is typically used for building homes, industry and leisure facilities</p>	Land use, settlement, rural, urban, population, agriculture
Human and physical	YEAR 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.8 know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome (e.g. rainforests, grasslands, aquatic, forest, tundra, desert) 	<p>A) Biomes are regions of the world with similar climate (weather, temperature) animals and plants</p> <p>B) Tropical rainforests are hot and wet all year round</p> <p>C) Deserts are hot and dry all year round</p> <p>D) The savannah is hot all year round with a long, dry season</p> <p>E) Woodlands are habitats where the main plants found are trees, but mosses, ferns and lichen can also be found. The climate is warm and mild, with more rain falling in the winter than the summer</p> <p>F) Grasslands are areas of land that are vast and open, with grasses being the main plants. The largest grasslands are found in East Africa</p> <p>E) The tundra is the coldest of all the biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short</p>	tropical, desert, savannah, woodland, grassland, tundra region, temperate forest, biome, climate, weather, temperature
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.9 know the key physical aspects of vegetation belts 	<p>A) A vegetation belt is different to a biome as it is defined by the types of plants alone which grow there; a biome considers plants and animals</p> <p>B) A vegetation belt is an area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation</p> <p>C) Rainforests are an example of a vegetation belt – they are made up of a canopy layer, a forest floor, understory and emergent.</p>	Vegetation, climate, soil, drainage, elevation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.10 know key topographical features (for example, hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time 	<p>A) A topographic map shows the shape of the land surface, including elevation levels for natural and man-made structures</p> <p>B) Due to the land use and deforestation the Amazon Rainforest size has reduced.</p>	Hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, elevation, man-made, natural, land surface, map, retreat, erodes
	YEAR 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G6.3 know the key aspects of economic activity and trade links 	<p>A) Economic activities include making, selling, providing, purchasing, distributing and consuming good and services</p> <p>B) This can be done through activities such as trade, farming, fishing, running a small business, investing etc.</p> <p>C) Trade involves the buying and selling of goods and services</p> <p>D) The premise of trading is an exchange of goods for money where the price is agreed between the two parties</p> <p>E) Import means buying goods or services into the country from abroad</p> <p>F) Export is the action of selling goods and services to another country</p> <p>G) Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are other ways that trade can be done ethically – Fair for Life is another example. Their website is here: Fair for Life - Home 	Trade, goods, services, import, export, Fairtrade, condition, economy, abroad


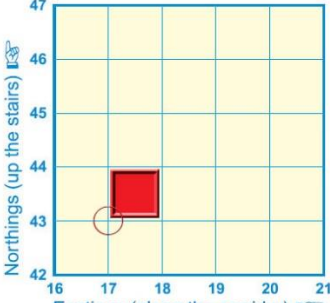
Human and physical	YEAR 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G6.4 know why industrial areas and ports are important 	<p>A) A port is a place where boats can come and go to load and unload their supplies/people</p> <p>B) Ports and industrial areas have strong links to economic growth</p> <p>C) Ports allow for travel between different countries</p> <p>D) Ports are the gateway to trading partners</p> <p>E) Ships can carry almost 500 tonnes of freight – considerably more than rail or plane</p> <p>F) Industrial areas and ports provide jobs</p> <p>G) Industrial areas manufacture a wide range of resources that can be sold to support the economy</p> <p>H) Some large ports in the UK include: The Port of Tyne, Port of Liverpool and the Port of Grimsby</p>	<p>Port, boats, harbour, supplies, trade, industrial, economic growth, manufacture, economy</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G6.5 know the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<p>A) The climate can impact on a country's development. Hot and dry climates are prone to droughts and famines as food and water can be harder to come by</p> <p>B) Countries with mineral resources (coal, oil, diamonds) are more likely to develop quicker as they can sell these for profit</p> <p>C) Coal can be found in the UK</p> <p>D) Oil can be found in Saudi Arabia, Russia, America, Iran and China</p> <p>E) Gas can be found in Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Alaska</p> <p>F) Diamonds are mined in South Africa, Namibia and Australia</p> <p>G) Water is not easily accessed in Central and Western Asia, or North Africa. These areas are densely populated, arid areas</p> <p>H) Ghana is the second largest producer of gold in Africa.</p>	<p>Climate, development, drought, famine, natural resources, minerals, coal, oil, diamonds, profit</p>
		<p>G6.6 know main human and physical differences between developed and developing nations</p>	<p>A) The human development index is a system used to compare and rank different countries in terms of their development</p> <p>B) Population growth impacts development as the faster the population grows, the more pressure is put on a country to provide space, food, water and jobs</p> <p>C) Developing countries tend to have higher levels of unemployment</p> <p>D) Developing countries tend to have high birth and death rates and lower life expectancy</p> <p>E) Developing countries tend to generate more income from service sector e.g. tourism</p> <p>F) Developing countries tend to have a lower standard of living</p> <p>G) Developing countries tend to have an unequal distribution of wealth</p> <p>H) Developing countries tend to have a higher illiteracy rate</p>	<p>Population, human development index, developing country, developed country, level of education, level of income, life expectancy</p>
Skills and Fieldwo	RECEPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RG.8 know that information can be drawn from a simple map. 	<p>A) Maps show where places and spaces are in an area</p> <p>B) Objects and symbols can be drawn on a map to show where they are located</p> <p>C) I can see _____ on a map</p>	<p>Map, locate, find, symbol</p>

ERNEHALE PRIMARY ACADEMIES

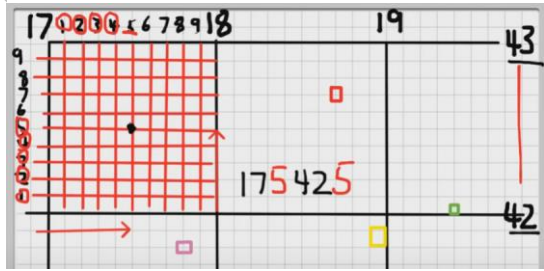
Skills and fieldwork	YEAR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.10 know the location of the 4 countries of the UK on a map, atlas and / or globe 	<p>A) Countries can be located on a map, atlas (2D) or globe (3D) – the difference between these can be found in a simple form here Difference Between Map and Globe Difference Between</p> <p>B) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland make up the United Kingdom</p> <p>C) They are located in the Northern hemisphere</p> <p>D) They are surrounded by water (Sea and Ocean)</p> <p>E) Land is typically represented with green on a map/globe</p> <p>F) Water is typically represented with blue on a map/globe</p>	Locate, map, atlas, globe, country, surrounded
	YEAR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.11 know which is N, E, S and W on a compass 	 <p>A) B) A compass tells you the direction when using a map I) A simple mnemonic to remember where they are placed is: “Never, Eat, Shredded, Wheat”</p>	North, east, south, west, direction, compass
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.12 know how to use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of their local environment 	<p>A) Human and physical features are things that can be included on a map</p> <p>B) These are often shown using simple symbols</p> <p>C) A map can be used to locate physical features of the school such as the forest school area, Arnold Hill and Roads.</p> <p>D) A map can be used to locate human features of the school such as the reception classroom and the playground</p>	Human, physical, feature
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1.13 know how to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks in the UK 	<p>A) Aerial photographs are often used to show features on a landscape; they give a “birds eye” view</p> <p>B) Aerial photographs are shown from above</p>	Aerial, perspective, landscape
	YEAR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2. 8 know the location of the seven continents on a world map, atlas and / or globe 	<p>A) An atlas is a book of (2D) maps which can be used to help us locate different cities, countries and continents</p> <p>B) A globe is a spherical (3D) representation of the world</p> <p>C) Europe and North America are in the Northern hemisphere</p> <p>D) South America, Africa and Asia are in both the Northern and the Southern hemisphere</p> <p>Australasia/Oceania and Antarctica are in the Southern hemisphere</p>	Atlas, locate, country, city, hemisphere, northern, southern
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.9 know the location of the non-European country in the contrasting study on a map, atlas and / or globe 	<p>A) Brazil is in the Southern hemisphere</p> <p>B) Brazil is located in the continent of South America</p> <p>C) It can be found below North America</p>	Europe, map, hemisphere, continent, locate

ERNEVALE FLYING HIGH ACADEMIES

Skills and fieldwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.10 know the location of the five oceans on a world map, atlas or globe 	<p>A) Oceans are often blue on a map and are labelled</p> <p>B) Oceans are often in a different colour compared to land on a map</p> <p>C) An ocean is a large area of water between continents</p> <p>D) The Atlantic Ocean separates North and South America from Europe and Africa</p> <p>E) The Pacific Ocean separates North and South America from Asia and Australasia/Oceania</p> <p>F) The Southern Ocean separates Antarctica from South America, Africa and Australasia/Oceania</p> <p>G) The Indian Ocean separates Africa from Australasia/Oceania</p> <p>H) The Arctic Ocean separates the Arctic from Europe, Asia and North America</p>	Oceans, map, continent, Atlantic, Pacific, Southern, Indian, Arctic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.11 know and use locational and directional language to describe places on a map. 	<p>A) Nottingham Castle is North of the River Trent</p> <p>B) Nottingham Trent University is North of the city.</p> <p>C) Nottingham train station is south of the city.</p> <p>D) Christ the Redeemer is south east of Rio de Janeiro.</p>	<p>North, south, east, west</p> <p>North East, South East, South West, North West</p>
	YEAR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.12 know how to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise human and physical features 	<p>A) Aerial photographs are often used to show features on a landscape; they can show the physical landscape of an area and the human impact on a landscape</p> <p>B) When using aerial photographs, buildings can often be located by looking for regular shapes such as squares and rectangles. When there are lots of squares and rectangles together this can represent a city. When there aren't, this can represent the countryside or farmland</p> <p>C) When using aerial photographs, forests can often be located by looking for irregular shapes</p> <p>D) Rivers can be identified through ribbon-like, often blue, shapes</p>	Aerial, perspective, observation, landscape, represent
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2.13 know how to devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key 	<p>A) A map is a detailed drawing/representation of a place charting the physical and human features which can be found there</p> <p>B) Symbols and a key can help show where things are on a map</p> <p>C) It is more accurate to construct a map on squared paper</p> <p>D) Squares can help to accurately position objects/features on a map</p>	Symbol, map, key, features
YEAR 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.7 use maps to locate European countries and major cities 	<p>A) Maps usually show the location of a capital city as a dot or square with the name</p> <p>B) Sometimes maps use dots to show where towns are and squares or stars to show where cities are on maps to differentiate the two, depending on the key</p> <p>C) Europe is in the Northern hemisphere</p> <p>D) Europe is located centrally</p> <p>E) Countries have a darker line around them to show their border</p>	Capital city, locate, location European, major city	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3.8 know and name the eight points of a compass 	 <p>A)</p> <p>B) Be able to talk and write using this language about places in Britain in reference to Nottingham – see G2.11 above</p>	North, north-east, east, south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west, direction, compass	

	<p>YEAR 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.10 know some symbols and keys on an ordnance survey map for the UK 	<p>A) An ordnance survey map shows geographical and human features as symbols to make them easier to locate</p> <p>B) Maps use symbols to label real-life features and make the maps clearer</p> <p>C) Symbols can be small pictures, letters, lines or coloured areas to show features like campsites, pubs or bus stations</p> 	<p>Ordnance, symbol, real-life, campsites, pubs, bus stations</p>
<p>Skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>YEAR 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.11 know how to use 4-figure grid references. 	<p>A) A four-figure grid reference helps us locate things on maps with increasing accuracy</p> <p>B) When taking a grid reference, always read left to right along the bottom or top of the map first (Easting) and then bottom to top along the side of the map (Northings)</p>  <p>(1743)</p>	<p>Grid reference, locate, accurate, Nothings, Eastings</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.12 know how to use a range of methods to present data (e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs and IT) 	<p>A) Data can be presented in a variety of ways: sketch maps, plans, graphs and IT</p> <p>B) A sketch map is a roughly drawn map which shows only basic details</p> <p>C) A plan is a detailed map or diagram</p> <p>D) A graph shows the relationship between two things</p> <p>E) Within IT, you could use digital thermometers, digital rainfall gauges or PowerPoint to present your findings</p>	<p>Data, sketch, gather, analyse, evaluate, precipitation</p>	

ERNEHALE ACADEMIES

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G4.13 know how to observe, measure and record data on human and physical features in the local area. 	<p>A) Data can be collected in various ways: interviews, judgement surveys, pedestrian surveys and observations</p> <p>B) Data can be quantitative (number based) or qualitative (opinions)</p> <p>C) Thermometers can be used to record temperature</p> <p>D) Rain gauges can be used to record rainfall</p> <p>E) Augers can be used to examine soil types</p> <p>F) Tape measures, stopwatches and floaters can be used to measure the flow rate of a river</p> <p>G) Tallies can be used for recording traffic frequency</p> <p>H) Quadrants can be used to measure what types of vegetation are growing or animals within a particular area</p>	Observe, quadrants interviews, judgement surveys, pedestrian surveys, observations,
	YEAR 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.11 know how to use digital mapping to see how land use has changed over time and describe the features studied 	<p>A) Land use maps show how a space/area is used</p> <p>B) Land use maps demonstrate how human activity change or maintain an area</p> <p>C) Google Earth is a form of digital mapping that can be used to understand how land is used and how its changed over time</p> <p>D) Digimaps is another form of digital mapping that can show map development over time</p>	Land use, space, place, evaluate, analyse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G5.12 know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world. 	<p>A) Temperature is usually shown on a line graph</p> <p>B) Rainfall is usually shown on a bar graph</p> <p>C) Squared paper should be used to record graphs</p> <p>D) An X and Y axis is an essential part of a graph to show relationships</p>	Temperature, data, precipitation, graph,
Skills and fieldwork	YEAR 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G6.7 know how to use six-figure grid references 	<p>A) A six-figure grid reference can be used to locate a place or object on a map with more accuracy</p> <p>B) Six-figure grid references enable you to find a specific location within a four-figure grid reference</p> <p>C) When taking a grid reference, always read left to right along the bottom or top of the map first (Eastings) and then bottom to top along the side of the map (Northings)</p> <p>D) Three figures would be recorded from the horizontal axis, followed by three figures from the vertical axis</p>  <p>E) Note: This video may help - How to take a 6-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey - YouTube</p>	Grid reference, accuracy, Northings, Eastings, vertical, horizontal

Adapted to match Ernehale Curriculum



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">G6.8 know how to use maps and atlases and digital computer mapping to locate countries	<p>A) Different maps and mapping software can help us achieve different goals</p> <p>B) Atlases will often include different types of maps that can help us understand different aspects of geographical features of countries</p> <p>C) The index helps you to locate countries (countries are ordered alphabetically)</p>	Searches, alphabetically
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ERNEHALE FLYING HIGH ACADEMIES