

Geography Sticky Knowledge

<u>Nursery</u>	Autumn 1 – What could I be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name different occupations inc. nurse, doctor.
	Autumn 2 –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name different methods of transport.
	Spring 1 – Are all countries the same?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know there are different countries in the world. Name objects on a simple road map e.g. road, building, roundabout, car parks, shop.
	Spring 2 –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what they see in photos e.g. frogs, food, weather.
	Summer 1 – What do you see?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name objects found outdoors e.g. pinecone, log, leaf.
	Summer 2 –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name features of a beach e.g. sea, cliff, sand, pebbles.
<u>Reception</u>	Autumn 1 – Who are my friends and family?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the role of members of the community (nurse/police) To know features within their school environment e.g. school, playground, path, field, road, car park To know locations within the school environment, e.g. school hall, playground, office, cloakrooms.
	Autumn 2 – What happens on the farm?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roskear School is in Roskear Road, Camborne. To know what a map is used for and use it to locate features, e.g. road, school. To name places within our locality (home, school, church, Tesco, high street, Tehidy woods).
	Spring 1 – What can you see in the sky?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know there are other countries around the world and identify famous landmarks, e.g. Greece – colosseum, Egypt - Pyramids. To know that Camborne town has a library and what it is for.
	Spring 2 – What changes in Springtime?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the four seasons and identify features. Name the similarities and differences between life in this country and Australia.
	Summer 1 – How does your garden grow?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know how to care for our environment by planting and looking after minibeasts. To know different ways to travel to places of interest e.g. bus, pedestrians walking.
	Summer 2 – What can we find at the seaside?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name key features of a coastal environment. London is the capital city of the UK. Name famous structures in London (Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, London Eye). A beach (Portreath) is part of their locality.
<u>Year 1</u>	Autumn 1 – What is Planet Earth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 7 continents, and their names are Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The equator is an imaginary line in the middle of the Earth and it is always hot. • North Pole is at the top of the Earth and the South Pole is at the bottom. • Places near the North and South Poles are cold. • The Earth is made up of land and sea and is a planet where we live.
	Autumn 2 –	
	Spring 1 – What is it like to live in Camborne?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camborne is a town in Cornwall, which is in England. • The coast is a barrier between the land and sea. • The features of a town are houses, roads, schools and shops. • The features of a village are, school, shop, houses.
	Spring 2	
	Summer 1 – How does weather change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Northern hemisphere is the top half of the Earth and the Southern hemisphere is the bottom. • The weather can change depending on where you are in the world at that time. • There are 3 months in each season.
	Summer 2	
<u>Year 2</u>	Autumn 1 – Why do we need to look after our oceans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world’s five oceans are the Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Arctic and Southern. • The UK lies within the Atlantic Ocean. • Plastic enters the oceans and causes harm to creatures. • Recycling reduces plastic in the oceans.
	Autumn 2	
	Spring 1 – Are all islands the same?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital of England is London. • The capital of Wales is Cardiff. • The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast. • The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. • An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. • Great Britain is an island.
	Spring 2	
	Summer 1 – Does it Snow in Africa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The four main compass points are North, East, South and West. • Africa is a continent made up of 54 countries. • Some physical features of Egypt are a desert, mountains and a river. • Some human features of Egypt are pyramids, mosques, palace, schools, shops, houses.
	Summer 2	•
<u>Year 3</u>	Autumn 1 – What could survive the Sahara?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A desert is a biome where very little rain occurs.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deserts are mainly located on the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. • There are cold and hot deserts. • Hot deserts have arid, dry climates. • Features of a hot desert are sand, sand dunes, rocky outcrops and low vegetation.
	Autumn 2	
	Spring 1 – Why is London our capital?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A county is a region of a country. • Each county has at least one city. • Most cities have a cathedral. • The Houses of Parliament are located in London. • The River Thames is in London.
	Spring 2	
	Summer 1 – Are all forests the same?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests are a type of biome. • Different types of forest biomes are temperate, boreal, deciduous and coniferous. • Forests in the UK are temperate and deciduous. • Name at least one forest in the UK, e.g. New Forest.
	Summer 2	
<u>Year 4</u>	Autumn 1 – Why are rainforests so important to our planet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Amazon rainforest is in South America. • Know that rainforest biomes can be found across North and South America, Africa, Oceania and Asia. • Deforestation is the purposeful clearing of forested land. • The main physical features of a rainforest are, layers, animals and plants.
	Autumn 2	
	Spring 1 –Where would you rather live, Athens or London?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece is part of Europe and is made up of many different islands. • Greece has a Mediterranean climate zone with mountains, volcanoes and a coastline. • Athens is Greece’s capital. • Greece is a tourist destination, which is reflected in their infrastructure, e.g. transport, landmarks, population.
	Spring 2	
	Summer 1 – What are the vital roles of rivers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name some of the different features of upper, middle and lower course rivers, e.g. Upper – waterfalls, Middle – meanders, Lower – floodplains. • Floods are caused when water overflows on to dry land. • Name the impact of a flood, e.g. crop damage, loss of life.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two longest rivers in the world are the Nile and the Amazon.
	Summer 2	
<u>Year 5</u>	Autumn 1 – How is climate change impacting polar biomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth’s crust is made up of tectonic plates. When plates move, mountains can form as a result. The Earth consists of the core, mantle and crust. Mountain climates can be changeable, e.g. rain, sun and snow in the same day. There are five types of mountain – fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. The polar biomes are the Arctic and the Antarctic.
	Autumn 2	
	Spring 1 – Why do people move across our continent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major climate zones in Europe are temperate, humid, sub-tropical and polar tundra. Chosen migration is when people choose to move somewhere different. Forced migration is when people are forced to move somewhere different Know how climates can impact settlements.
	Spring 2	
	Summer 1 – Why do people live near volcanoes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volcanoes and earthquakes mainly occur near the Ring of Fire. The Ring of Fire is a region around the Pacific Ocean. Volcanoes form by an accumulation of ash/lava. People live near volcanoes because soil is fertile. Types of volcano include cinder-cone, shield and explosive.
	Summer 2	
<u>Year 6</u>	Autumn 1 – Our we destroying our oceans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vegetation belt are the plants that grow in a particular biome. An aquatic biome is fresh and salt water that makes up 75% of the planet. Pollution, over-fishing and industry are affecting aquatic biomes negatively. Initiatives are beginning to be put in place in Cornwall to combat negative effects, e.g. plastic pollution.
	Autumn 2	
	Spring 1 – How have economic activities impacted North America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America is made up of different countries, e.g. United States, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala. There are 50 states in America.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disasters can occur due to the location due to fault lines and climate. • There are many diverse cultures in North America due to migration such as Afro-Caribbean, Latino. • The Mississippi and Missouri rivers are in North America.
	Spring 2	
	How can the aquatic biome be used as a resource to create a sustainable Cornish economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, there are a range of different industries in Cornwall e.g. farming, fishing, tourism. • Trade has changed over the years due to transport links, landscape, population and climate change. • Pollution has negatively impacted on the fishing industry and tourism. • Cornwall is leading the way in renewable energy.
	Summer 2	