YEAR 6 GEOGRAPHY COVERAGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| INVESTIGATE PLACES | INVESTIGATE PATTERNS | COMMUNICATE GEOGRAPHICALLY |
| Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.  • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.  • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.  • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.  • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London’s Tube map).  • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have  changed over time.  • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. | Identify and describe the geographical significance of  latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer  and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).  • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.  • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.  • Describe geographical diversity across the world.  • Describe how countries and geographical regions are  interconnected and interdependent. | Describe and understand key aspects of:  • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.  • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and  the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.  • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.  • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). |

Y6 AUTUMN

Y6 SPRING

Y6 SUMMER