



## KS2 Cycle B Geography Medium term plan

	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Topic	<i><b>Food Glorious food (Victorians)</b></i>	<i><b>Toga- Tastic (Romans)</b></i>	<i><b>Tropical Jungle Journey</b></i>
Vocabulary			
I will know....	<p><b><u>Locational Knowledge</u></b>            I can name and locate the major cities in the UK.            I can use photographs to critically study the topographical features of an area in the United Kingdom linked to the area I am studying.            I can study the land-use patterns of an area in the United Kingdom linked to the area I am studying and say how these have changed over time.</p> <p><b><u>Human and Physical Features</u></b>            I can study the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of contrasting regions in the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b><u>Place Knowledge</u></b>            I can describe the settlements and land use of different types of settlements within the UK (towns, villages, cities) and discuss the differences. I can talk about what has impacted the settlements to create the contrast.</p> <p><b><u>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</u></b>            I can use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods</p>	<p><b><u>Locational Knowledge</u></b>            I can name and locate the major cities in Europe (focusing on Italy)</p> <p><b><u>Place Knowledge</u></b>            I can describe and show an understanding of earthquakes, mountains and volcanoes linking to the key places I study.            I can study maps to make assumptions about the different areas of Europe e.g. using map keys to identify mountainous areas, urban areas.</p> <p><b><u>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</u></b>            I can use maps and atlases to locate countries and describe features studied.            I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.            I can use digital and computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.            I can use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods (sketch maps, plans, and graphs).</p>	<p><b><u>Locational Knowledge</u></b>            I can identify the positions and significance of the Equator.            I can identify the positions and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.            I can locate and label different countries/continents in the Northern and Southern hemisphere.            I can raise questions about the different hemispheres and make predictions on how I think life will be different in the two hemispheres.</p> <p><b><u>Human and Physical Features</u></b>            I can study the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in Europe -e.g. France. Or the wider world—e.g. Benin, Africa.</p> <p><b><u>Place Knowledge</u></b>            I can ask questions about global warming and discover the cause of it and research the implications.            I can reach reasoned and informed solutions and discuss the consequences for the future.</p> <p><b><u>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</u></b>            I can use the eight points of a compass to build my knowledge of the</p>

	(sketch maps, plans, andgraphs).		United Kingdom and the wider world. I can use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods (sketch maps, plans, andgraphs).
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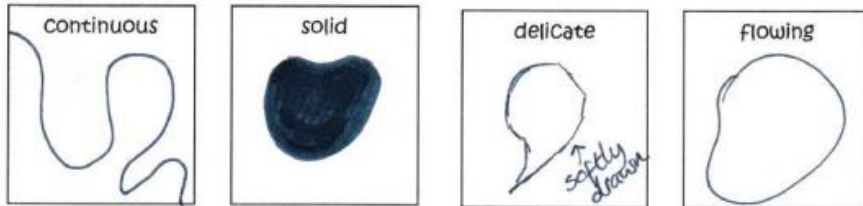
**Regular**  
Regular shapes have sides that are all equal and interior (inside) angles that are all equal.

## Lower Key Stage 2

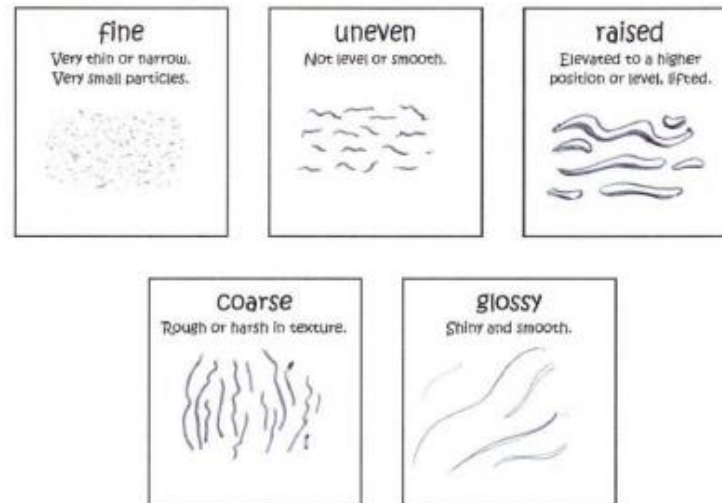
### Skill vocabulary:

#### Line

Definition – A line is the path left by a moving point e.g. a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A line can take many forms e.g. horizontal, diagonal or curved. A line can be used to show feelings and expressions.

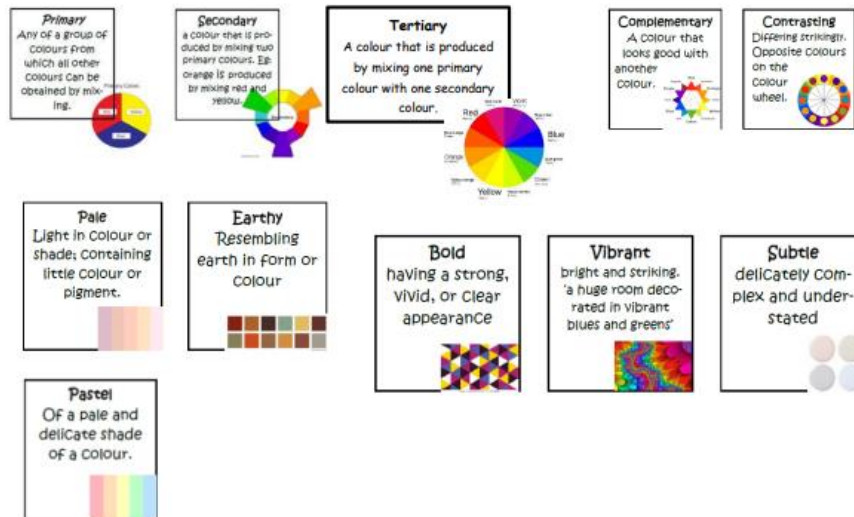


#### Visual texture:



#### Colour

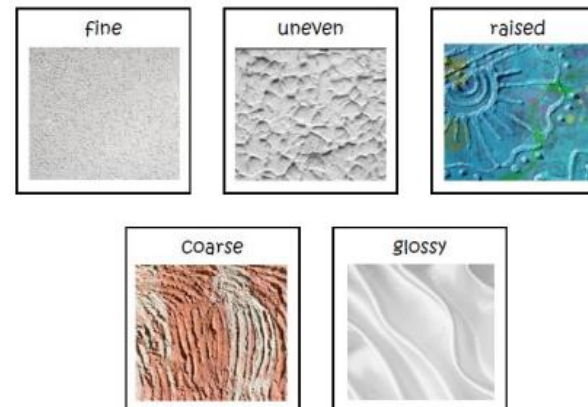
Definition – Colour is the element of Art that is produced when light is reflected by to the eye after hitting an object.



#### Texture

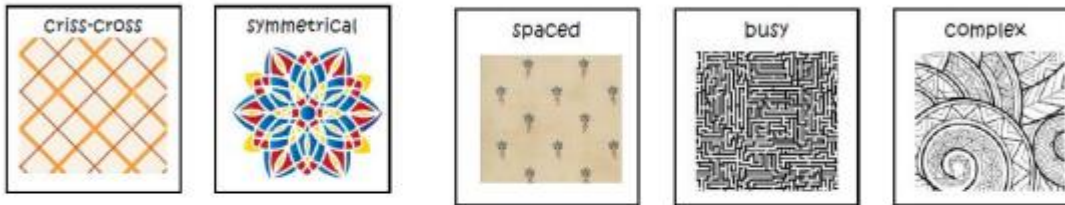
Definition – The way something looks and feels. This can be split into actual texture (what can be felt) and visual texture (what can be seen).

#### Tactile Texture:



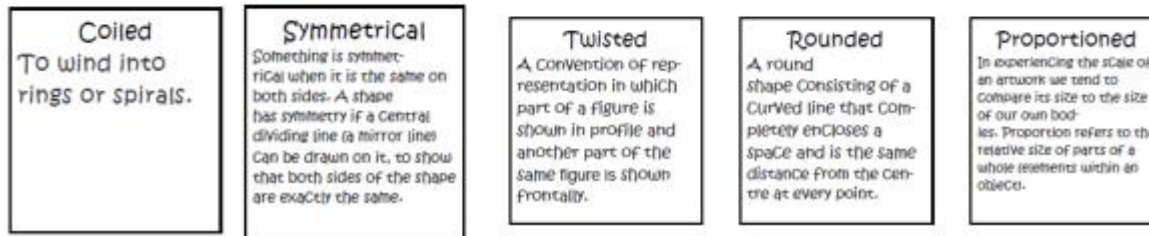
## Pattern

Definition – A pattern is a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. Patterns can be manmade or natural.



## Shape and Form

Definition – A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. Form is a three dimensional shape. Sculpture is about creating forms.



## Tone

Definition – Tone means the lightness or darkness of something. This could be how light or dark something appears. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object.

