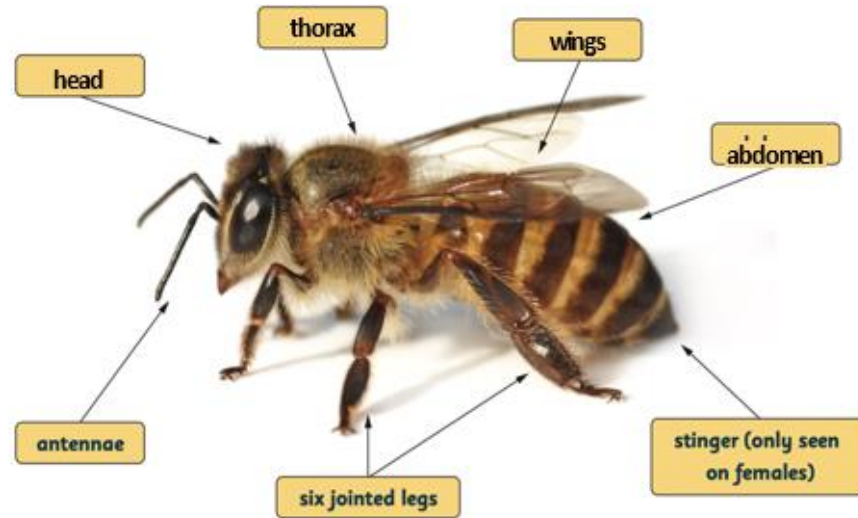
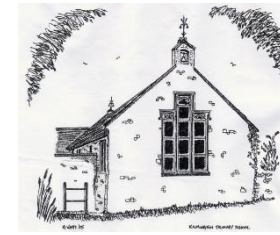


## Vocabulary

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

## Knowledge Organiser Geography Conservation of Bees (Fieldwork Unit)



## 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

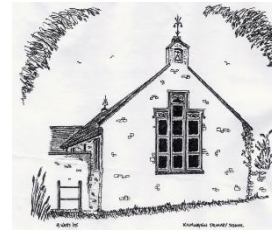


## Vocabulary

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



## Knowledge Organiser Geography The United Kingdom



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
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

# Knowledge Organiser Geography Land Use, Economic Activity and Travel (Fieldwork Unit)



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?

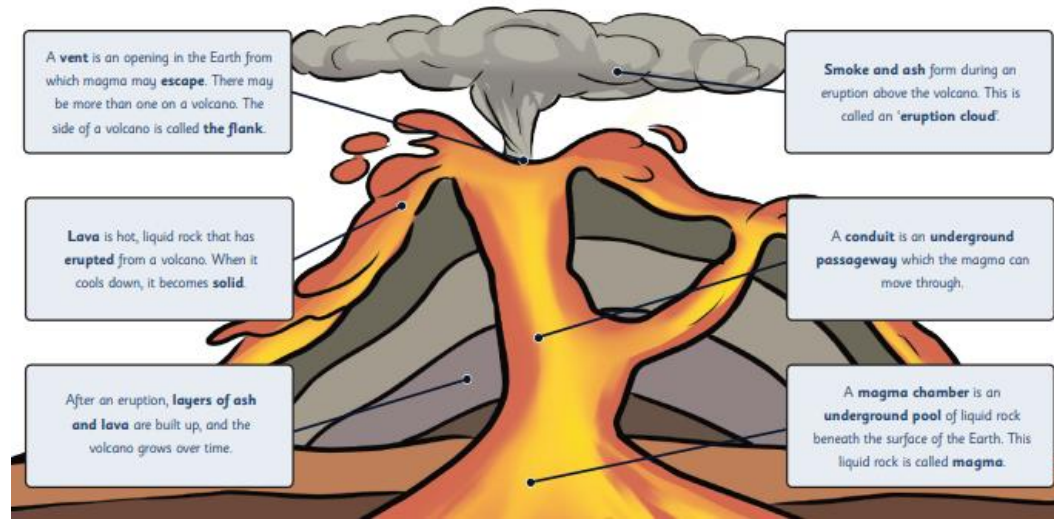
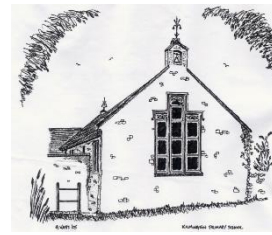
Urban	Suburban	Rural
apartments and flats	semi-detached house	detached house/farmhouse
skyscrapers and tower blocks	apartments and flats	mobile home
	terraced houses	

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

# 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

# Knowledge Organiser Geography Italy



# 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?

## Key physical features of Campania



**Apennine Mountains**

**Mount Vesuvius**

**Amalfi Coast**

The island of **Ischia** is famous for its **hot springs**.

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!

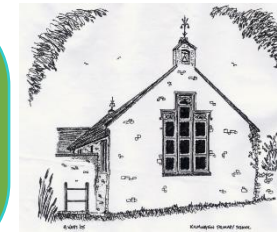




# Vocabulary

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.

## Knowledge Organiser: Geography Weather and Climate (Fieldwork unit)



### Key Questions

• What is the difference between weather and climate?

How can we collect weather data?

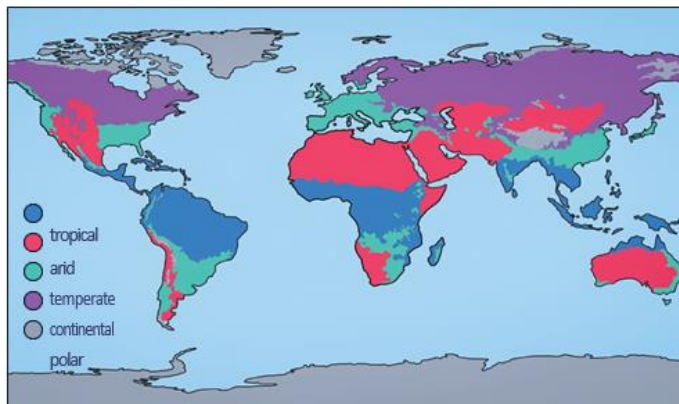
How can we collect and record weather data?

How can we present weather data?

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

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.

