

National Curriculum:

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

HATHERLEY INFANT SCHOOL

Teaching and learning intent
for Geography



Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world eg their home location or the natural world	<u>Locational Knowledge</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans

<p>Know about similarities and differences in relation to places</p> <p>Talk about features of their own immediate environments and how environments might vary from one another</p>	<p><u>Place knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences between our school in the UK and a school in a contrasting non-European country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Gloucester) and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country
	<p><u>Human and physical geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
	<p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps and globes to identify places use directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds draw and make a map with a simple key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

KEY VOCABULARY

World, map, atlas, globe, country, UK, island, ocean, weather, seasons, beach, coastline, cliff, forest, hills, river, mountain, valley, street, city, town, village, nation, key, plan, soil, vegetation, environment, compass, north, east, south, west,