

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography

Year: 1

Term: Autumn and Spring 1



Unit: Our Wonderful World



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<p>aerial photograph - a photograph taken from above.</p> <p>atlas – a book of maps.</p> <p>capital city - a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</p> <p>cardinal point - one of the four main points of a compass, such as north, east, south or west.</p> <p>city - a settlement, often with a cathedral.</p> <p>compass - an object used for finding directions.</p> <p>continent - a large area of land.</p>	<p>Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.</p> <p>Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.</p> <p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.</p> <p>A key is used to show features on a map.</p> <p>A location is a place or the position of something.</p> <p>The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia,</p>	<p>Geography helps us to learn about the world and its people and can be split into human and physical features.</p> <p>A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p> <p>Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p> <p>Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p>

<p>country - an area of land with its own government.</p> <p>equator - an imaginary line that goes around the centre of the world, dividing it into two halves.</p> <p>hedgerow – a row of shrubs and trees that grow very close together.</p> <p>human feature - a feature made by people, such as a building, road or bridge.</p> <p>key = a list of the symbols used on a map with a description of what they mean.</p> <p>location - a place or the position of something.</p> <p>map - a picture or drawing of an area that shows human and physical features.</p> <p>meadow – a field where grasses and wildflowers grow.</p> <p>North Pole - the point at the top of the world in the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Northern Hemisphere - the half of the world above the equator.</p> <p>ocean - an area of salty water larger than a sea.</p> <p>physical feature - a feature that has formed naturally, such as a cliff, river or forest.</p>	<p>Europe, North America and South America.</p> <p>The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean.</p> <p>The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</p> <p>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.</p> <p>The capital city of England is London.</p> <p>The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.</p> <p>The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.</p> <p>The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.</p> <p>The three main types of human settlement include cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about</p>	<p>A continent is a very large area of land.</p> <p>Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator.</p> <p>Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator.</p> <p>A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</p> <p>An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p> <p>People can protect the environment by preserving woodlands and</p>	<p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p> <p>Draw or read a simple picture map.</p>
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<p>settlement - a place where people live and work.</p> <p>South Pole -the point at the bottom of the world in the Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Southern Hemisphere -the half of the world below the equator.</p> <p>symbol - a picture that represents a physical or human feature on a map.</p> <p>town - a place where people live and work, usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.</p> <p>village - a place where people live in the countryside that is smaller than a town.</p> <p>woodland - an area of land that is covered with trees</p>	<p>people, places and natural environments.</p> <p>Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements.</p>	<p>hedgerows, recycling and getting rid of waste carefully.</p>	<p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.</p>
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St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography

Year: 1

Term: Spring 2 and Summer



Unit: Bright Lights, Big City



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<p>aerial view - a view of an area of land from above.</p> <p>autumn - a season in the year that happens in September, October and November in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>capital city - a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</p> <p>city - a settlement, often with a cathedral.</p> <p>coastline - the place where the land meets the sea.</p> <p>country - a large area of land that has its own government.</p>	<p>A landmark can be made by humans or nature. They mark important places and can often be seen from far away.</p> <p>Some landmarks, such as places of worship, provide a service for the community. Some landmarks tell us something about the past such as statues and monuments.</p> <p>A location is a place or the position of something.</p> <p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.</p>	<p>A landmark can help you find your location.</p> <p>An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p> <p>Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.</p> <p>A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p> <p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p>

<p>forest - an area of land covered with trees, larger than a wood.</p> <p>hill - a raised area of land, smaller than a mountain.</p> <p>human feature - a feature made by people, such as a building, road or bridge.</p> <p>island - an area of land with water around it.</p> <p>lake - a large area of water that has land all around it.</p> <p>Landmark - a feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away.</p> <p>monument - a large structure built to remember a person or event.</p> <p>mountain - a raised area of land much higher than a hill that might have snow on top.</p> <p>physical feature - a feature that has formed naturally, such as a cliff, river or forest.</p> <p>river - a flow of water across land, usually into the sea.</p> <p>route - a way to get from one place to another.</p> <p>season - one of the four periods of the year, such as spring, summer, autumn or winter.</p>	<p>A key is used to show features on a map</p> <p>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.</p> <p>The capital city of England is London.</p> <p>Buckingham Palace, London Eye and Big Ben are examples of significant landmarks in London.</p> <p>The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.</p> <p>The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.</p> <p>The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.</p> <p>Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.</p> <p>Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.</p> <p>Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.</p>	<p>A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</p> <p>A city is the largest type of settlement with the most houses, people, shops and other buildings.</p> <p>London is a city, the capital of England and the largest settlement in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Similarities between Kuala Lumpur and London are that both cities have a river and a zoo.</p> <p>Differences between Kuala Lumpur and London include Kuala Lumpur having a monorail while London has overground and underground trains.</p>	<p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p> <p>Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.</p> <p>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p> <p>Search for or retrieve digital content, including images and information, in digital folders and online, with supervision.</p>
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<p>settlement - a place where people live and work.</p> <p>skyscraper - a very tall building, usually in a city.</p> <p>spring - a season in the year that happens in March, April and May in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>statue - a large object, usually made from stone or metal, that looks like a person or an animal.</p> <p>Summer - a season in the year that happens in June, July and August in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>weather - what the air outside is like in one place and at one time.</p> <p>winter - a season in the year that happens in December, January and February in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter.</p> <p>Stephen Wiltshire, is an artist that makes detailed drawings of places and spaces by memory.</p> <p>A bakery fire in Pudding Lane started the Great Fire of London in 1666. A monument commemorates the event.</p> <p>Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries</p> <p>To search for digital content, the user needs to know the file name, file type and folder name or keywords and search terms to find the correct information.</p>	<p>Each season has its own typical weather pattern.</p> <p>A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape</p> <p>Traditional songs, nursery rhymes and chants have been passed down to different generations using the oral tradition. They usually contain repeated rhythms or melodies, a strong pulse and rhyming words.</p> <p>Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.</p>	<p>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.</p> <p>Sing traditional songs, nursery rhymes and chants clearly.</p> <p>Draw or read a simple picture map</p> <p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p>
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