

# 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   |
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|  | What children will know (that)   | What children will understand (that)   | What children will be able to do   |
| <p><b>aerial photograph</b> - a photograph taken from above.</p> <p><b>atlas</b> - a book of maps.</p> <p><b>capital city</b> - a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</p> <p><b>cardinal point</b> - one of the four main points of a compass, such as north, east, south or west.</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>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>Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> |

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| <p><b>city</b> - a settlement, often with a cathedral.</p> <p><b>compass</b> - an object used for finding directions.</p> <p><b>continent</b> - a large area of land.</p> <p><b>country</b> - an area of land with its own government.</p> <p><b>equator</b> - an imaginary line that goes around the centre of the world, dividing it into two halves.</p> <p><b>hedgerow</b> - a row of shrubs and trees that grow very close together.</p> <p><b>human feature</b> - a feature made by people, such as a building, road or bridge.</p> <p><b>key</b> = a list of the symbols used on a map with a description of what they mean.</p> <p><b>location</b> - a place or the position of something.</p> | <p>The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p> <p>The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Ocean.</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>Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.</p> <p>Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements.</p> | <p>A continent is a very large area of land.</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 hedgerows, recycling and getting rid of waste carefully.</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>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> <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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| <p><b>map</b> - a picture or drawing of an area that shows human and physical features.</p> <p><b>meadow</b> - a field where grasses and wildflowers grow.</p> <p><b>North Pole</b> - the point at the top of the world in the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p><b>Northern Hemisphere</b> - the half of the world above the equator.</p> <p><b>ocean</b> - an area of salty water larger than a sea.</p> <p><b>physical feature</b> - a feature that has formed naturally, such as a cliff, river or forest.</p> <p><b>settlement</b> - a place where people live and work.</p> <p><b>South Pole</b> -the point at the bottom of the world in the Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p><b>Southern Hemisphere</b> -the half of the world below the equator.</p> |  |  | Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows. |
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| <p><b>symbol</b> - a picture that represents a physical or human feature on a map.</p> <p><b>town</b> - a place where people live and work, usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.</p> <p><b>village</b> - a place where people live in the countryside that is smaller than a town.</p> <p><b>woodland</b> - an area of land that is covered with trees</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   |
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|   | What children will know (that)  | What children will understand (that)  | What children will be able to do   |
| <p><b>aerial view</b> - a view of an area of land from above.</p> <p><b>autumn</b> - a season in the year that happens in September, October and November in the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b>capital city</b> - a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.</p> <p><b>city</b> - a settlement, often with a cathedral.</p> <p><b>coastline</b> - the place where the land meets the sea.</p> <p><b>country</b> - a large area of land that has its own government.</p> <p><b>forest</b> - an area of land covered with trees, larger than a wood.</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 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>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>A landmark can help you find your location.</p> <p>A map has symbols to show where things are located.</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>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>Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</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> |

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| <p><b>hill</b> -a raised area of land, smaller than a mountain.</p> <p><b>human feature</b> - a feature made by people, such as a building, road or bridge.</p> <p><b>island</b> - an area of land with water around it.</p> <p><b>lake</b> - a large area of water that has land all around it.</p> <p><b>Landmark</b> - a feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away.</p> <p><b>monument</b> - a large structure built to remember a person or event.</p> <p><b>mountain</b> - a raised area of land much higher than a hill that might have snow on top.</p> <p><b>physical feature</b> - a feature that has formed naturally, such as a cliff, river or forest.</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>There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter.</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>Each season has its own typical weather pattern.</p> | <p>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> |
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**river** - a flow of water across land, usually into the sea.

**route** - a way to get from one place to another.

**season** - one of the four periods of the year, such as spring, summer, autumn or winter.

**settlement** - a place where people live and work.

**skyscraper** - a very tall building, usually in a city.

**spring** - a season in the year that happens in March, April and May in the United Kingdom.

**statue** - a large object, usually made from stone or metal, that looks like a person or an animal.

**Summer** - a season in the year that happens in June, July and August in the United Kingdom.

**weather** - what the air outside is like in one place and at one time.

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| <p><b>winter</b> - a season in the year that happens in December, January and February in the United Kingdom.</p> |  |  |  |
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