

Hemingbrough Community Primary School
Key Stage One
Geography



Pupils should be taught	Year One	Year Two
Locational Knowledge	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding area	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
Place Knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the local area, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	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	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Find out about the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>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</p>

Geographical Skills and Field work

Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries studied at this 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 simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment

Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this 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