Geography

Employability Skills:

Positive attitude
Teamwork
Communication
Self-management
Willingness to learn
Problem solving
Decision making
Resilience
Initiative
Planning and organising

EYFS: You may see Geography through...

Super Me: Where do you live?

Celebrations: Bonfire Night- Guy Fawkes Story- Where is London?, Diwali- Where is India?,

3,2,1 Blast Off: Chinese New Year - Where is China?

Once Upon a time: What is a map?

Creatures Great and Small: Where do bears live? Adventures at Sea: Where can pirates be found?

Year 2: Where does our food come from?

Locational &	Human & Physical	Geographical Skills:	Geographical Skills: Fieldwork	Interpret a range of sources	Communicate geographical info	
Place Knowledge	Geography	Enquiry & Investigation	Soog, aprilion of the control in	of info	geograpines inje	
* Know about similarities and differences in relation to places,	* They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Enquiry & Enrosinguism		* To enjoy a range of books (non-fiction)	* Comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.	
Year 1: Whe	re in the world do an	imals live?				
Locational & Human & Physical		Geographical Skills:	Geographical Skills: Fieldwork	Interpret a range of sources	Communicate geographical info	
Place Knowledge Geography		Enquiry & Investigation	of info			
Name & locate some places in their locality, the UK & wider world.	 Describe some places & features using basic geographical vocab. Express their views on some features of their environment eg what they like or dislike. 	 Ask & answer simple geographical questions. Describe some similarities & differences when studying places & features eg hot & cold places of the world. 	 Observe & describe daily weather patterns. Use simple fieldwork & observational skills when studying the school grounds. 	 Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases & images. Know that symbols mean something on maps. 	 Use maps & other images to talk about everyday life eg how they journey to school. Draw, speak or write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see where. 	

What is life	like	in Australia comp	arec	d to the UK?						
> Name & locate significant places in their locality, the UK & wider world.	A	Describe places & features using simple geographical vocab. Make observations about features that give places their character.	>	Ask & answer simple geographical questions when investigating different places & environments. Describe similarities, differences & patterns eg comparing their lives with those of children in other places & environments.	A A	Identify seasonal & daily weather patterns. Develop simple fieldwork & observational skills when studying the geography of their school & local environment.	>	Use a range of sources such as maps, globes, atlases & aerial photos to identify features & places as well as to follow routes. Use simple compass directions as well as locational & directional language when describing features & routes.	>	Express views about the environment & can recognise how people sometimes affect the environment. Create their own simple maps & symbols.
Year 3: Who	t ca	uses earthquakes	?	CHAIR CHAIRCHAIC.	I.					
		ferent to the Uk								
Name & locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK & wider world.	>	Use geographical language to describe some aspects of human & physical features & patterns. Make observations about places & features that change over time.	A	Ask & answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places & environments. Identify similarities, differences & patterns when comparing places & features.	>	Observe, record & name geographical features in their local environments.	>	Use a range of sources including digital maps, atlases, globes & satellite images to research & present geographical info. Use the eight compass points & recognise some Ordnance Survey symbols on maps.	>	Express their opinions on environment issues & recognise how people can affect the environment both positively & negatively. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including the use of ICT.
Year 4: How	is V	Vater recycled?								
What is life	like	in Mexico compar	ed 1	to the UK?						
Name & locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK & wider world including	<i>></i>	Use geographical language to identify & explain some aspects of human & physical features & patterns. Describe how features & places change & the links	A .	Ask & respond to more searching geographical questions including 'How?' and 'Why?' Identify & describe similarities, differences & patterns when investigating different places,	^	Observe, record and explain physical & human features of the environment.	<i>A</i>	Use a range of sources including digital maps, atlases, globes & satellite images to research & present geographical info. Recognise Ordnance Survey symbols on maps & locate features using four-figure grid references.	>	Express their opinions on environmental issues & recognise that other people may think differently. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including digital maps, plans, graphs & presentations.

some globally significant features.	between people & environments.	environments and people.			
		and differences betw stal erosion affect our		JK? the Land meets the sea	
Name and locate an increasing range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.	➤ Use geographical language to identify and explain key aspects of human and physical features and patterns as well as links and interactions between people, places and environments. ➤ Demonstrate understanding of how and why some features or places are similar or different and how and why they change.	 Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? Recognise geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments. 	Dobserve, measure, and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs, and digital technologies. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues before a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Dues a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate an understanding of the difference between Ordnance Survey and other maps and when it is most appropriate to use each.		 Express & explain their opinions on geographica & environmental issues & recognise why other people may think differently. Choose from a range of methods eg digital maps, plans, graphs & presentation when communicating geographical information.
		oceans, counties and o ey aspects of climate	•	vegetation helts?	
Name and locate an extensive range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.	 Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns. Explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments. 	 Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues. 	Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings.	Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic, and digital maps. Recognise an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using six-figure grid references.	 Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events. Communicate geographical information using a wide range of methods including writing at increasing length.