



Year 1 - Autumn 2 - Geography - Mapping the World

Composite Knowledge	To secure my knowledge, I will...	Knowledge Components
<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its counties, as well as the oceans. to use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (near and far; left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. to 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. to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. to use basic geographical language for physical and human features. <p>Final Assessment Judgement:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> <p>Examples of disciplinary questioning:</p> <p>Reaching judgements – What makes our area special?</p> <p>Making claims – More people choose to live in cities than villages – true or false? How do you know?</p> <p>Arguing responsibly- The countryside is better to live in than the city – discuss</p> <p>Thinking creatively- How could our area be improved?</p> <p>Problem solving – More people come to visit Stoke than they do Milton – how could we improve this?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom, its four countries and surrounding seas and locate on a map. learn what the capital cities of the four countries are and locate on a map. ask and answer geographical questions. use compass directions to explain where countries in the UK are located in comparison to each other and what compass points are used for. explore what a city is like explore what the countryside is like use human and geographical vocabulary to describe and compare cities and countryside locations – settlement, rural, agriculture, population, village, factory, farm and city. use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds. use aerial photographs to recognise familiar landmarks and basic human features. identify the key human features of the local area including any landmarks. identify the key physical features of the local area devise a simple map of the local area including the school and map a route to school. locate where I live on a map. construct and use basic symbols on a map as a key. use locational and directional language to describe locations of features on a map. (near, far, left, right). <p>Fieldwork opportunities –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site walk of the academy to identify human and physical features. Local walk around Milton to identify human and physical features. Create directions on how to get from KS2 door to the forest area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ To know the United Kingdom (UK) is made up of 4 countries – England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and locate on a map. ⇒ To know that the UK is a country within the continent of Europe. ⇒ To know the biggest island in the UK is called Great Britain. ⇒ To know the names of the seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, Irish Sea, North Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel. ⇒ To know how to use a map to locate the seas that surround the UK. ⇒ To know the capital city of England is London. ⇒ To know the capital city of Wales is Cardiff. ⇒ To know the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast. ⇒ To know that the capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. ⇒ To know that the four compass points are– North, South, East and West. ⇒ To know how to use the 4 compass points to describe the location of each of the four countries compared to one another. ⇒ To know a village is small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall. ⇒ To know that a town is larger than a village. ⇒ To know a town has more houses than a village and needs a primary and a secondary school. ⇒ To know a town may sometimes have a railway station and a shopping centre. ⇒ To know that the settlements in the countryside are rural areas and are mainly used for agriculture (farming). ⇒ To know that rural areas have more green space so that there is more room to plant crops and to farm animals. ⇒ To know that a city is a very large settlement ⇒ To know that most of a city is made up of housing to support a larger population. ⇒ To know a city has more transport, has less green space and has more need for production of goods. ⇒ To know that in a city you may find hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices and a cathedral. ⇒ To know that Chatterley Whitfield Heritage Centre, Britannia Stadium, Ford Green Hall and The Wedgwood Institute are all landmarks of the local area. ⇒ To know that key physical features of the area are that it has multiple changes in elevation. ⇒ To know that the area of Stoke-on-Trent is landlocked. ⇒ To know that in the Peak District there are areas of forest, hills and valleys. ⇒ To know that the soil in the local area allows for different types of vegetation to grow such as oak and sycamore trees. ⇒ To know that a building is an example of a human feature and a tree is an example of a physical feature – identify more options around the academy ⇒ To know how to give directions verbally explaining a route on a map using the words near, far, left and right. ⇒ To know that a key is a code which shows the difference between different features of an area. ⇒ To know where I live and be able to write my address. ⇒ To know that a postcard needs an address and a stamp to be posted.
<p>'Key Vocab' is identified in red</p>	<p>Writing Opportunity</p> <p>Write a postcard to a family member about school and post in a real post box.</p>	