

GEOGRAPHY

Locational Knowledge



In Early Years, children describe their immediate environment using knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

In Key Stage 1, children will be taught the names of and locate the seven continents and five oceans of the world. Children will also be taught the four countries that make up the United Kingdom and their capital cities, describing some human and physical characteristics.

In Key Stage 2, children will be taught the names of some South American countries and some European countries and their capitals linked to curriculum history topics. Children will be taught to identify and name some counties as well as further physical and human features, including mountain regions, of the United Kingdom. In addition, children will be taught about: time zones, Greenwich Meridian, Position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.



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Place Knowledge



In Early Years, children explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in another country through non-fiction texts and maps.

In Key Stage 1, children will be taught the main difference between Skidby and that of a small, non-European country. Children are taught some features of cold places in the world, including the polar regions.

In Key Stage 2, children will evaluate and critique similarities and differences of jobs, settlement, location human and physical features between their local area of Skidby and Hull with a region of a European country in LKS2 and a region of South America in UKS2.



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Human and Physical Geography



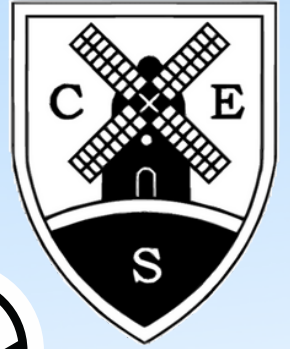
In Early Years, children know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments.

In Key Stage 1, children are taught to compare and contrast human and physical features in hot and cold places. In addition to this, children understand location in relation to the Equator, South and North Pole.

In Key Stage 2, children are taught to learn to explain, summarise and demonstrate their understanding of human and physical features including: the water cycle; features of a river; mountain ranges; deserts; important world cities; the Ring of Fire; rainforests and deforestation. In addition, children are taught to hypothesise why industrial areas and ports are important as well justifying, applying and evaluating the impact of natural disasters on the environment.



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Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Knowledge

In Early Years, children describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion and maps.

In Key Stage 1, children are taught to use a range of maps and globes to recognise and identify where the Equator, North and South Pole are located. Children are taught to use simple plans and maps to: identify basic map symbols on the school grounds; recall North, East, South and West on a compass and use locational and directional language.

In Key Stage 2, children are taught to use a wide range of maps, atlases, digital online mapping and data retrieval to locate countries, capitals and places of interest. Children are taught to use an Ordnance Survey (OS) map, classifying a range of OS symbol and key using a six figure grid reference and applying the eight points of a compass.

