

Key Stage 1 YEAR 2 GEOGRAPHY

National Curriculum KS1 Programme of Study	Chris Quigley Essential Skills Milestone 1	
<p>Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans (Autumn Term) <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (Great Fire of Nantwich link – Nantwich Museum Tour) <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: <i>forest</i>, river, soil, vegetation, season and weather (River locality study) use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, and shop (Farm Walk) <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage (Summer term Topic link) 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 (Routes from 	<p>1. To investigate places</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (<i>such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?</i>). Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.
	<p>2. To investigate patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country.
	<p>3. To communicate geographically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: forest, river, soil, vegetation and weather. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic

<p>School to Nantwich, Crewe to London, etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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		<p>symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).</p>
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