

- SUBJECT AIMS By the end of KS2 children at WVPS will:

  Have accessed the broad range of geographical knowledge and skills in the National Curriculum
- Have knowledge of the oceans, continents and countries and how these can be located on a world map
- Be confident in using a range of geographical resources to further an understanding of the world

Land Ahoy!

• Aspire to explore both the local area and the wider world through a curiosity of climates, landscapes and physical and human geographical features

> **National** Curriculum

> > Links

• Develop a 'sense of place' to help the children better understand the changing physical and human world around them.

Autumn

Autumn

Spring

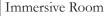
Spring

Summer

# **National** Curriculum Links









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# In KS1 Pupils should be taught:

### Locational knowledge

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

## Place knowledge

• 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

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location ofhot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- 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

# Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key 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
- 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.

