

Year One Geography Scheme of Work

Theme & Knowledge	Graphicacy Skills	Fieldwork and Practical Skills	Academic Skills	Vocabulary
<p style="text-align: center;">Autumn</p> <p>Locality of the school & weather in the UK (ongoing unit throughout the year)</p> <p>Human and physical geography identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK use basic geographical language to refer to key physical and human features</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork 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> <p>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.</p> <p>https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/map-skills/map-skills-map-skills-year-one/</p> <p>https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/primary-fieldwork/</p> <p>https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/quick-and-easy-fieldwork-ideas/</p>	<p>Keys & symbols: Use basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Read maps: Follow a simple map (eg buildings, roads, fields, or use one for a treasure hunt in the school grounds).</p> <p>Draw maps / plans: Trace around simple map shapes to reproduce symbols.</p> <p>Digital maps: With support, do a simple location or post-code search online.</p> <p>Charts and graphs (from Maths National Curriculum) Tallies and simple tables</p> <p>Use images: Use photographs (including aerial photos) to recognise basic features (eg school on satellite view).</p>	<p>Use a compass: Use North, South, East, West for simple navigation eg in a rectilinear maze in the playground. Describe position, direction and movement (from Maths National Curriculum).</p> <p>Observe/measure: Begin to use first-hand observation using senses [eg qualitative comments, or measurements in non-standard units]. Measure to nearest 10cm, eg with metre stick painted in 5cm blocks.</p> <p>Locate: Use simple locational language to describe [eg near/ far, North, South, East, West].</p> <p>Record: Make simple recordings eg lists, tallies and simple tables where the template is given</p>	<p>Ask questions: Ask and answer simple questions about what they have seen or heard.</p> <p>Use sources [from History National Curriculum] Explain the difference between fiction and non-fiction Show some understanding of the ways we can find out about the world [eg books, museums, atlases, photographs]</p> <p>Present information: Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate. Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives.</p>	<p>For Skills & Fieldwork: map compass compass point direction North, South, East, West</p> <p>near, far, up, down, far, further, high(er), underneath, centre, (quarter/half) turn, (anti-)clockwise, position, direction (from Maths National Curriculum)</p> <p>see, sight, smell, hear, etc. (from Science National Curriculum)</p> <p>For Place Knowledge: area, same, different, point</p> <p>For Human Geography: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, shop, weekend, journey, abroad, capital, country</p> <p>For Physical Geography month, year, season, summer, autumn, winter, spring (from Maths National Curriculum) weather, hot, cold, rain, gauge, wind sock, wind vane</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Spring</p> <p>The UK - Countries, Capitals and the surrounding seas (include location of Manchester) & weather in the UK (ongoing unit throughout the year)</p> <p>Locational knowledge name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Human and physical geography identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK use basic geographical language to refer to key physical and human features</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries</p> <p>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>	<p>Keys & symbols: Use basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Read maps: Follow a simple map (eg buildings, roads, fields, or use one for a treasure hunt in the school grounds).</p> <p>Draw maps / plans: Trace around simple map shapes to reproduce symbols.</p> <p>Digital maps: With support, do a simple location or post-code search online.</p> <p>Use images: Explain the difference between image types eg photo, drawing. Use photographs (including aerial photos).</p>	<p>Use a compass: Use North, South, East, West for simple navigation eg in a rectilinear maze in the playground. Describe position, direction and movement (from Maths National Curriculum).</p> <p>Locate: Use simple locational language to describe (eg near/ far, North, South, East, West).</p> <p>Record: Make simple recordings eg lists, tallies and simple tables where the template is given</p>	<p>Ask questions: Ask and answer simple questions about what they have seen or heard.</p> <p>Use sources (from History National Curriculum) Show some understanding of the ways we can find out about the world (eg books, museums, atlases, photographs (from History National Curriculum)).</p> <p>Present information: Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate. Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations in longer and coherently-structures pieces of work.</p>	<p>For Skills & Fieldwork: map compass compass point direction North, South, East, West</p> <p>near, far, up, down, far, further, high(er), underneath, centre, (quarter/half) turn, (anti-)clockwise, position, direction (from Maths National Curriculum)</p> <p>For Locational Knowledge: Capitals: England (London), Scotland (Edinburgh), Wales (Cardiff), Northern Ireland (Belfast). Capitals: Irish Republic/Eire (Dublin) English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Celtic Sea</p> <p>For Place Knowledge: area, same, different, point</p> <p>For Human Geography: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, shop, weekend, journey, capital, country</p> <p>For Physical Geography month, year, season, summer, autumn, winter, spring (from Maths National Curriculum) weather, hot, cold, rain, gauge, wind sock, wind vane</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Summer</p> <p>Weather in the UK & Hot and cold areas in the world</p> <p>Human and physical geography identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>use basic geographical language to refer to key physical features including: season and weather</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork 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</p> <p>https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/weather-and-climate-resources-key-stage-one/</p> <p>https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/weather-and-climate-poster/</p> <p>https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/weather-experiments/</p>	<p>Keys & symbols: Use basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Digital maps: With support, do a simple location or post-code search online.</p> <p>Use images: Explain the difference between image types eg photo, drawing. Use photographs (including aerial photos) to recognise basic features (eg school on satellite view).</p>	<p>Use a compass: Use North, South, East, West. Describe position, direction and movement (from Maths National Curriculum).</p> <p>Observe/measure Begin to use first-hand observation using senses (eg qualitative comments, or measurements in non-standard units).</p> <p>Locate: Use simple locational language to describe (eg near/ far, North, South, East, West).</p> <p>Record: Make simple recordings eg lists, tallies and simple tables where the template is given</p>	<p>Ask questions: Ask and answer simple questions about what they have seen or heard.</p> <p>Use sources (from History National Curriculum) Show some understanding of the ways we can find out about the world (eg books, museums, atlases, photographs (from History National Curriculum).</p> <p>Present information: Use age-related vocabulary in their speech and writing, spelling it accurately where appropriate. Create age-related data tables, graphs and charts, maps and plans, drawings and perspectives, posters, diagrams and digital presentations in longer and coherently-structures pieces of work.</p>	<p>For Skills & Fieldwork: near, far, up, down, far, further, high(er), underneath, centre, (quarter/half) turn, (anti-)clockwise, position, direction (from Maths National Curriculum)</p> <p>For Locational Knowledge: Continents: Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, North Pole, South Pole, Equator</p> <p>For Place Knowledge: area, same, different, point</p> <p>For Human Geography: country,</p> <p>For Physical Geography: sea, ocean, continent, month, year, season, summer, autumn, winter, spring (from Maths National Curriculum) weather, hot, cold, desert</p>