# What's it like where we live?

Term: Autumn 1

## **Statutory NC Objectives:**

- KS1 Geography
- 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.
- 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 basic vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Key Vocabulary			Key Knowledge
ANCHOR WORDS  Map – a drawing that shows where things are and the distance between them.	GOLDILOCKS WORDS  Local – a person or place that is near where we live.  Key – gives information to help us understand maps.  Aerial view – a view of the earth from above.  City – a large/important town with lots of buildings and people.  Town – a built up area where people live (smaller than a city)	Human features – something that is built/made by humans.  Physical features – the earth's natural features such as, mountains, rivers, oceans.	<ul> <li>By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:</li> <li>Our school in Reddish.</li> <li>Our school is in Stockport but also borders Tameside and Manchester.</li> <li>An aerial plan shows the view from above.</li> <li>A map shows us where things are and how to get from one place to another.</li> <li>On a map of our school you can see buildings, fields, a car park and a small woodland area. (Use directional vocab to describe)</li> <li>Our nearest shop is McColls.</li> <li>Reddish Vale is 5 minutes from our school and there you can find: a farm; fields; a mill pond; a railway viaduct and terraced houses.</li> <li>Our nearest city is Manchester.</li> </ul>
"Bridging back" (EYFS)  Understanding the Work How did Rosie know who Children can use position Use and draw simple map Which shops will we fine	ere she had walked? al language to describe wher s	e something is.	<ul> <li>"Bridging forward"</li> <li>Y2 - What is the United Kingdom?</li> <li>Begin to look at the environment (the surroundings in which a person, animal or plant lives). Study different environments.</li> <li>There are 4 countries within the United Kingdom</li> </ul>

Describing the immediate environment.	
Can state which shops they will find down the road.	
Children can recognise what you can buy from the local shops.	

# What will we see on our journey around the world?

**Term**: Spring 1

## **Statutory NC Objectives:**

- KS1 Geography
- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South poles.
- 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.

Key Vocabulary		Key Knowledge
GOLDILOCKS WORDS	STEP ON WORDS	By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:
Country – a nation where people live, e.g. – England.  Atlas – a book of maps and charts.  City – a large/important town with lots of buildings and people.  Continent – a large area of land. There are 7 continents on Earth.  North and South Pole – the most northerly and southern point on Earth.	Equator – an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half.	<ul> <li>The Equator is an invisible line around the Earth separating the North and South pole</li> <li>The United Kingdom is split into 4 countries – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland</li> <li>We live near the North Sea and the English Channel</li> <li>The world is split into seven continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.</li> <li>There are five oceans in the world: The Pacific Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Southern Ocean and The Arctic Ocean</li> <li>Different buildings are built to suit different places.</li> <li>Cities are big places with lots of people, industry and buildings.</li> </ul>
		"Bridging Forward"
- Reception		Y2 – What is the United Kingdom?
		• Human features are ways in which people have made changes to the
		land.  Physical features describe the natural environment of a place
•		<ul> <li>Physical features describe the natural environment of a place.</li> <li>There are 4 countries within the United Kingdom</li> </ul>
	GOLDILOCKS WORDS  Country – a nation where people live, e.g. – England.  Atlas – a book of maps and charts.  City – a large/important town with lots of buildings and people.  Continent – a large area of land. There are 7 continents on Earth.  North and South Pole – the most northerly and southern point on Earth.  - Reception ronments. ve in another Country? A te facts about Australia (It is	GOLDILOCKS WORDS  Country – a nation where people live, e.g. – England.  Atlas – a book of maps and charts.  City – a large/important town with lots of buildings and people.  Continent – a large area of land. There are 7 continents on Earth.  North and South Pole – the most northerly and southern point on Earth.  - Reception

beach).	
Nursery: What is Africa like and how is it different to here?	
Students know that there are different countries in the world. They can talk	
about the differences they have experienced or learned in class. Student will be	
able to describe the difference in climate and animals.	

# Where is Greater Manchester and what is there here?

**Term**: Summer 1

#### **Statutory NC Objectives:**

- KS1 Geography
- 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 basic vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.

Key Vocabulary			Key Knowledge
ANCHOR WORDS	GOLDILOCKS WORDS	STEP ON WORDS	By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:
River – a large, natural stream of water.  Beach – a pebbly or sandy shore next to the sea.	Capital city – the most important city or town of a country.  Compass – a tool for finding direction.  Symbols – drawings or pictures that have a meaning.	Cathedral – a Christian church that is the home of a bishop. Larger than most churches.	<ul> <li>They live in Stockport in Greater Manchester</li> <li>Maps show us where things are</li> <li>North, South, East and West are compass directions</li> <li>London is the capital city of England</li> <li>Manchester has famous buildings, including: Manchester Town Hall, Manchester United Football Ground, Manchester Cathedral</li> <li>Our nearest beaches are Ainsdale Beach and Formby Beach</li> <li>Symbols are used on maps to show where things are</li> </ul>
"Bridging Back" (EYFS)	ı		"Bridging Forward"
Understanding the World - Reception  How did Rosie know where she had walked? Children can use positional language to describe where something is. Use and draw simple maps			<ul> <li>Y1 (History) - Why should we be proud of Greater Manchester?</li> <li>The Manchester Bee is the symbol of the city.</li> <li>The Manchester Bee is a worker bee which symbolises the industry in Manchester.</li> </ul>
Which shops will we find down the road?  Describing the immediate environment.  Can state which shops they will find down the road.  Children can recognise what you can buy from the local shops.			<ul> <li>Y2 - What is the United Kingdom?</li> <li>Human features are ways in which people have made changes to the land.</li> <li>Physical features describe the natural environment of a place.</li> <li>There are 4 countries within the United Kingdom</li> </ul>