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|  | Year R | Year 1 | Year 2 |
| Expectations | * Know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.
* Talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
* Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

*Key Language: similarities, difference, environment, observations, living/non living, changes, habitats, maps, positions*  | Location Knowledge:

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| * Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
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Place Knowledge: * Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.

Human and Physical Geography: * Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom
* Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, coast, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, vegetation, season and weather.
* Key human features, including: city, town, 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.

*Key language: atlases, seasons, patterns, beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, city, town, farm, harbour, locality, observe*  | Location Knowledge:* 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 in a contrasting non-European country.
* 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

Human and Physical Geography: * Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns and the location of hot 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, coast, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, vegetation, season and weather.
* Key human features, including: city, town, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork:* Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

*Key language: characteristics, oceans, continents, fieldwork, compass*  |
| Locational Knowledge  | * Talk about the area where they live.
* Talk about changes in the environment such as tree.
* Talk about changes of living things such as chicks.
 | * Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
* Locate and name the continents on a World Map.
* Locate and label the five oceans.
 | * Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
* Locate and name the continents on a World Map.
* Locate and label the five oceans.
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| Place Knowledge | * Talk about and find their way around school showing an awareness of where things belong and the people within the school
* Talk about their homes and where they live
* Compare and contrast different homes in simple terms
 | * Talk about where they live and their local area
* Find out about a contrasting locality (Southsea)
* Talk about their homes and families.
 | * Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in a contrasting, non-European country.
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| Human and Physical geography | * Make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes
* Talk about the changes in weather and why they occur.
* Compare different habitats of living things
 | * Express their views on features of the environment of a locality
* Understand geographical similarities and differences of the local area
* Compare and contrast the local area with the seaside.
* Explore the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles.
* Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features.
* Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features.
 | * Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.
* Explore the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles.
* Understand how weather changes in the world, in relation to the equator and the North/South Poles.
* Compare and contrast British and Global localities, comparing the human and physical elements
* Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features.
* Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features.
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| Geographical skills and fieldwork | * Use everyday language to talk about positions and distance to solve problems
* Describe their relative position such as behind or next to
* Create maps based on the school environment and stories.
* Use maps to locate different countries around the word and describe features.
 | * Develop maps of the local environment. Where are the shops located in Bedhampton etc.
* Create maps, plotting journeys they have been on.
* Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries
* Use maps, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans
* Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features.
* Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school; identifying key human and physical features of the surrounding environment.
* Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and features.
* Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
 | * Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies
* Use maps, atlases and globes to identify continents and oceans
* Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features.
* Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and features.
* Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
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