

St Andrew's C of E Infant School

Area of Learning	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
National Curriculum	ELG: People, Culture and Communities	Locational knowledge	Locational knowledge
And ELGs	Children at the expected level of	name, locate and identify characteristics	□ name and locate the world's seven
	development will:	of the four countries and capital cities of the	continents and five oceans
	 Describe their immediate 	United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	
	environment using knowledge		Place knowledge
	from observation, discussion,	Place knowledge	 understand geographical similarities and
	stories, non-fiction texts and	 understand geographical similarities and 	differences through studying the human and
	maps;	differences through studying the human and	physical geography of a small area of the United
	 Know some similarities and 	physical geography of a small area of the	Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting
	differences between different	United Kingdom,.	non-European country
	religious and cultural		
	communities in this country,	Human and physical geography	Human and physical geography
	drawing on their experiences	identify seasonal and daily weather	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
	and what has been read in	patterns in the United Kingdom and the	□ key physical features, including: beach, cliff,
	class.	location of hot and cold areas of the world in	coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil,
	Explain some similarities and	relation to the Equator and the North and	valley, vegetation, season and weather
	differences between life in this	South Poles	□ key human features, including: city, town,
	country and life in other	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:	village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour
	countries, drawing on	key physical features, including, forest, hill,	and shop
	knowledge from stories, non-	mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, season	
	fiction texts and – when	and weather	
	appropriate – maps.	key human features, including: city, town,	
		factory, farm, house, office, and shop	
	ELG: The Natural World		
	Know some similarities and	Geographical skills and fieldwork	Geographical skills and fieldwork
	differences between the	use world maps, atlases and globes to	use world maps, atlases and globes to
	natural world around them	identify the United Kingdom and its countries,	identify the United Kingdom and its countries,



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	and contrasting environments,	as well as the countries, continents and	as well as the countries, continents and oceans
	drawing on their experiences	oceans studied at this key stage	studied at this key stage
	and what has been read in	□ use simple compass directions (North,	use simple compass directions (North, South,
	class.	South, East and West) and locational and	East and West) and locational and directional
	 Understand some important 	directional language [for example, near and	language [for example, near and far; left and
	processes and changes in the	far; left and right], to describe the location of	right], to describe the location of features and
	natural world around them,	features and routes on a map	routes on a map
	including the seasons.	use aerial photographs to recognise	use aerial photographs and plan
	 Explore the natural world 	landmarks and basic human and physical	perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic
	around them, making	features; devise a simple map;	human and physical features; devise a simple
	observations and drawing	use simple fieldwork and observational skills	map; and use and construct basic symbols in a
	pictures of animals and plants.	to study the geography of their school and	key
		its grounds and the key human and physical	use simple fieldwork and observational skills
		features of its surrounding environment.	to study the geography of their school and its
			grounds and the key human and physical
			features of its surrounding environment.
Human and	Describe what they see, hear and feel	Describe some places and features using basic	Describe places and features using simple
physical geography	while outside.	geographical vocabulary to describe the	geographical vocabulary to describe the
		physical and human features.	physical and human features.
		Express their views on some features of their	Make observations about features that give
		environment e.g. what they do or do not like.	places their character.
		understand geographical similarities and	understand geographical similarities and
		differences through studying the human and	differences through studying the human and
		physical geography of a small area of the	physical geography of a small area of the United
		United Kingdom	Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting
			non-European country (Leyland and
			Mugarameno)



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Locational and place knowledge	To identify land and sea	Identify the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.	Name and locate significant places in their locality, the UK and wider world; Name and locate Leyland and Mugarameno.
	To be able to name our town.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.	Locate the seven continents and five oceans of the world.



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Geographical skills; Enquiry and investigation	Enquire about the world around them.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions when investigating different places and environments.	
	Recognise some environments are different to the one in which they live.	Describe some similarities and differences when studying places and features e.g. hot and cold places of the world.	Describe similarities, differences and patterns e.g. comparing their lives with those of children in other places and environments.	
Geographical skills; Field work	Understand the effect of changing seasons on the world around them.	Observe and describe seasonal and daily weather patterns.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in Leyland compared to Mugarameno	
	Explore the natural world around them – home and school grounds	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their school and its grounds and local environment	Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of a small area of the UK – Blackpool (taught within History unit Autumn 1)	



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Geographical skills; Interpret a range of sources and geographical	Show interest in the world and explore using globes and maps. Know the difference between maps	Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images.	Use a range of sources such as maps, globes, atlases and aerial photos to identify features and places as well as to follow routes.
information	and globes. Use photographs as an aid for discussion when comparing features of		
	an area the children know. Use positional language when talking about features on a simple map	Use simple compass directions (NSEW).	Use simple compass directions as well as locational and directional language when describing features and routes.
	Draw information from a simple map.	Know that symbols mean something on maps.	Identify symbols on a map.
Geographical skills; Communicate Geographical information	Compare their home and school environment. Explore maps and begin to draw imaginary ones and ones of the local environment.	Use maps and other images to talk about everyday life e.g. where they live, journeys to school etc. Draw, speak or write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see where. (messy maps and chatterbox maps)	Express views about the environment and can recognise how people sometimes affect the environment. Create their own simple maps and symbols and a key



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Progression in Geography

Use of ICT/ technology	begin to control beebots	Use programmable toys or sprites to move around a course/screen following simple directional instructions.	Describe and label electronic images produced.
	Use iPad to take photos of their environment	Use cameras to record geographical features, changes, differences e.g. weather/seasons. Use simple electronic globes/maps. Add simple labels to a digital map.	Use a postcode to find a place on a digital map. Use the zoom facility of digital maps and understand that zooming in/out means more/less detail can be seen.

Key Vocabulary

EYFS These are examples of incidental language that they may be exposed to in EYFS:		Year 1			Year 2	
Aut 1/Aut 2	Sp 1/ Sp2	Aut 1	Sum 1	Aut 2	Sum 1	
Home School	Beach Town	Leyland town	Equator North Pole	Continents Oceans	Mugurameno Africa	



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House Garden Building road Same Different Seasons/weather Sun Rain Wind Cloud Cold Warm Wet Dry Autumn	Different same Map Globe Leyland England Lyme Regis Seasons/weather Sun Rain Ice Wind Cold Wet Dry Winter	Factory office House Soil Hill Forest shop	South Pole Country Africa Antarctica weather Near far	Asia Africa North America South America Antarctica Europe Australasia Pacific Atlantic Southern Artic Indian	Village farm River Zambezi Valley vegetation Zambia mountain
Sum 1	Sum 2	Summer 2	In science seasons	Summer 2	
Town Flag Country World Globe Map Weather United Kingdom	Map Sea Land Building Under On top Next to In between	United Kingdom England Ireland Scotland Wales Dublin Cardiff Edinburgh	Season weather	Harbour Port beach Sea Coast cliff Left right	



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Africa	world	City	location	
		English Channel		
<u>Seasons/weather</u>	<u>Seasons/weather</u>	Irish sea		
Sun	Sun	North Sea		
Rain	Rain	Atlantic Ocean		
Wind	Wind	North		
Cloud	Cloud	South		
Warm	Warm	East		
Wet	Wet	West		
Dry	Dry			
Spring	Summer			