

Knowledge and Skills Progression Map

Treales CE Primary School

Geography

Oak Class Cycle B Year 1 and 2

	Autumn 1	Spring 1/2	Summer 1/2
Focus	How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live?	Why don't penguins need to fly?	Why do we love being beside the seaside so much?
National Curriculum	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify daily and seasonal 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human geographical 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify daily and seasonal 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human geographical features <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and locational and directional language 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

	<p>features.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. • Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments. • 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>Concepts</p>	<p>Physical feature - natural things that would be present even if there were no people.</p> <p>Human feature - things that have been constructed by people.</p> <p>Environment - the particular physical and human features which make places distinctive.</p> <p>Region - an area of land that has common features such as a particular climate or religion.</p> <p>Land use - how people have decided to use an area for a specific purpose such as farming or building towns and cities.</p> <p>Country - a nation with its own government and territory.</p>	<p>Physical feature - natural things that would be present even if there were no people.</p> <p>Human feature - things that have been constructed by people.</p> <p>Environment - the particular physical and human features which make places distinctive.</p> <p>Continent - one of the seven large masses of land that make up the world.</p> <p>Ocean - one of the five large areas of saltwater that cover the Earth's surface.</p> <p>Weather - what's happening in the atmosphere at a given time e.g., sunshine, wind, rain.</p>	<p>Coast - the boundary between the land and seas and oceans.</p> <p>Urban - a built up area such as a city with a high population density.</p> <p>Rural - areas of countryside outside of towns and cities.</p> <p>Physical feature - natural things that would be present even if there were no people.</p> <p>Human feature - things that have been constructed by people.</p> <p>Environment - the particular physical and human features which make places distinctive.</p> <p>Weather - what's happening in the atmosphere at a given time e.g., sunshine, wind, rain.</p>

	<p>Location - the position of something on Earth.</p> <p>Transport - carry people or goods from one place to another by vehicle, ship or aircraft.</p> <p>Economic activity - making a product or providing something that others pay for.</p> <p>Distribution - the pattern of where physical and human features are located.</p> <p>Climate - the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.</p> <p>Northern Hemisphere - the part of the Earth north of the Equator.</p> <p>Southern Hemisphere - the part of the Earth south of the Equator.</p> <p>Ecosystem - the community of living things to be found in a particular area which depend upon each other.</p> <p>Settlement - any place where people live such as a village or city.</p>	<p>Location - the position of something on Earth.</p> <p>Northern Hemisphere - the part of the Earth north of the Equator.</p> <p>Southern Hemisphere - the part of the Earth south of the Equator.</p>	<p>Climate - the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.</p> <p>Season - one of the four parts of the year when the weather changes significantly.</p> <p>Leisure - any activity someone chooses to do in their own time outside of work.</p> <p>Recreation - activities people choose to do that help them relax or have fun.</p> <p>Tourism - visiting places that involves staying away from home for one or more nights.</p> <p>Sustainability - meeting the needs of people whilst protecting and enhancing the natural world.</p> <p>Region - an area of land that has common features such as a particular climate or religion.</p> <p>Land use - how people have decided to use an area for a specific purpose such as farming or building towns and cities.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Landscape - everything that can be seen when looking at a particular place.</p> <p>Village - a place with a small number of houses for a few hundred people found in the countryside.</p> <p>Rainforest - dense evergreen woodland found in tropical regions around the Equator.</p> <p>Tropical - regions of the Earth surrounding the Equator.</p>	<p>Adaptation - how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live.</p> <p>Expedition - a journey undertaken by a group of people to explore a particular place.</p> <p>Equator - an imaginary line drawn around the centre of the Earth.</p> <p>North Pole - the point farthest north on planet Earth.</p> <p>South Pole - the point farthest south on planet Earth.</p>	<p>Conservation - the careful use of the world's natural resources.</p> <p>Natural resource - anything found in nature that is useful to people.</p> <p>Pollution - introducing harmful things into the environment.</p> <p>Resort - a place which people visit for holidays and days out.</p> <p>Cliff - a vertical or very steep wall of rock</p> <p>Island - an area of land surrounded by water.</p> <p>Cave - a large hollow formed in the side of a hill or cliff.</p>

	<p>Vegetation - the plant life including trees found covering the ground in a particular place.</p> <p>River - a moving stream of water that flows from high ground to the sea.</p> <p>Tide - the rise and fall of the level of the sea along the coast.</p> <p>Habitat - the natural home of a living thing such as a plant or animal.</p> <p>Adaptation - how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live.</p> <p>Deciduous - trees that shed or lose their leaves in autumn.</p> <p>Coniferous - trees that remain evergreen all year.</p> <p>Emergent - those few trees that grow out above the canopy level in tropical rain forests.</p> <p>Island - an area of land surrounded by water.</p> <p>Canopy - the upper layer of a forest where the branches and leaves at the top of the trees overlap.</p>	<p>Polar places - where the weather is almost always very cold and dry.</p> <p>Tropical places - where the weather is almost always hot and wet.</p> <p>Temperate places - where the weather is mostly mild (no extremes) and damp.</p> <p>Habitat - the natural home of a living thing such as a plant or animal.</p> <p>Predator - an animal that hunts and kills other living things for food.</p> <p>River - a moving stream of water that flows from high ground to the sea.</p> <p>Valley - a saucer shaped hollow of land through which a river flows.</p> <p>Coastline - the boundary between the land and seas and oceans.</p> <p>Ice sheet - a thick layer of ice covering a large area of land.</p> <p>Ice berg - a large piece of ice that breaks off from an ice sheet and is carried out to sea.</p> <p>Waterfall - a place where a river flows over a steep drop.</p>	<p>Beach - a strip of land made of sand or pebbles along the edge of the sea.</p> <p>Tide - the rise and fall of the levels of the sea along the coast.</p> <p>Package holiday - a holiday which includes travel, a place to stay and food all together.</p> <p>Adaptation - how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live.</p> <p>Habitat - the natural home of a living thing such as a plant or animal.</p>
<p>Prior Knowledge (indicate year group)</p>	<p>In Nursery and Reception pupils have: Understood the difference between natural and human made features of the school grounds and local area Located key features of the school grounds on an outline plan Observed the school grounds and local area on Google Earth Pro Gathered information from a map and drawn their own simple maps</p>	<p>In Nursery and Reception pupils have: Experienced different weather conditions when outside and the clothes they wear accordingly Observed and discussed how the weather changes during the day and four seasons Observed and discussed seasonal signs in the natural world Located the UK on a globe, world map and in an atlas</p>	<p>In Nursery and Reception pupils have: Experienced different weather conditions when outside and the clothes they wear accordingly Observed and discussed how the weather changes during the day and four seasons Observed and discussed seasonal signs in the natural world Located the UK on a globe, world map and in an atlas Know that continents are land and oceans water and that there are many countries in the world</p>

	<p>Observed the location the United Kingdom is on a world map and globe Learned that they live in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Know that continents are land and oceans water and that there are many countries in the world</p>	<p>Talked about their experiences of being at the seaside Recreated seaside environments in sand play</p>
<p>Key Knowledge (Substantive)</p>	<p>The location of Brunei within the continent of Asia and in relation to the Equator, North Pole and South Pole. The location of the capital city Banda Seri Bagawan and Kampong Ayer within Brunei. Why Brunei and Kampong Ayer have a tropical climate and why tropical rain forest is the dominant vegetation. The distribution of tropical climate in the world. The main features of a tropical climate. How the tropical climate of Brunei compares with the temperate climate of the United Kingdom. The structure of tropical rain forest vegetation. The weather conditions experienced on a typical day in Banda Seri Begawan. The main physical and human features of Kampong Ayer. How the human and physical geographical features of Kampong Ayer compare with those of my locality. Create a scale floor plan for a typical home in Kampong Ayer and compare it with one of my home.</p>	<p>The geographical features of Antarctica including its polar climate. How living things are adapted to survive in such an extreme environment. How the geographical features of the Sahara Desert compare with those of Antarctica. The location of Zambia in Africa. Why Antarctica is a desert even though it is the coldest place on earth. The geographical features of the Arctic Ocean and the North Pole environment. How the Arctic and the North Pole is geographically different from Antarctica and the South Pole. What a food chain is and identify and describe the main elements in the food chain of a polar bear. Why polar bears are not found in Antarctica. How to use atlas maps and GIS to plan an expedition from Canada to Antarctica. Why penguins would not survive in tropical areas of the world.</p>	<p>The difference between the physical and human geographical features of the seaside, countryside and towns and cities. The distinction between the concepts of 'coast', 'rural' and 'urban'. A range of different physical features of coastlines. What is meant by the terms 'high tide' and 'low tide'. Why the seaside is such an attractive place for people to visit. Why it is important that seaside environments are conserved. That there are many different habitats at the seaside. How creatures at the seaside are adapted to their environment. Different ways in which people can impact negatively on or pollute seaside environments. The location of the seven continents and five oceans of the world together with the North Pole, South Pole and Equator. That continents are divided up into countries and that the United Kingdom and Spain are located in Europe. The four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. How traditional seaside holidays in the United Kingdom have changed within living memory.</p>

	<p>How the most common forms of transport in the United Kingdom compare with those at Kampong Ayer and why boats and boat building are so important.</p>		
<p>Key Skills (Disciplinary)</p>	<p>Recognise - Name and point out who or what something is. Identify - Distinguish something or someone from others that may be similar. Describe - 'Say what you see'. Give an account in words of something or someone. Observe - Identify and distinguish with a degree of analysis some things that may potentially be more noteworthy or important than Others. Select - Decide upon and choose that information considered most suitable or relevant. Categorise/Classify - Arrange information into particular groups according to shared qualities or Characteristics. Sequence - Place a set of related events or things that follow each other into an order. Compare and contrast - Find similarities and differences. Recall - Remember and recount something learned. Reason/ speculate - Thinking and forming ideas about something without necessarily firm evidence yet to back it up – conjecture, Supposition.</p>	<p>Recognise - Name and point out who or what something is. Identify - Distinguish something or someone from others that may be similar. Describe - 'Say what you see'. Give an account in words of something or someone . Observe - Identify and distinguish with a degree of analysis some things that may potentially be more noteworthy or important than others. Select - Decide upon and choose that information considered most suitable or relevant. Categorise/Classify - Arrange information into particular groups according to shared qualities or characteristics. Sequence - Place a set of related events or things that follow each other into an order. Compare and contrast - Find similarities and differences. Recall - Remember and recount something learned. Reason/speculate - Thinking and forming ideas about something without necessarily firm evidence yet to back it up – conjecture, supposition. Summarise - Outline or sum up briefly the main points about something.</p>	<p>Recognise - Name and point out who or what something is. Identify - Distinguish something or someone from others that may be similar. Describe - 'Say what you see'. Give an account in words of something or someone. Observe - Identify and distinguish with a degree of analysis some things that may potentially be more noteworthy or important than others. Select - Decide upon and choose that information considered most suitable or relevant. Categorise/Classify - Arrange information into particular groups according to shared qualities or characteristics. Sequence - Place a set of related events or things that follow each other into an order. Compare and contrast - Find similarities and differences. Recall - Remember and recount something learned. Reason/speculate - Thinking and forming ideas about something without necessarily firm evidence yet to back it up – conjecture, supposition. Summarise - Outline or sum up briefly the main points about something.</p>

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Geographical techniques	<p>Data representation - Bar Graph, Line Graph, Pictogram, Tally Chart.</p> <p>Mapwork - World maps; Atlases; Globe; Terrestrial, Aerial and Satellite photographs.</p> <p>GIS - Google Earth Pro and Google Street View, Street Plans</p>	<p>Mapwork - World maps; Atlases; Globe; Terrestrial photographs. Aerial and satellite photographs.</p> <p>GIS - Google Earth Pro</p>	<p>Fieldwork data collection - Eight points of compass.</p> <p>Data representation - Bar Graph, pictogram.</p> <p>Mapwork World - maps, atlases and globes. Aerial and satellite photographs.</p> <p>GIS - Google Earth Pro.</p>
Possible-sequence of lessons – enquiry questions?	<p>How does the location of Kampong Ayer compare with where I live?</p> <p>How do people's homes at Kampong Ayer compare with mine?</p> <p>How does the weather at Kampong Ayer compare with the weather where I live?</p> <p>How do people in Kampong Ayer travel around compared with how people travel around where I live?</p> <p>How does going to school in Kampong Ayer compare with my school?</p> <p>How does the natural environment around Kampong Ayer compare with the natural environment around where I live?</p> <p>How does Geographic Information System (GIS) imagery of Kampong Ayer compare with GIS imagery of where I live?</p>	<p>Where is Pip's home and what do we find there?</p> <p>How are penguins able to survive in Antarctica?</p> <p>How does Antarctica compare with the Sahara Desert?</p> <p>How is the Arctic different from the Antarctic?</p> <p>Why are there no Polar Bears in Antarctica?</p> <p>Why do Marco and Polo find visiting each other so difficult?</p> <p>So why don't penguins need to fly?</p>	<p>How is the seaside different from other places?</p> <p>How do people enjoy themselves at the seaside?</p> <p>What else did Sally find living in the rock pools at St Annes? (based on original story about Wembury)</p> <p>How do people affect the beach at St Annes?</p> <p>Whereabouts in the world is St Annes</p> <p>How have our seaside holidays changed since the 1970s?</p> <p>How have great artists and composers represented the seaside?</p>

End of unit goals
Suggested assessment task?

Identify and describe the location of Brunei within the continent of Asia and in relation to the Equator, North Pole and South Pole.

Identify and describe the location of the capital city Banda Seri Bagawan and Kampong Ayer within Brunei.

Explain why Brunei has a tropical climate and why tropical rain forest is the dominant vegetation.

Describe and explain the distribution of tropical climate in the world.

Describe and explain the main features of a tropical climate.

Compare and contrast the climate of Brunei with the temperate climate of the United Kingdom.

Describe and explain the structure of tropical rain forest vegetation.

Identify and describe the weather conditions experienced on a typical day in Banda Seri Begawan.

Identify and describe the main physical and human features of Kampong Ayer.

Compare and contrast these features with those of their locality.

Draw a scale floor plan for a typical home in Kampong Ayer and

compare it with one drawn of their own home.

Describe the most common forms of transport in the United Kingdom.

Explain why boats and boat building are so important in Kampong Ayer.

Identify and describe how school life in Kampong Ayer compares with their own.

Observe, name and describe a range of physical features of Antarctica.

Describe what a polar climate is like.

Identify and locate the seven continents and five oceans of the world together with the Equator, North Pole and South Pole.

Identify and describe some of the ways that living things are adapted to survive in Antarctica.

Identify, describe and compare the main physical features of the Sahara Desert with Antarctica.

Observe and describe how ice at the Arctic is different from the ice covering Antarctica.

Describe what a food chain is and **identify** the main parts of the food chain of a polar bear.

Plan and **describe** an expedition from Canada to Antarctica **identifying** the countries, seas and oceans that a traveller would pass through.

Describe what it means for some countries such as Zambia to have a tropical climate and compare its features with a polar climate.

Identify, describe and compare physical and human features of the seaside, countryside and cities.

Describe what the terms 'coast', 'rural' and 'urban' mean.

Identify and describe some physical features of the coastline.

Describe what a tide is and how coastlines have a 'high' and 'low' tide each day.

Suggest reasons why the seaside is such a popular place to visit.

Describe what a *habitat* is and some of the different habitats found along the coast.

Describe how some living things are adapted to living along the coastline.

Identify and give examples of some ways people can impact negatively and pollute coastal environments.

Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans of the world together with the North Pole, South Pole and Equator on an outline map.

Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

Describe how continents are divided into countries and that the United Kingdom and Spain are located in Europe.

Describe and suggest reasons for how traditional seaside holidays have changed in the United Kingdom in recent years.

<p>Suggestions for the development of greater depth</p>	<p>Explain what an ecosystem is and identify and describe the main elements of the rain forest ecosystem in Brunei. Describe the main features of deciduous woods and forests in the United Kingdom and compare them with tropical rain forests.</p>	<p>Explain why both Antarctica and the Sahara Desert are deserts despite one being tropical and the other polar. Explain why the location of the North Pole is constantly moving whilst the position of the South Pole is fixed. Explain how the temperate climate of the United Kingdom compares with both tropical and polar places.</p>	<p>Understand that most environments are a mixture of different kinds of rural and urban land uses. Explain why seaside holidays abroad are now much more popular than in the 1960s. Understand the difference between the concepts of recreation, leisure and tourism.</p>
<p>Enrichment opportunities</p>			