

St. Benedict's Primary School
GEOGRAPHY
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS BUILDER

Geography element from the National Curriculum –
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Phase	Context for learning	Knowledge and Skills
EYFS	<p>Reception Topic Ourselves Spring 1 Big Question What can you tell me about yourself? Context – Where do you live? Understanding the World</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. • To use resources that are given to them, and their own observations, to ask and respond to questions about themselves, family and the local environment. • Use basic geographical vocabulary. • Draw simple map. <p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children will begin to make sense of their physical world and their community by exploring, observing, and finding out about people, places, technology and the environment. • Children will learn how to explore, observe, problem solve, predict, think critically, make decisions and talk about the creatures, people, plants and objects in their natural environment.
KEY STAGE 1	<p>Year 1 Autumn 1 ILP Enchanted Woodlands Big Question – Who lives in a woodland? Context – Travelling through the woodland Programmes of Study 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>Skills Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. Knowledge An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p>
	<p>Year 1 Spring 2 ILP Beachcombers Big Question – What are the features of a coastline Context – Identifying physical features Programme of Study 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>Skills Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. Knowledge An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p>

	<p>Year 2 Autumn 1 ILP Street Detectives Autumn 1 Big Question– What do you find on a street? Context – Fieldwork of the school and local area Programmes of Study Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.</p>	<p>Skills Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.</p> <p>Knowledge An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).</p>
LOWER KEY STAGE 2	<p>Year 3 Spring 1 ILP Tremors Big Question – What causes tremors on earth? Context – Survey the local area to assess different types of rock Programmes of Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. <p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.
	<p>Year 3 Summer 2 ILP Tribal Tales Big Question What is a tribe? Context – We are archaeologists Identify how people both damage and improve the environment. Programmes of Study Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Skills Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p> <p>Knowledge The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.</p>
	<p>Year 4 Summer 1 ILP Misty Mountain Sierra Big Question What are the features of a mountain? Context – Mountains Programmes of Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 	<p>Skills Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p> <p>Knowledge An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, and climactic, social and economic statistics of an area.</p>
UPPER KEY STAGE 2	<p>Year 5 Autumn 1 ILP Stargazers Big Question: What happens when there is no gravity? Context – The International Space Station</p>	<p>Skills Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps.</p> <p>Knowledge</p>

	<p>Programmes of Study Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p>
	<p>Year 5 Spring 2 ILP Beast Creator Big Question: Context – We are entomologists – a minibeast hunt Programmes of Study Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Skills Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlas and maps. Knowledge Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p>
Year 6	<p>Year 6 Spring 1 ILP Frozen Kingdoms Big Question: Context: Explore the planet’s coldest lands. Programmes of Study Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>	<p>Skills Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Knowledge Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p>
	<p>Year 6 Spring 2 ILP Darwin’s Delights Big Question: Context: Explore and analyse the route that Darwin took on HMS <i>Beagle</i>. Explore Darwin’s travels in the name of science and discovery. Programmes of Study Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>	<p>Skills Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Knowledge Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p>
	<p>Year 6 Summer 2 ILP Gallery Rebels Big Question: Context: Explore the bustling modern city of Paris and use maps and street plans to explore significant landmarks. Programmes of Study: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Skills: Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. Knowledge: Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.</p>

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