

GEOGRAPHY Programme of Study at Merebrook Infant School

Essential Learning Objective	EYFS			Year 1			Year 2		
	Knowledge	Skills	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge	Skills	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge	Skills	Key Vocabulary
To investigate places	Children talk about features in the places they have lived and in the natural world.	To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.	City Milton Keynes House Flat Road Village	Know the meaning of question words who, what, why, where, when and how.	Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?).	Who What Why Where When How	Know the meaning of question words who, what, why, where, when and how and use them when talking about places.	Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?).	Places People
	Children express their opinions on natural and built environments and understand that someone else may have a different opinion.	They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another	Busy Quiet population	Know the difference between a city, town, village, costal and rural area.	Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.	City Town Village Area Coastal Rural Population	Children look at a place and identify it is key features to know of it is a city, town, village, costal and rural area.	Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area	Location Features
				Physical features are bodies of water and landforms.	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment	human features physical features landmarks	Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, North America, South America, and Antarctica are the seven continents of the world.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied	Asia Africa Europe Australia North America South America Antarctica
				A landmark is an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance	Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features	Aerial Images	Children look at pictures and talk about landmarks and physical features that they recognise.	Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features	Aerial Physical features Landmarks
							The capital cities are: London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	London Belfast Edinburgh Cardiff cities
							Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and the Southern Ocean are the five oceans.	Name and locate the world's continents and oceans	Pacific Atlantic Indian Arctic Southern Ocean
To investigate patterns	Find out about the environment by talking to people, examining photographs and simple maps and visiting local places	To know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.	Maps Local environment	Children talk about different uses of land around Merebrook	Identify land use around the school.	Transport Residential Commercial Agricultural Recreation	Human features/geography is how an environment has been altered or created by humans. Physical geography/features is an environment that	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country.	Human and physical geography North and South Pole

							has not been altered or changed by humans.		
							Equator means a line that is not real drawn around our planet to show the centre of the earth.	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	Weather patterns Seasonal weather Non-European country
To communicate geographically	Find out about their environment and talk about features they like and dislike. Examine change over time. Pose carefully framed open-ended questions, such as "How can we...?" or "What would happen if...?"	Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes	Changes Weather Seasons	A compass is a tool for finding direction. To use a compass , a person lines up the needle with the marking for north. A map is a drawing of a place to show where things are.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features , including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. key human features , including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.	Direction Compass North East South West Beach Coast Ocean River Soil Valley	The four main compass points which help people navigate are North, South, East and West.	Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	Compass Map Navigate
							Map symbols are used to show important features in a certain location. Map symbols are used to represent real objects.	Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).	Key Symbols Grid references