

KS1 Geography Autumn Term 2 - Our Local Area

Key Question: How is our community seen by the people who live here?

Session 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">We live in Athersley NorthAthersley North is in BarnsleyBarnsley is in England.	Session 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">A route is a way to get to a certain place.	Session 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none">An aerial view is a view from above.North, East, South and West are compass directions.A compass helps us move in the correct direction.
Session 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical geography is natural.Human geography is man made.There are lots of different places in Athersley North.The Community Shop supports families in need.Lindhurst Lodge is a care home that cares for the elderly.The Roundhouse Library has a range of books for different age groups and computers.	Session 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none">We can explain how we get to a place by using directions.We can describe the route we take and use compass directions when giving directions.	Session 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical geography is natural.Human geography is man made.

Important Vocabulary

Local	Close to home.	Country	A nation with its own government.
Map	A diagram that shows an area.	Village	A place with houses and buildings. Smaller than a town. In rural areas.
Direction	The way to go to get to somewhere.	Town	A built-up area with a name. It is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city
Compass	An object that shows the direction of something. North, East, South and West.	City	A large town

Route	The direction you take to get somewhere.
-------	--

KS1: Place knowledge: Year 1:

Children can identify and describe similarities and differences of their local physical and human environment using simple geographical language.

Geographical enquiry: Year 1

b) Follow instructions responding to directional language (left, right, up, down, forwards, backwards, near, far).

Introduce simple compass directions (N, E, S, W) once children are confident with basic directional language.

c) Identify images which have been taken from above (aerial photo). Recognise simple physical and human features using aerial photographs. Draw around simple objects to make a plan. Use simple picture maps to follow a route around the school environment.

d) Children respond to simple questions to investigate their surroundings. Make simple observations about where features and landmarks are within their immediate environment. E.g. Children can keep a weekly weather chart based on first hand observations using picture symbols.

Geographical enquiry

Year 2

b) Use simple compass directions (N, E, S, W) to provide locational and direction information for children to respond to and follow. With support, children

begin to describe the location(s) of simple features within their immediate environment using directional language. Some children may be able to follow

simple maps to identify and locate features using simple directional language to talk about everyday life.

c) Recognise simple physical and human features using aerial photographs beyond the immediate locality. Draw a simple plan using aerial photographs. Look down on simple objects to make a plan. Follow a simple map around school to identify features of the built environment. Create a simple key which could be added to the map for other children to follow.

d) Children ask and respond to simple questions to investigate their local surroundings, using simple geographical