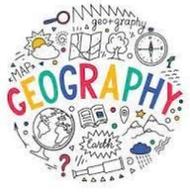
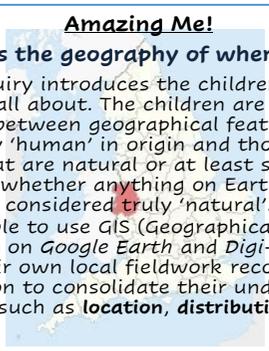
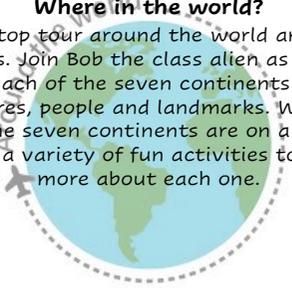




# Brockton C.E. Primary School

## 2 Year Rolling Program - Geography



	KS1	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Knowledge Progression	Continents and Oceans Lines of latitude and longitude Equator North and South Poles United Kingdom Weather - Seasons Hot and cold areas Physical and human features Basic subject vocabulary World maps Atlases and globes Compass directions Aerial photographs and plans Fieldwork	Continents and Oceans Lines of latitude and longitude Equator North and South Poles United Kingdom Weather - Seasons Hot and cold areas Physical and human features Basic subject vocabulary World maps, Atlases and globes Compass directions Aerial photographs Plans Fieldwork	Continents and Oceans Lines of latitude and longitude Equator North and South Poles United Kingdom Weather - Seasons Hot and cold areas Physical and human features Basic subject vocabulary World maps Atlases and globes Compass directions Aerial photographs and plans Fieldwork
Year A	Topic	<p><b>Light and Dark</b> <b>How does the weather affect our lives?</b></p> <p>This enquiry provides an opportunity for pupils to understand the concept of <b>weather</b> and to form a solid foundation for studying <b>climate</b> in different contexts. From local weather recordings, presentation and interpretation the pupils can expand their investigations of weather to identify and explain the distribution of hot and cold places in the world. In addition they are able to consider the concept of <b>seasonality</b> in weather. This investigation also provides an opportunity to study in detail the weather conditions in two specific places (Sahara Desert and Antarctica). Consequently, this enables the pupils to understand the concept of <b>desert</b> and the nature of extreme environments and what might drive humans, such as Captain Scott to conquer them.</p> 	<p><b>Hot and Cold</b> <b>Why don't penguins need to fly?</b></p> <p>This enquiry introduces young geographers to the concept of biomes and natural regions which they will study in greater depth at a later stage. It enables them to understand the importance of location in relation to the Equator and poles in determining weather and climate, which in turn have such an influence on shaping the natural geographical features of environments. Pupils will come to understand the distribution of hot and cold places in the world and how living things have to adapt to survive in such places – the more extreme the environment, the more specialised the adaptation. By comparing a number of environments, pupils are able to identify and describe similarities and differences between places in the world and offer reasons for why such differences exist. The fundamental geographical concepts of place, space, location, distribution, scale and environmental interaction underpin the enquiry.</p>	<p><b>Going Green</b> <b>Why does it matter where our food comes from?</b></p> <p>Nearly three-quarters of the land area of the United Kingdom is classified as farmland and this enquiry aims to provide an introduction to farming and farms for younger geographers. The enquiry therefore is not just about pupils knowing 'where' their food comes from but also – and equally importantly – it's about enabling pupils to understand 'why' it's important to know. To this end pupils have opportunities to begin to understand and reflect upon, in basic terms, why locally sourced food and free-range production regimes are considered environmentally friendly and sustainable.</p> 
	KS1	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Knowledge Progression	Continents and Oceans. Lines of latitude and longitude. Equator. North and South Poles. United Kingdom.  Small area of the United Kingdom. Physical and human features. Basic subject vocabulary. World maps, Atlases and globes, Compass directions, Aerial photographs and plans, Fieldwork	Locational knowledge Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans. Geographical skills and fieldwork Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries around the world.  Use simple compass directions. Describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and physical features.  Use simple fieldwork and observational skills.	Continents and Oceans Lines of latitude and longitude Equator North and South Poles United Kingdom Weather - Seasons Hot and cold areas Physical and human features Basic subject vocabulary World maps Atlases and globes Compass directions Aerial photographs and plans Fieldwork
Year B	Topic	<p><b>Amazing Me!</b> <b>What is the geography of where I live?</b></p> <p>This enquiry introduces the children to what geography is all about. The children are encouraged to distinguish between geographical features that are essentially 'human' in origin and those physical features that are natural or at least semi-natural. Reflecting on whether anything on Earth today can be considered truly 'natural'.  Pupils are able to use GIS (Geographical Information System) data on <i>Google Earth</i> and <i>Digi-Map</i> together with their own local fieldwork recording and interpretation to consolidate their understanding of key concepts such as <b>location</b>, <b>distribution</b> and <b>change</b>.</p> 	<p><b>Transport and Toys</b> <b>Where in the world?</b></p> <p>A whistle-stop tour around the world and it's seven continents. Join Bob the class alien as he visits a country on each of the seven continents and explores their features, people and landmarks. We will learn where the seven continents are on a map and undertake a variety of fun activities to help learn more about each one.</p> 	<p><b>Splash!</b> <b>What is the Why do we love being beside the seaside so much?</b></p> <p>This enquiry is to enable children, as young geographers, to identify and begin to understand the key physical and human geographical features of the seaside as one example of the broader concept of 'coasts'. Through the investigation they become able to distinguish between common coastal land uses and those that frequently occur in rural or urban environments. The children can come to understand that the seaside is only one example of the many different places around the world, where the land meets the sea.</p> 