Nursery End of Year Expe	ctations			
Investigate places Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced in photos. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on their trips.		Geographical skills & fieldwork Begin to understand the effect their behaviour can have on Comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar they live or the natural world. Talk about what they see using a wide vocabulary.		lace where
Topic Key Concepts Knowledge categories Investigate places location, physical features, human features, diversity, physical processes, human processes		Geographical skills & fieldwork maps, aerial photos, observational skills, techniques, vocabulary, compass directions, devising simple map, locational language	Vocab	Drivers
Term 1 Human and physical features	Explore, name and describe objects and resources	Begin to develop observational skills, locational language. Explore maps, globes.	Names of things in the home and classroom	
My Environment	Explore, name and describe features in their familiar environments e.g home, classroom and school	Name features/ areas of their classroom and school Will be able to identify their classroom through photos of other classrooms and playgrounds. Will explore the aerial map to identify the school. Engage in small world play, begin to develop familiar environments in their play	Name of areas in their classroom and school, Highfields Class names Classroom Playground	
My local area	Explore, name and describe features in their	Children know the key areas of their local environment and have some awareness of directional language.	Uplands Infant School Building	Environment

	locality including the local shops, library and local park.(Highfields) Eco Schools project- Sir David Attenborough	Park visit Community walk Engage in small world play- recreate familiar and imaginary environments e.g home, park, city, train tracks, block play	Street name Local shop names Library, church, terrace, flats, road Local wild life- birds	
Seasonal changes weather patterns	Know about the weather Daily weather patterns. Awareness of some of the features of Autumnal and Winter weather.	Record the weather as a class using symbols through a daily routine.	Weather Language Today Yesterday Autumn, conkers, leaves Winter, snow, ice	Environment Possibilities
London	To look at some of key landmarks in London	To begin to understand that London is an important city.	London City Buckingham Palace, London Bridge, late Queen, King	Environment
Term 2				
Comparing and contrasting from different environments.	Comparing the physical features from Handa's Surprise, Owl babies to their own locality. Compare environments from We're Going on a Bear Hunt.	Discuss what they see.	Africa, village Leicester, City weather Language Forest River Cave	Environment Diversity Possibilities
Re-visit seasonal changes	Explore the physical processes of the seasons	Record the weather as a class using symbols through a daily routine.	Weather Language	Environment

	and daily weather patterns. Spring Compare physical processes from We're Going on a Bear Hunt.	Compare features of Spring to Winter and Autumn	Today Yesterday Seasons Snowstorm Spring Blossom Daffodils, tulips	
Taking care of our own environment	Explore the consequences of leaving litter/not tidying in their local environment through the Golden rules and daily routine Looking after birds in w Eco Schools project- Sir David Attenborough inter	Observe classrooms and identify things that need that need to be put into their correct places. Use positional language to explain where things go.	Rubbish Litter Naming objects and their places. Prepositions Naming local birds	environment
Term 3				
The farm	Explore the features of a farm	Visit to the farm and take photos of key features Compare features of a farm to those of Highfields	field hill barn pond grass soil farm city Names of animals weather language	environment diversity
Re-visit seasonal changes	Explore the physical processes of the seasons and daily weather patterns.	Record the weather as a class using symbols through a daily routine. Compare Summer weather to Spring, Autumnal and Winter weather	today yesterday seasons	environment

Re-visit Taking care of our	Explore the	Observe classrooms and identify things that need that	rubbish	environment
own environment	consequences of leaving	need to be put into their correct places.	litter	
	litter/not tidying in their	Use positional language to explain where things go.	Naming objects	
	local environment		and their places.	
	through the Golden rules		Prepositions	
	and daily routine.			
	Eco Schools project- Sir			
	David Attenborough			

Reception End of Yea	ar Expectations		
Investigate places	·	Geographical skills & fieldwork Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories,	
Explain some similarities & differences between life in this country and life in other countries drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and when appropriate maps.		non-fiction texts and maps.	reage from observation, alsoassion, stories,
Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.			
natural world around	ies and differences between the d them and contrasting ing on their experiences and what		
has been read in clas			
Topic	Key Concepts Knowledge categories		Vocab
	Investigate places	Geographical skills & fieldwork	
	location, physical	maps, aerial photos, observational skills,	
	features, human	Communicate geographically	
	features, diversity,		

	physical processes, human processes	techniques, vocabulary, compass directions, devising simple map, locational language		
Term 1				
Human and physical features	To have an awareness of some human and physical features in their own environment	Build on observational skills through real life contexts. Introduce different maps through stories and real life contexts. Strengthen locational language.	Near, far, left, right, names of features in the environment	
My Environment	To have an awareness of some human and physical features in their own immediate environment	Children to show they understand directional language by following instructions within their immediate environment e.g when moving around school, PE lessons	Near, far, left, right, names of features in the environment, forwards, backwards, behind, in front	
My local area	Describe their immediate environment (school and Melbourne road) through the human and physical features. Eco Schools project- Sir David Attenborough- our planet	Identify their local areas on maps globes and atlases. Take part in their observational field work trips. Take photos to create simple maps of their local areas through construction, small world and junk and drawings-include key features	England Leicester Highfield Uplands Infant School. Name Buildings within the school and human and physical features. Local wildlife	Environment Diversity
Seasonal changes	Explore the physical processes of the seasons	Record the weather as a class using symbols through a daily routine.	Weather Language Today	Environment Possibilities

Taking care of our environment	and daily weather patterns. Describe that seasons are marked by weather patterns and daylight hours. Recall features of change in seasons. Explain the consequences of leaving litter/not tidying in their local environment through the Golden rules and daily routine. Explore the process that litter goes through when it is recycled Eco schools – David Attenborough Project	Observe classrooms and identify things that need that need to be put into their correct place with focus on recycling. Identify local recycling points on a map. Use positional language to explain where things go. Observe changes to the planet and animals and consequences of human behaviours on a global platform	Yesterday Seasons Daylight Morning Evening Conkers, fir cones, acorns Rubbish Litter Naming objects and their places. Prepositions Reuse Environment	Environment Possibilities
Term 2				
London	Explore the human and physical features of London. Compare the features of London with Leicester	Explore the human and physical features of London through aerial maps	London, Leicester, Highfields, City, Capital City, England, names of human and features	environment diversity possibilities
India and Leicester Homes Environments	Describe their immediate environment (school and Melbourne road)	Identify their local areas with maps globes and atlases. Take part in their observational field work trip.	India, Leicester,	Environment Diversity Possibilities

Wildlife	through the human and physical features.	Locate India on globes & maps.	rural, city, village	
	priysical reacures.	Observe differences through comparing photos of India &	village	
	Compare the above with	Leicester.	Wildlife	
	the same in India.			
Seasonal changes	Explore the physical	Record the weather as a class using symbols through a	Weather	Environment
	processes of the seasons	daily routine.	Language	
	and daily weather		Today	
	patterns.	Compare changes in weather across the seasons	Yesterday	
	Describe that seasons		Seasons	
	are marked by weather		Daylight	
	patterns and daylight hours.		Morning	
	Recall features of change		Evening	
	in seasons.		Spring,	
	Spring and Summer		summer,	
	Spring and Summer		autumn,	
			winter	
Term 3				1
Seasonal changes	Explore the physical	As above	As above	Environment
	processes of the seasons			
	and daily weather			
	patterns.			
	Describe that seasons			
	are marked by weather			
	patterns and daylight			
	hours.			
	Recall features of change			
	in seasons.			
	Eco Schools project- Sir			
	David Attenborough- our			
	planet			

The farm	Identify the human and	Visit to the farm and take photos.	field hill barn	environment
	physical features	Create maps from photos to show human and physical	pond grass soil	diversity
		features of the farm.	farm, city,	
			county,	
		Create different environments including, naming and	Names of	
		describing key features	animals	
			weather	
			language	

year 1 End of Year Expectations

Investigate places

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 UK and its surrounding seas.

Understand geographically similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-EU country.

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the north and south poles.

Geographical skills & fieldwork

Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

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 (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], 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; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key

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.

Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

		use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical feat forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, season. Key huma village, farm, house, office and shop		
Topic	Key Concepts		Vocab	
	Knowledge categories			
	Investigate places	Geographical skills		
	Location, physical	Maps, aerial photos, observational skills,		
	features, human			
	features, diversity,	Communicate geographically & fieldwork		
	physical processes,	Techniques, vocabulary, compass directions, devising simple		
	human processes	map, locational language		
Term 1				
Human and Physical	To have an	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:	Hill, river, soil,	
features	understanding of what	key physical features, including: hill, river, soil.	city, factory,	Environment
	human and physical	key human features, including: city, factory, house, shop	house, shop	
	features are and begin to			
	identify them			
Leicester	Identify the human and	Locate Leicester on a map of the UK.	City, local,	
	physical features of	Create simple maps of their local environment (school) with	diverse,	Environment
	Leicester	keys e.g. classroom, hall, provision.	population	Diversity
			name human	
	Explain why Leicester is a		and physical	
	diverse city.		features	
	Name their local area.			
London	Identify the human and	Locate London on a map of the UK.	City, local,	
	physical features of	Explain how far London is from Leicester by car.	diverse,	Environment
	London		population,	Diversity
			capital city,	Possibilities
	Explain why London is a		tourism	
	diverse city.			

			name human and physical features	
United Kingdom & surrounding seas retrieval quiz	List and show on a map the countries & capital cities that make up Great Britain, United Kingdom List the seas that surround the UK Explain what an archipelago is.	Explore the archipelago of the UK through aerial maps. Identify the four countries & capital cities on aerial maps, atlases & globes. Identify the seas that surround the UK Create a simple map of the UK containing all the surrounding seas, countries and capital cities.	Sea, archipelago, United Kingdom, names of the seas, names of the countries and capital cities.	Environment, Diversity
Term 2				l
Continents and Oceans	Name the seven continents Name the five oceans.	Locate and mark on a map the seven continents. Locate and mark on a map the five oceans.	Continent, ocean, enclosed, seas	Environment
Mapping the world		children will be able to use simple compass directions (north, south, east, west) to create a map of their local environment	North, south, east, west	Environment
Climate	Describe the physical features of polar climates. Describe the physical features of equatorial climates.	Locate and label where polar climates are found. Locate and label where equatorial climates are found	Temperatures, climate, weather, polar, equatorial,	Environment, Diversity

Term 3				
weather	Discuss the weather in the different seasons	Use bbc weather to identify daily weather patterns	Seasonal language weather	Environment, Opportunities
	Discuss daily weather and record for one week		language	
	CP – DAILY WEATHER			
	CHART from the			
	beginning of the year			
India	Location: What Continent is India located in? Describe the location of India. What is the Commonwealth?	Use photos and aerial maps to identify the location, human features and physical features of India. Locate India on a map, atlas & globe.	Peninsular, surrounded, urban, rural	Environment
	What is India's capital city? Which Ocean is on India's peninsular?			

Year 2 End of Year Expectations			
Investigate places	Geographical skills & fieldwork		
	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories,		
name and locate the world's seven continents and five	non-fiction texts and maps.		
oceans			
Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four	U se world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as		
countries and capital cities of the UK and its	the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage		
surrounding seas.			

Understand geographically similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-EU country.

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the north and south poles.

Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], 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; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key

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.

Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key Human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

In year 2 the first week of a topic will be retrieval practice based on the knowledge taught in Year 1. This will give teachers an opportunity to address any misconceptions and ensure they have a secure understanding before moving on to comparing and contrasting.

Topic	Key Concepts		Vocab	
	Knowledge categories			
	Investigate places	Geographical skills & fieldwork		
	Location, physical			
	features, human	Maps, aerial photos, observational skills, vocabulary,		
	features, diversity,	compass directions, devising simple map, locational		
	physical geography,	language		
Term 1				
Human and Physical		Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:	Hill, river, soil,	Environment
features		key physical features, including: hill, river, soil,	city, factory,	
		key human features, including: city, factory, house, shop	house, shop	
1 week				

Leicester	Use the human and	Explain the locations of London and Leicester through the	City, local,	Environment
London	physical features of	use of directional language such as north, south, east &	diverse,	Diversity
	Leicester and London to	west.	population	Possibilities
Potential 4 week block	compare the two cities.		name human	
			and physical	
	Describe the similarities		features	
	and differences between		city, local,	
	Leicester and London's		diverse,	
	populations.		population,	
			capital city,	
			tourism	
			name human	
			and physical	
			features	
United Kingdom &	Use the human and	Explain the locations of London and Belfast through the use	Sea,	Environment,
surrounding seas retrieval	physical features of	of directional language such as north, south, east & west.	archipelago,	Diversity
quiz	Belfast and London to	or directional language sach as north, south, cast & west.	United	Diversity
4412	compare the two cities.		Kingdom,	
	compare the two cities.		names of the	
	List the identifying		seas, names of	
	characteristics of the 4		the countries	
	capital cities of the UK		and capital	
			cities.	
Tawa 2				
Term 2	Overnies the soutive suct	He could prove to combine why Automatics is got into this of	Continont	Figuring in the control
Continents and Oceans	Organise the continents in order of size.	Use aerial maps to explain why Antarctica is not inhabited.	Continent,	Environment,
	ill order of size.		ocean,	diversity
	Organica the assans in		enclosed, seas,	
	Organise the oceans in order of size		crust, submerged	
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Mapping the world		techniques – children will be able to use simple compass directions (north, south, east, west) to create a map of their local environment	North, south, east, west	
Climate	Compare and contrast the locations of polar and equatorial climates What are the similarities and differences in the physical features of polar and equatorial climates?		Temperatures, climate, weather, polar, equatorial,	Environment
Term 3				1
weather	Discuss the weather in the different seasons in India Discuss daily weather and record for one week in Daman CP - DAILY WEATHER CHART from the beginning of the year	use BBC weather to identify daily weather patterns	Seasonal language weather language	Environment
India	Non EU comparison: Daman Identify the human and physical features of Daman and compare with Leicester	Use photos to compare the two locations. Describe the locations using compass directions.	Peninsular, surrounded, urban, rural, commonwealth, democratic	Environment Diversity

Compare and contrast		
the climates, weather		