



St. Francis Xavier's RC Primary School

Geography Unit Guidance and Formative Assessment

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| Year Group: | Year 1 Autumn 1 | Subject: | Geography |
| Unit: | Map Work | Prerequisite Learning and Curriculum Links | <p>EYFS ELG People, Culture and Communities Describe the immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country; explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction text and when appropriate – maps.</p> <p>Curriculum Links:</p> <p>Reading: What the Ladybird Heard. Joining in with predictable rhyming phrases and understanding the text.</p> <p>Writing: Directional language to be used in Write Stuff unit following this unit- Grandpa's Island.</p> <p>Maths: Reading numbers to 20 during treasure hunt and ordering numbers to reveal the final answer. Positional language: under, behind, up, down, left, right, beside.</p> |
| ROCKS (Remembering Our Curriculum Knowledge and Skills) | | | |
| Maps give us information about places. They tell us where places are and help us to identify where things are located. | | | |
| Maps use a birds-eye-view, observing places from above. | | | |
| A city is a large and permanent human settlement. A town is a human settlement larger than a village but smaller than a city . A village is a clustered human settlement or community, smaller than a town , with a small population. | | | |
| A compass is used to help people find their way or show the position of something. The four main compass points are: North, South, East and West . | | | |
| Progressive Journey: | | Skills and Fieldwork | |
| <p>To know what a map is for.</p> <p>To list different types of maps.</p> <p>To introduce the idea of a birds-eye-view.</p> <p>The meaning of positional language: through, in, past, right, left, around, straight ahead under, behind, up, down, beside.</p> <p>Compass points are North, South, East and West.</p> <p>How to hold a map and turn it around following where they walk with their finger.</p> <p>The meaning of positional language: through, in, past, right, left, around, straight ahead under, behind, up, down, beside.</p> <p>The difference/ meaning of a city, town, village.</p> <p>The physical and human features you would expect to see in a typical town.</p> | | <p>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.</p> <p>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>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Key Human Features: house, city, town, village, shop, church, museum, cinema, park, farm, hospital, school, swimming pool, supermarket, houses, road, street, roundabout, office, garage and traffic lights</p> <p>Key Physical Features: vegetation, field, river, hill, soil</p> | | | |