

Mundford LTP

	Impact	Impact	Change	Change	Community	Community
Oak	<p>Understanding the World People and Culture: Children will be able to: describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and when appropriate maps. The Natural World: Children will know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p>					
Hazel	<p>Ge1/1.2a understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p> <p>Ge1/1.4d 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.</p>		<p>Ge1/1.3a 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</p> <p>Ge1/1.3b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to (NC vocabulary)</p> <p>Ge1/1.4c use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise</p>		<p>Ge1/1.1a name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans</p> <p>Ge1/1.1b name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Ge1/1.4a use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the</p>	<p>Ge1/1.4d 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.</p>

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			landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key		countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage Ge1/1.4b use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map	
Maple	Ge1/1.2a understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Ge1/1.4d use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its		Ge1/1.3a 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 Ge1/1.3b use basic geographical		Ge1/1.1a name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans Ge1/1.1b name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	Ge1/1.4d 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.

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	<p>grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>		<p>vocabulary to refer to (NC vocabulary)</p> <p>Ge1/1.4c 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>Ge1/1.4a 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</p> <p>Ge1/1.4b use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	
<p>Cedar</p>	<p>Ge2/1.1a locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental</p>	<p>Ge2/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains,</p>	<p>Ge2/1.2a underst and geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the</p>			

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	<p>regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>Ge2/1.1c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time</p>	<p>volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America (Sicily)</p>			
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	<p>zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Ge2/1.4b use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>					
<p>Rowan</p>	<p>Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some</p>		<p>Ge2/1.1a locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and</p>	<p>Ge2/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p>		<p>Ge2/1.4c use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>

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	<p>of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Ge2/1.1c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>		<p>human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>			<p>Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>
Elm		<p>Rivers & Mountains: Ge2/1.4c use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including</p>		<p>Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources</p>		<p>Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the</p>

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		<p>sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. Ge2/1.1a locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. (Focus on physical features) Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and</p>		<p>including energy, food, minerals and water Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Ge2/1.1c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) (Focus on Time Zones & revisit the rest of this objective from last year)</p>		<p>distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Ge2/1.1a locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. (Focus on human characteristics).</p>
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		understand how some of these aspects have changed over time				
Sycamore	<p>Ge2/1.1a locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Ge2/1.1c identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p>	<p>Ge2/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, volcanoes and earthquakes,</p> <p>Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>Ge2/1.1b name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p>	<p>Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>	<p>Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Ge2/1.4b use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	<p>Ge2/1.4c use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>