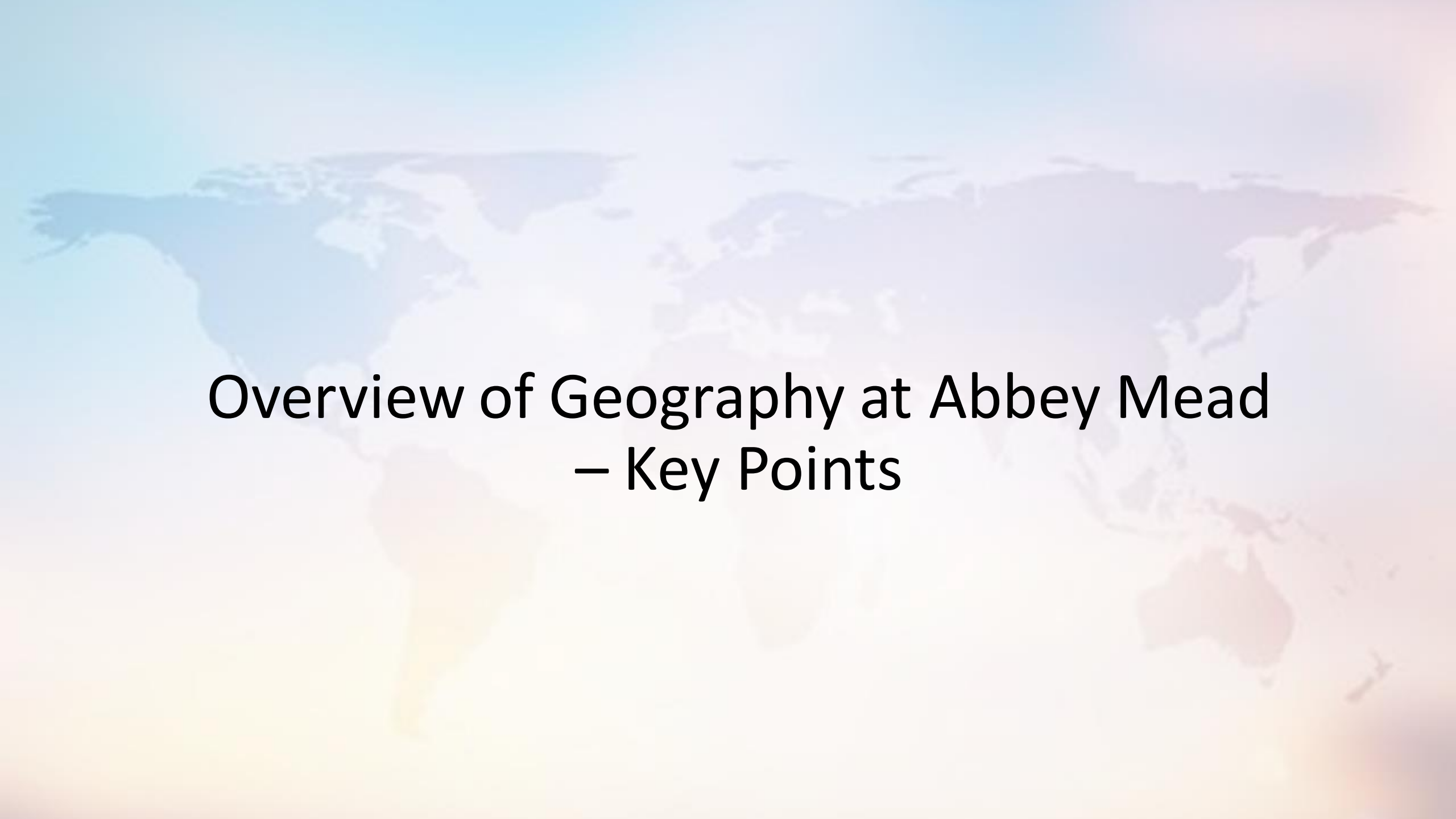


Geography at Abbey Mead Subject Review

Curriculum Intent:

The broad and balanced curriculum inspires pupils to learn. Through a carefully structured curriculum, pupils are given opportunities to apply their knowledge and understanding in each phase. Children are given the chance to develop the skills, knowledge and attributes that they need to manage their lives, now and in the future. Children are also given the opportunity to develop their language and oracy skills.

A faint, stylized world map is visible in the background, rendered in light blue and purple tones. The map shows the continents and major ocean basins, providing a global context for the geography topic.

Overview of Geography at Abbey Mead – Key Points

Scrutiny feedback

- ** Range of objectives being taught across the year groups
- ** Clear progression across all year groups
- ** Variety of ways of recording children's work
- ** Range of rich knowledge being taught

EBI

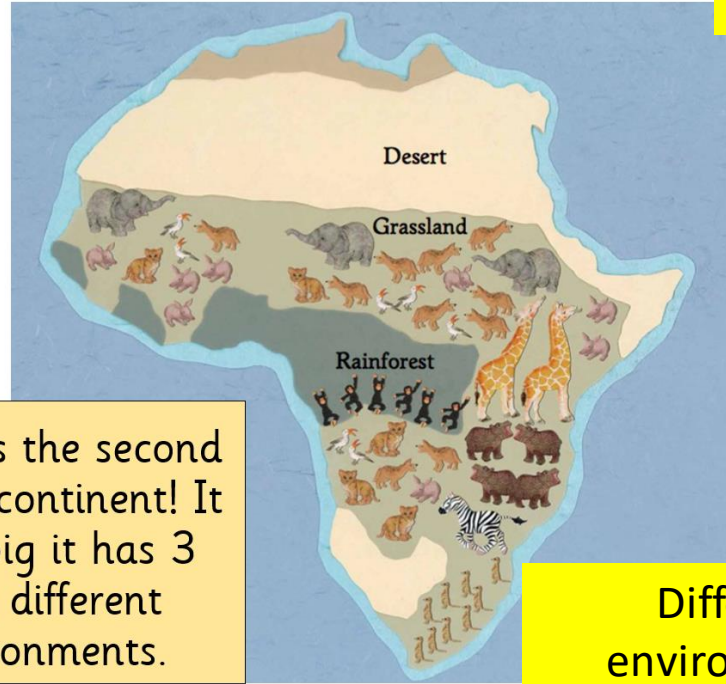
- ** Fieldwork to be planned into each year group
- ** Opportunities for more practical based learning for children to demonstrate high level skills



Weather – looking at how rainbows are formed

Weather – looking at how rainbows are formed

Rainbows are formed when the sun shines through the clouds. This light is bent and reflected, like a reflection in a mirror, and this causes all of the amazing colours that you see. Rainbows are made up of all seven colours that come from light.



Different environments

How does plastic affect our oceans?

Pollution

Giving Directions

OMG

I can use personal instructions to go to different locations (single instructions)

I can get the bee-bot to different locations with a series of instructions

Notes and next steps

watched teacher model very carefully.

used hands to work out how many times to press the button.

Was able to send to the mountains.

With support was able to send two locations

I can get the bee-bot to 2 different locations with a series of instructions

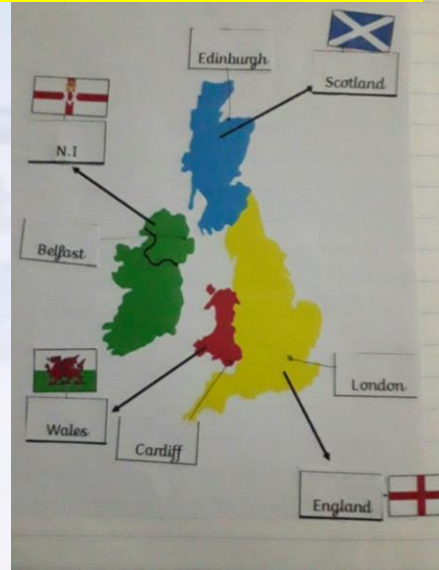
WS:

Characteristics of Effective Learning		
	Motivation	Thinking
Engagement	Being involved and concentrating	Having their own ideas
Feeling part and exploring	Keeping trying	Making links
Playing with what they know	Enjoying achieving what they set out to do	Choosing ways to do things
Being willing to learn a go		

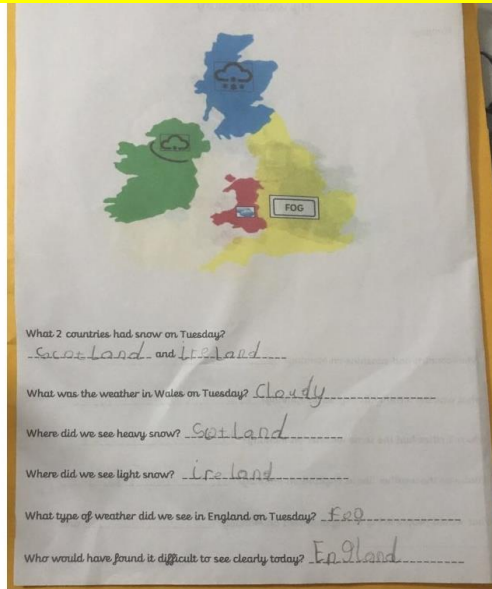


Year 1

Use world maps, atlases, globes to identify the UK and its countries.



Use basic geographical language.



Human features are what people have built.



Can you think of any more human features?



Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom



Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK

Physical features are what nature has made.



Can you think of any more physical features?



A hand-drawn map of the British Isles. The landmasses are colored green, and the surrounding water is blue. The map includes labels for the following locations:

- Scotland:** Aberdeen (marked with a yellow star), London (marked with a yellow star).
- Ireland:** Belfast (marked with a yellow star).
- Wales:** Cardiff (marked with a yellow star).
- England:** Manchester (marked with a yellow star), London (marked with a yellow star), Bristol, Southampton, Dover, and London (marked with a yellow star).

The map is drawn on a white background with a blue border. The text "Name" is written in the top right corner, and "Date" is written in the bottom right corner.

North and South America

North America is the third largest continent. It is composed of states in North America.

South America is the fourth largest continent in the world. It is the fourth largest continent in the world.

Europe is the second largest continent in the world. It is the second largest continent in the world.

Asia is the largest continent in the world. It is the largest continent in the world.

Australasia is the sixth largest continent in the world. It is the sixth largest continent in the world.

Antarctica is the smallest continent in the world. It is the smallest continent in the world.

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Countries and Capital cities

London in 1000 and London Now

w/b 2/11/20 LO: I can identify the differences between London in 1666 and London now.

Past

Present

In the past
this is the place.

People used to know less about the world.

This is the capital and it's so modern.

I think how London is like the morning.

In the future the villages were made by bricks.

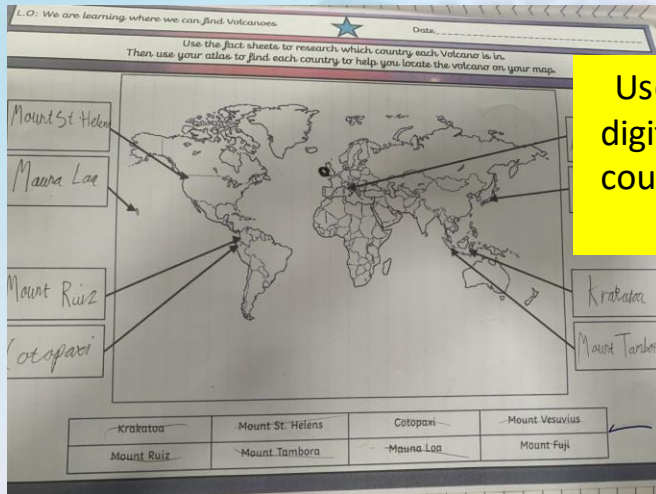
port

What things are natural/physical?
What things are human/man-made?

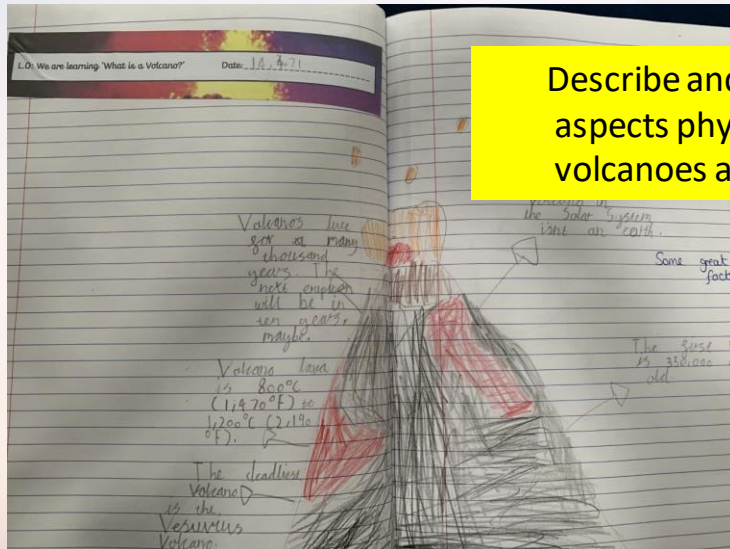
[illegible]

A hand-drawn world map on a piece of paper. The continents are labeled and color-coded: North America (light blue), South America (green), Africa (pink), Europe (orange), Asia (light orange), Australia (brown), and Antarctica (dark blue). The map is surrounded by handwritten notes in various colors. On the left, a vertical note reads '7 CONTINENTS'. To the right of North America, a note says 'The smallest continent of the world'. To the right of South America, a note says 'The smallest continent of the world'. To the right of Africa, a note says 'Africa is the second largest continent'. To the right of Europe, a note says 'Europe is the sixth largest continent'. To the right of Asia, a note says 'Asia is the largest continent'. To the right of Australia, a note says 'Australia is the sixth largest continent'. To the right of Antarctica, a note says 'Antarctica is the smallest continent'. At the bottom, a note says 'Antarctica is the only continent that has no permanent residents'. The map is drawn with black outlines and colored with markers or crayons.

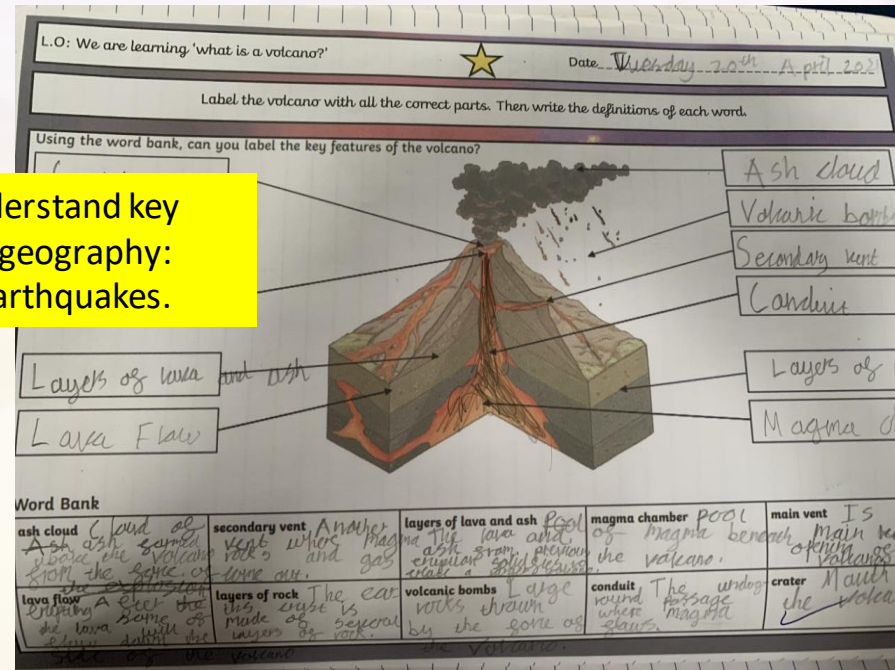
Year 3



Use maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.

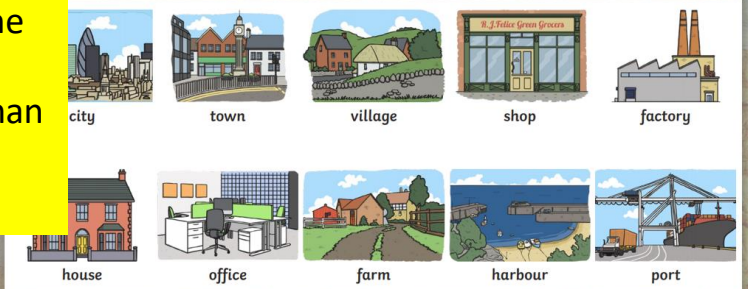


Describe and understand key aspects physical geography: volcanoes and earthquakes.



Keywords

Human Geography



Physical geography is features of a place that occur naturally such as the beach or the weather.

Human geography is features that have been created by humans, that change the way the landscape looks such as roads or buildings.

Name and locate countries of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics.

Year 4

What is a river?

- A river is freshwater flowing across the surface of the land, usually to the sea. Rivers flow in channels. The bottom of the channel is called the bed and the sides of the channel are called the banks.

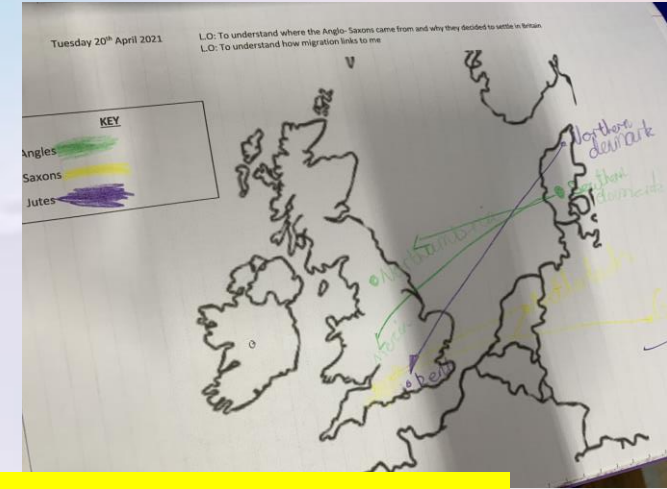
Describe and understand key aspects physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle

L.O: to locate the world's countries concentrating on their key physical characteristics

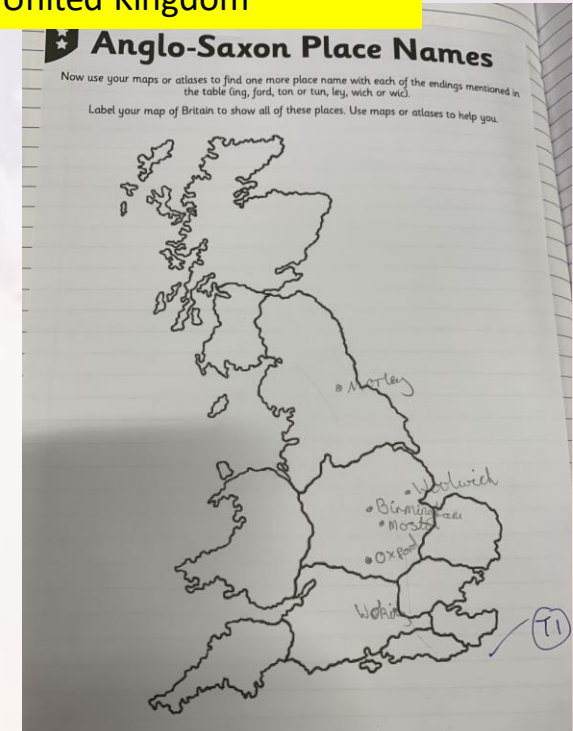
- Find the countries in your atlas.
- Identify a river within that country.
- * Within Europe from the photocopied map
- ** Identify the continent and a river within that country
- *** Can you also follow the river to its mouth and a source? Record these countries too.

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concretizing on their environmental regions

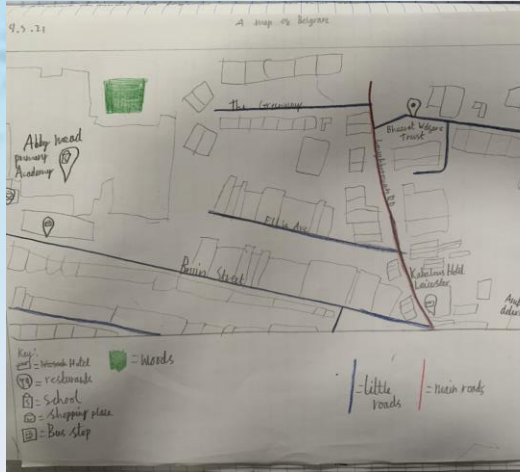
Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe the features studied.



Name and locate countries of the United Kingdom



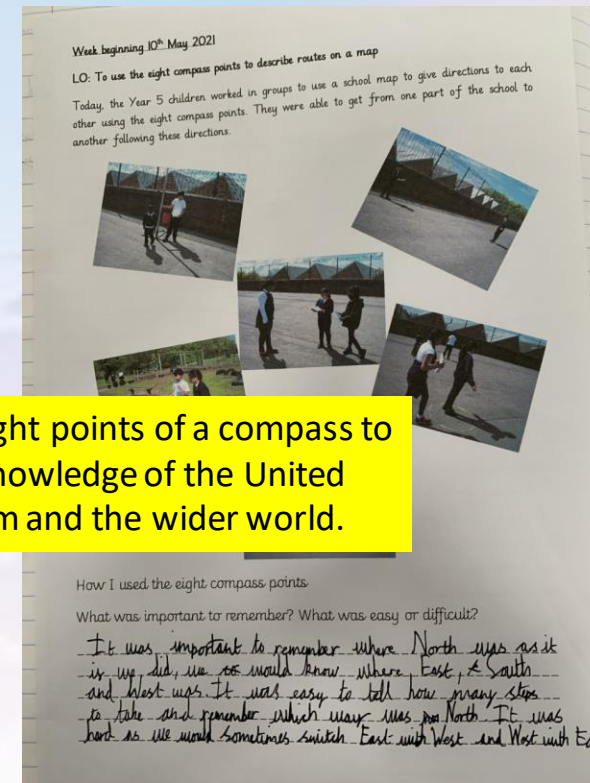
Year 5



Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.



Use the eight points of a compass to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

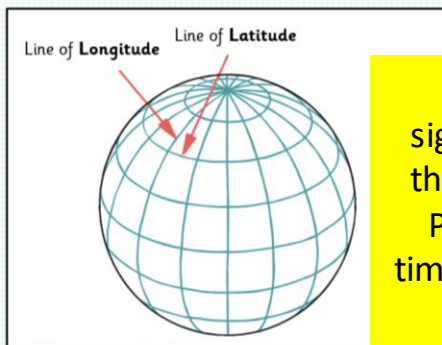


How I used the eight compass points
What was important to remember? What was easy or difficult?
It was important to remember where North was as it is. We did, we would know where East, South and West was. It was easy to tell how many steps to take and remember which way was North. It was hard as we would sometimes switch East with West and West with East.

How is it possible to find the exact location of a place on Earth?

Latitude and Longitude

Invisible lines of latitude and longitude form a grid over the Earth. These lines help to create a co-ordinate to locate a place accurately.



Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

What is the Prime Meridian?

The lines of longitude are also called meridians.

Meridian comes from a Latin word that means midday.

The sun crosses each meridian half



The Prime Meridian passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. It is marked by a red line on the building. It is used as reference for all other meridians of longitude.

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.

4 Main Settlements

The 4 main types of settlements are:

- Hamlets
- Villages
- Towns
- Cities

Which do you think is the biggest settlement and which do you think is the smallest? Why?

[illegible]

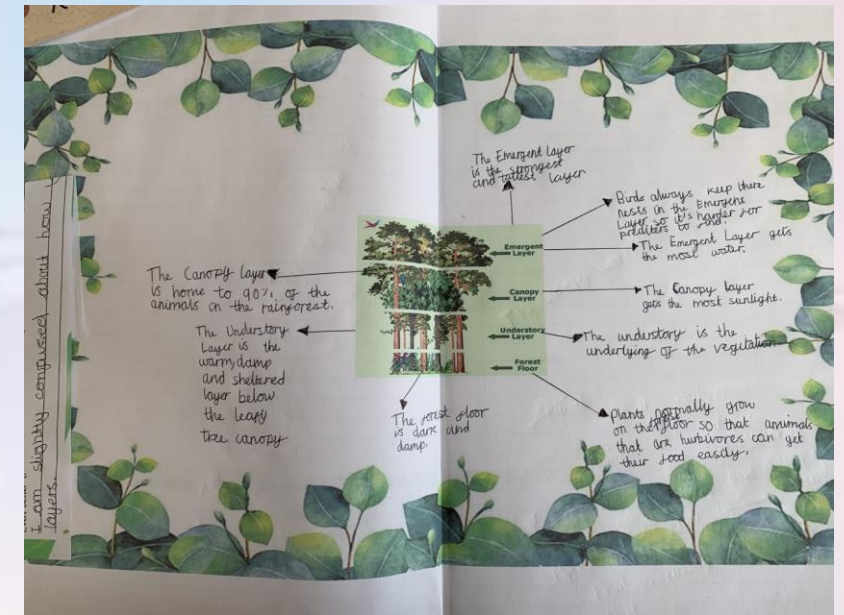
The collage consists of four rectangular pieces of paper, each with a hand-drawn illustration of a forest layer and a corresponding label written in cursive. The top-left piece is labeled 'Emergent Layer' and shows tall, thin trees reaching above the canopy. The top-right piece is labeled 'Canopy Layer' and shows a dense layer of green foliage. The bottom-left piece is labeled 'Understory Layer' and shows shorter, more varied trees. The bottom-right piece is labeled 'Floor' and shows a ground covered in green moss or low-lying plants. The background of the collage is a larger, more detailed drawing of a forest scene with various trees and foliage.

Emergent Layer

Canopy Layer

Understory Layer

Floor



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ca,
ical




Create a detailed sketch of the world map. Label with the continents and oceans.

Ext: can you research the characteristics in each continents?
E.g

What is the weather like?
What features can you find their?
E.g mountains

What is is mostly made of?
E.g Ice

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What is the weather like?
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Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Continents

Latitude

Longitude

Equator

Northern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

Arctic and Antarctic Circle

Resources

- New resources have been purchased to enhance learning
- They include:
 - **Bee bot compasses (KS1)
 - **Compasses
 - **Atlases (KS1)
 - **Topic specific resources (Weather and Rivers)
 - **Binoculars
 - **Rainfall Gauge
 - **Globes
 - **Maps

