

<b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b>			
ELG: People, Culture and Communities, The Natural World			
<b>EYFS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;</li> <li>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;</li> </ul>		
<b>KS1</b>	<u>Our local area- Roby Mill</u>	<p><b>KS1 Geography National Curriculum</b> Children can interpret geographical information from a range of sources. They can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways.</p>	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage;</li> <li>use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map;</li> <li>devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key;</li> <li>use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding area, including key human and physical features, using a range of methods;</li> <li>use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical.</li> </ul>
<b>LKS2</b>	<u>Roby Mill</u>	<p><b>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</b> Children collect, analyse and communicate a range of data gathered through fieldwork that deepens their understanding of geographical processes. They interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and</p>	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied;</li> <li>use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world;</li> <li>use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies;</li> <li>to use 8 compass points to describe position and direction;</li> <li>To use four figure grid references to describe location;</li> </ul>

		Geographical Information Systems (GIS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketch map, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, urban, rural, population, coordinates.</li> </ul>
UKS2		<p><b>KS2 Geography National Curriculum</b>            Children will become confident in collecting, analysing, and communicating a range of data. Children can explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.</p>	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;</li> <li>• to use six-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;</li> <li>• use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies;</li> <li>• use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, Ordnance Survey, Silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph.</li> </ul>