



Geography

Year 1

Term by Term Coverage

Fairisle Infant and Nursery School



Expect Success

Autumn 2: Welcome to SO16

Can you say what we will be learning in our topic 'Once Upon a Time...'?

By the end of this term, children should know how to:

- to use aerial photos to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of a local area
- to describe and locate their classroom within the school
- to create an aerial photograph of our school

Vocabulary

Aerial photos— is the process of taking photographs of an area from above, for example from an airplane, hot air balloon...

Map— is a drawing of all or part of Earth's surface. Its basic purpose is to show where things are. Maps

may show visible features, such as rivers and lakes, forests, buildings, and roads.

Directions—a course along, which someone or something moves.



Spring 2: Our special Island

Can you say what we will be learning about in our topic 'Amazing Animals'?

By the end of this term, children should know how to:

- to name and locate the four countries of United Kingdom and surrounding seas on a world map
- to describe the characteristics of the four countries
- to use compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map

Vocabulary

Flags - to represent a particular country or group

Capital - the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.

United Kingdom— is a unique country made up of four nations: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

Sea—salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses (North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean).



Summer 2: Contrasting-Non European country—China

Can you say what we will be learning in our topic 'Healthy Fun!'?

By the end of this term, children should know how to:

- where in the world is UK
- where in the world is China
- which continent is China in
- to draw out similarities and differences between places and begin to understand links between them.
- to offer appropriate observations about locations and the patterns made by physical and human features.
- to understand some similarities and differences between Chinese culture and the culture of our own country.

Vocabulary:

Capital - the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.

Similarities—When you are comparing two things — physical objects, ideas, or experiences — you often look at their similarities and their differences. Difference is the opposite of similarity. Both squares and rectangles have four sides, that is a similarity between them.

Differences—a point or way in which people or things differ (e.g not the same). When people don't have the same points of view.

