

S.E.I.S Geographers

We can make sense of the physical world and community.



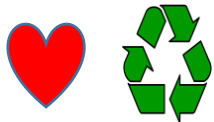
We can identify and talk about weather and seasonal changes.



We go on field trips in the school grounds and local area. We begin to identify human and physical features. We can talk about our school grounds and the area around us.

We explore, observe, find out, solve problems, predict, think critically, make decisions about what's at our fingertips and beyond.

We know that there are hot and cold places in the world.



We understand the need to care for and protect the environment.

We can use basic geographical vocabulary.

We begin to use ICT, world maps, atlases, globes and aerial photographs.

We record our findings through drawing, writing and models.

We can talk about places we have been to and begin to make comparisons with Rushden. We know where we live in the world.



We know about features and buildings in our school grounds and the local area.

We gain a wider experience of the world around us.

We draw, create, plan and use 3D maps in our play.

We can use the correct terminology to describe the relative position of something.

We learn about weather patterns, record the weather and make comparisons between different areas.



We can competently use simple ICT, world maps, atlases, globes, simple compass directions and aerial photographs to help us talk about specific places.

We begin to follow and make our own maps to record our routes. We progress to using symbols and providing a key.

We can name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

We learn about a small area in a non-European country and begin to understand geographical similarities and differences.

We use an increasingly diverse geographical vocabulary as well as the terms human and physical features.

We use simple compass directions and directional vocabulary to describe the location of features and routes.



We can name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

We know that human interaction can influence the natural world both positively and negatively.



We have started to find out about key features of coastal regions.

We know the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

We continue to use simple fieldwork and observational skills. We record our findings through discussion, drawing, writing and use of IT.

We extend our knowledge of our immediate locality and begin to find out about other countries in the world.