

Key Knowledge:

Human geographical features are constructed, managed or modified by people for example cities, roads, houses, ports and farms.

Physical geographical features are natural, being formed by geographical processes for example mountains, oceans, cliffs and forests.

Compass directions North, South, East and West.



Basic symbols in a map key:

Building 	Place of worship 	Bus or coach station 	Coniferous trees 	River
Motorway 	Mud 	Footpath 	Picnic site 	Single-track railway
Visitor centre 	Water 	Dual carriageway 	Parking 	National boundary
Cycle Trail 	Windmill 	Caravan site 	Theme/pleasure park 	Post Office

Geographical skills:

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

To use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.

To devise a simple map with a key.

To use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (for example, near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

To use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of a local area and the key human and physical features.

Vocabulary:

Location - a particular place or position

Fieldwork - the collection of first hand data or practical experience outside the classroom

Map Key - a visual guide that explains what the symbols, colours, and lines on a map mean

Atlas - A book of maps.

Compass - an instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it

Routes - a path or course taken to get from one point to another

Features - the specific physical, human, or symbolic elements represented on a map