

Geography Intention Map

Key Stage One



Placing learning at the heart of everything we do.



KS1 Intention Map 2021 - 2022



Learning Intentions

1. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.
2. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.
3. Draw or read a simple picture map.
4. Identify the similarities and differences between two places.
5. Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.
6. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.
7. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.
8. Identify the characteristics of a settlement.
9. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.
10. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.
11. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.
12. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.



Bright Lights, Big City

Knowledge Intentions

1. The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.
2. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.
3. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.
4. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.
5. There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.
6. Physical features are naturally created features of the Earth.
7. Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.
8. A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.
9. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.
10. Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.
11. Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.
12. A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.

On the KS1 Map



**London, Edinburgh,
Cardiff, Belfast**



End product: to be proficient in the use of geographical vocabulary in order to both name and describe human and physical features of the place studied.



Learning Intentions

1. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.
2. Draw or read a simple picture map.
3. Identify the similarities and differences between two places.
4. Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.
5. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.
6. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.



Splendid Skies

Knowledge Intentions

1. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: The Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.
2. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.
3. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.
4. There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.
5. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.
6. Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.

End product: to be able to describe different types of weather using geographical vocabulary leading to making a simple weather chart, filming themselves delivering a weather forecast.

On the KS1 Map

Weather Forecasting





Learning Intentions

1. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.
2. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.
3. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.
4. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.
5. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.
6. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.
7. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.
8. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.
9. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.

Land Ahoy!

Knowledge Intentions

1. An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
2. The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.
3. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.
4. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.
5. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.
6. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to weather and other forces.
7. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side)
8. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.
9. A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.

End project: be able to name and locate the seven continents and five oceans on a globe. Create a poster or song to be filmed detailing these.

On the KS1 Map





Enchanted Woodland

Learning Intentions

1. Draw a simple picture map
2. Read a simple picture map
3. Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key features on a map
4. identify features and landmarks on an aerial photography or plan perspective

Knowledge Intentions

1. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.
2. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

End product: be able to confidently use a key to locate places/landmarks on a map.

On the KS1 Map

Forest of Dean



Savernake Forest



New Forest





KS1 Intention Map 2022 - 2023



Learning Intentions

1. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.
2. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.
3. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.
4. use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.



Moonzoom

Knowledge Intentions

1. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.
2. Physical features are naturally created features of the Earth.
3. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.

End product: to be able to explore a range of aerial photographs and be able to pick out key features, such as major cities, rivers & mountain ranges of the UK, leading to being able to describe a route between to chosen places using a combination of directional and geographical vocabulary.

On the KS1 Map





Scented Garden

Learning Intentions

Knowledge Intentions

1. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.
2. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.
3. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.
4. Describe ways to improve the local environment.
5. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.
6. name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans.

1. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.
2. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.
3. A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.
4. The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.
5. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.

End product: to be able to gather a range of geographical information with regards to a range of different geographical areas (i.e. The Amazon Rain Forest, Mount Everest, The Great Barrier Reef) and present it as either a fact file or non-chronological report.

On the KS1 Map



Amazon Rain Forest



Mount Everest



Great Barrier Reef





Wiggle and Crawl

Learning Intentions

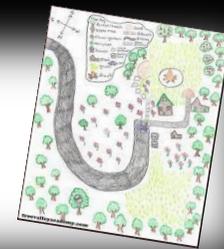
1. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.
2. Describe ways to improve the local environment.
3. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.
4. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of a small area
5. Use geographical vocabulary to describe physical and human features

Knowledge Intentions

1. *A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.*
2. *The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.*
3. *Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.*

End product: to be able to construct a simple map of the school site using symbols and a key.

On the KS1 Map





Learning Intentions

1. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.
2. Describe ways to improve the local environment.
3. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.
4. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.
5. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.
6. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).
7. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.
8. Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.
9. Describe how an environment has or might change over time.
10. name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
11. use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.

Street Detectives

Knowledge Intentions

1. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.
2. The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.
3. Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. (Ge2/1.3b)
4. Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.
5. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).
6. Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.
7. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.
8. Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.
9. An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.
10. identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

End product: to be able to recognise local features and be able to produce a collage of pictures that accurately reflect the Calne area.

On the KS1 Map





Checklist



Geography

National Curriculum Programme of Study		2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022
Locational Knowledge			
Ge2/1.1a	name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans.	T4	T4,
Ge2/1.1b	name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	T1, T4,	T6,
Place Knowledge			
Ge2/1.2a	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	T1, T2,	T4,
Human and Physical Geography			
Ge2/1.3a	identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	T1, T2, T4,	T6,
Ge2/1.3b	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <i>key physical features, including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</i>	T1, T4,	T2
	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <i>key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</i>	T1	T6,
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork			
Ge2/1.4a	use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.	T1, T4,	T6
Ge2/1.4b	use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	T1, T4	T2, T4,
Ge2/1.4c	use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.	T2, T4, T5,	T2, T6
Ge2/1.4d	use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	T1, T2, T4	T4, T5, T6

	YEAR A 2020 - 2021						Year B 2021 - 2022					
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Locational Knowledge												
Place Knowledge												
Human & Physical												
Skills & Fieldwork												