<u>Little Leigh Primary School</u>

Geography Essential Learning and Assessment





Educating Hearts, Educating Minds

Geography Essential Learning and Assessment Questions

	Reception			
Essential Learning				
Where do we live?	What is local to me?	Exploring the wider world		
 I know My address What my house looks like Features around my home e.g. park, road, street, field. Key vocabulary to describe my village/town e.g. house, flat, bungalow, farm, fields, shops 	 I know Where I go to school Features around my school Key vocab to describe school and local area e.g. church, canal, shop, library, farm Significant buildings e.g. church, village hall, school The name of the town I live in 	 I know Differences and similarities between where I live and the wider world. I live in England I live on an island There are hot and cold climates and their similarities and differences That I live on planet Earth That I can use/ create a map What is a manmade or natural feature 		
	Assessment Questions	• What is a manufactor rational dispersion e		
 Where do you live? What is near your house? What type of house do you live in and what does it look like? Do you live near anyone else from school? Do you live near school/ how do you get to school? 	 What is the name of our school? Where is your school? What buildings are near your school/ what can we walk to? What features are within the school grounds e.g. school buildings, carpark, trim trail etc. What is your classroom near to? What is in your classroom? 	 Where do you live? What country do you live in? Tell me about hot and cold climates. Can you find the UK/ England on a MAP? What is the name of our planet? Where have you been on holiday? How did you get to that destination? What is a manmade feature? What is a natural feature? Can you name any? 		

Year One				
Essential Learning				
What is it like where we live?	Where are the hot and cold places in the world?			
I know that	I know that			
 Our settlement is our home: where we live; where people work and play. 	 Geographers go on journeys to cities, countries and continents to learn about new places. 			
 Local landscapes might have human features like playgrounds, car parks, streets, pavements, buildings. 	 The continents' names are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. 			
 Local landscapes might have physical features like trees, gardens, rivers, streams, ponds and the sea. 	 Around each continent are seas and oceans. These are the Arctic, Southern, Pacific, Atlantic and Indian. 			
 Landmarks are important locations where people celebrate, gather or commemorate events. Our school is a landmark. 	 The equator is an invisible line that runs half way between the North and South poles. 			
Little Leigh is a village, Northwich is a town.	 The world has hot and cold areas. Hot areas are closer to the Equator. 			
	 We see animals in zoos but their natural habitats are not always in the UK. 			
Assessment questions				
 What can we use to help us learn about new places? 	What are the seven continents called?			
 What are some human features of your local area? 	 Where are some hot and cold areas of the world? 			
 What are some physical features of your local area? 	What is the equator?			
What are similarities and differences between Little Leigh	 Why is Africa a good habitat for an elephant? 			
and Northwich?	Why is Antarctica a good habitat for an emperor penguin?			

	Year Two			
Essential Learning				
How has plastic pollution changed our seas?	Would you prefer to live in Little Leigh or Chester?	What is it like to be a child living in Kenya?		
 The UK is an island surrounded by seas: Irish Sea, Celtic Sea, Atlantic Ocean, English Channel and North Sea. A coastline is the area when land meets the sea and can include physical features like shore, cliffs and caves. Plastic pollution is a major issue that is affecting seas and the animals that live within them. The main cause of plastic pollution in seas is single use plastics such as straws, bags and drink cups. Humans are the cause of plastic pollution and can take steps to prevent further damage. 	 The UK is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital cities are London (England), Belfast (Northern Ireland), Edinburgh (Scotland) and Cardiff (Wales. Little Leigh is a rural village and Chester is an urban city. Chester is a city because it has a cathedral. Land is used differently in Little Leigh and Chester due to their human and physical features and location. 	 I know that We live in the country England, in the UK, which is in the continent of Europe. Kenya is located in the continent Africa and its capital city is Nairobi. Kenya is close to the equator so is typically hot, sunny and dry for most of year but does have some rainfall in the higher land areas. Some parts of Kenya are very rural and home to nature reserves and other parts are much more urban, like in Nairobi where there are sky-scrapers and high-rise buildings. The Maasai people traditionally live in mud huts and live very rurally, whereas people in Nairobi live in houses and apartments. Most children go to school in Kenya but some do not if they live rurally as they are often busy helping families by working on the farm and completing chores to support them. 		
	Assessment questions			
 What seas are around the UK? What is a coastline? What is plastic pollution? Can you give an example? How does plastic pollution affect the seas? How can we help our seas in the future? 	 What are the four countries of the UK? What are the capital cities of the UK? What makes a city, a city? What are some similarities between Little Leigh and Chester? What are some differences between Little Leigh and Chester? 	 Where is Kenya? What are the human and physical features of Kenya? How do these human and physical features compare to the UK? How is life different for a child living in Nairobi compared to a child living in the Maasai? How does life in Kenya compare to your life in the UK? 		