

National Curriculum Geography

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

**Human and Physical Geography**

use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:

- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

**Place knowledge**

Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.

**Geographical skills and fieldwork**

Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language

Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.

Local Area  
Maps/OS  
Google Earth

Aerial photos of our local area showing key human and physical features

Map Symbols

Compass

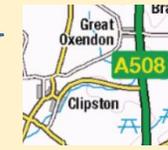
Photo packs;

- Market Harborough buildings, railway, bus stops, zebra crossings, shops etc.
- Different types houses



Key Questions

Where do we live?



What is the difference between a town and a village?

What are the houses like where I live?



How do you read a map?



What human and physical features can be found in our local area?



Where is our local town?



Vocabulary

- Location** - A particular place or position
- Town** - A place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work, larger than a village but usually smaller than a city
- Country** - An area of land that has its own government (a group of people who makes rules for the people who live in the country.)
- Service** - Something that the public needs, such as hospitals.
- Local** - Relating to a particular area that is in our neighbourhood.
- Human feature** - Something built or made by a person (churches/houses etc)
- Physical feature** - The natural environment – not made by man (rivers/mountains etc.)
- Compass** - An instrument for showing direction
- Fieldwork** - Observations and study conducted outside in the environment.

**Types of Houses:**

- Detached house** A house that is not joined to any other house.
- Semi-detached house** A house that is joined to another house on one side by a shared wall.
- Terraced house** One of a row of houses joined by their side walls.
- Bungalow** A house which has only one level and no stairs.
- Flat** A set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor and part of a larger building.

**Key learning**

- 1 Where do we live?**  
Locate Clipston on OS county map and using Google earth, recognise and name surrounding villages. Use basic symbols for a key and introduces compasses to recognise North, South, East & West.
- 2 What is the difference between a town and a village?**  
Compare and contrast – Demonstrate how to compare and contrast two things in the classroom e.g. two children, two chairs. Understand features of a village and a town and begin to recognise, name and similarities and differences. Write a few sentences / draw a few individual images comparing rural and urban areas from the aerial photos, maps and high streets.
- 3 What are the houses like where I live?**  
Share and discuss pictures of local houses from Clipston to identify and name the different types of housing and explain the differences.
- 4 How do you read a map?**  
Use OS local maps and Google Earth screenshots to locate and describe positions of local familiar buildings, shops, parks etc. learn to recognise and use common map symbols.
- 5 What human and physical features can be found in our local area?**  
Use Google satellite maps to find and name different parts of the village and label – road, houses, green, park, pub...  
Out and About Fieldwork. Go out into village to locate different areas on pre-made maps, use compasses to identify facing directions. Walk to Haddon's Field and record all features both human and physical e.g. Sidoms Ford (stream), Great Hills and Little Hills & recognise and name the human features (the stile, gates, bridge etc.)
- 6 What is a human feature? What is a physical feature?**  
Identify features from yesterday's walk and categorise/sort into human and physical. **What is made by man and what is natural?**
- 7 Where is our local town?**  
School trip to Market Harborough - Recognise and name human features incl. types of buildings (schools, churches, fire station, police station, library, hospital, shops, petrol stations) as well as differences in transport and roads (railways, bus stops, taxis, cycle lanes, zebra crossings, traffic lights etc)