

### What I have already learnt in EYFS

- Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship.
- I know what human features are in the local environment
- Large physical features include rivers, mountains, oceans and the coastline.
- I can name some physical features in the local area.
- Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment.
- I can use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from the local area.
- Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment.
- I can take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.
- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.
- I can make and use simple maps during play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.
- A place can be important because of its location, buildings or landscape.
- I can discuss and describe places that are important to me.

### Key Knowledge

- An aerial photograph is taken from above.
- A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land. A key shows human or physical features on a map.
- Physical features are natural things such as mountains, seas, forests, woods and rivers,
- Human features are things put somewhere by humans such as houses, roads, and bridges. In your local area there might be a doctor's surgery, village hall, a main road.
- Maps include keys and symbols which helps to locate different features of an area of land.

### Subject Knowledge Organiser

Geography - Race to Space  
Year 1

### Key Vocabulary

**Human feature** - like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.

**Physical feature** - seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

**Aerial photograph** - a photograph taken from the air.

**Map** - A map is a drawing of all or part of Earth's surface and shows where things are such as rivers and lakes, forests, buildings, and roads. Most maps are drawn on a flat surface.

**Symbol** - A map symbol is used to represent features on a map.

**Key** - A map key is a little box of information found at the bottom of a map. It contains an explanation of what the different lines and symbols on the map mean.

**3D** - A 3D shape has three dimensions. Therefore, unlike a 2D shape, it's not flat.

### What I will have learnt by the end of this unit (Y1)

I will build on all of the points above plus...

- Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship.
- Physical features are naturally created features of the Earth. I can use vocabulary to describe physical features such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, etc.
- **I can use vocabulary to describe physical features such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, etc.**
- Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.
- **I can name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.**
- A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Features of towns cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.
- **I can identify the characteristics of a settlement.**
- An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.
- **I can identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.**
- Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions and take photographs.
- **I can carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.**
- 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.
- **I can draw or read a simple picture map.**
- Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community such as shops and libraries.
- **I can name important buildings places and explain their importance.**

### What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage

- I will have learnt to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features of an area
- I will have learnt to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human features of an area
- I will have learnt to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks/human and physical features of a place
- I will have learnt to use simple fieldwork/observations to study the key human and physical features of the local area
- I will be able to say what I like and do not like about the place I live in.
- I will be able to explain the facilities that a village, town and city may need and give reasons.

### Recall and Remember

Can you answer these 5 questions in 5 minutes?

1. What is an aerial photograph?
2. What is a 3D map?
3. What does the key on a map include and what it is used for?
4. Can you name 3 human and physical features in the local area?
5. What is a landmark in your local area?

### Key Skills I will learn/use

**Remember** - I will remember what an aerial photograph is and be able to describe one.

**Recall** - I will recall what a human and physical feature is from previous Geography lessons.

**Name** - I will name human and physical features in the local area to be able to add to a map.

### Key Geographical Concepts

- Physical
- Human
- Locational
- Place knowledge
- Geographical skills

### My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

**Maths:** I can use my knowledge of 3D shapes to create a 3D map of the local area.

**Design and Technology:** Using construction materials to create models representing a map of the local area.

**History:** Thinking about how the local area has changed over time.

### Wider opportunities Diversity and Cultural Capital

Children will gain an understanding of the interactions between people and environments and changes in places over time (think like a geographer).

Children will develop their competence in a range of skills including those used in fieldwork, in using maps and in researching secondary evidence, including digital sources; and develop their competence in investigative approaches to questions (study like a geographer).



Aerial Photographs of Whitby

