# National Curriculum 2014 Scheme of Work





# Statutory Requirements and school curriculum

	NC Programme of study	Additional school curriculum & photos
Nursery	Three and Four Year Olds (Nursery)	See appendix A
	Understanding of the world	Encourage chn to explore map making through child
	Uses all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.	initiated activities i.e. treasure map.
	Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.	World map displaying where our families come from in each classroom.
	Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	Engagement in eco projects i.e. The Great British Bird Watch.
	<u>Mathematics</u> Understand position through words alone. For example, "The bag is under the table" - with no pointing.	Making own maps looking at immediate environment i.e. classroom and garden.
	Describe a familiar route.	Make observations of daily weather, what can you
	Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'.	see?
		Visits to local area.
		Texts: Blue Penguin - looking at where they live/environment.

Reception	Four and Five year olds (Reception)	See Appendix B.
	Understanding of the world	Child initiated and adult led activities.
	Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.	Comparing objects - baubles at Christmas, natural and found objects, leaves. Comparing the
	Explore the natural world around them.	weather / seasons - changes to ice/snow etc.
	Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.	Looking at our immediate environments, school grounds and local area.
	Early Learning Goals (ELG)	Licina hinda aya yiaw
	People and Communities	Using birds eye view photographs and local maps to locate landmarks
	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.	i.e. the church, Hodgkin park.
	Furthing and differences	Create own map i.e. school.
	Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.	Using a globe to locate our country, look at photographs, videos to compare our local area to
	<u>The Natural World</u>	another country i.e. desert, mountains etc. Visiting city centre, farm
	Knows some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their	and coastline to compare and contrast.
	experiences and what has been read in class.	Observing caterpillars change into butterflies over time.
	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.	Planting and growing flowers and vegetables.

У1	Pupils should be taught to:	Combine weather patterns
	<ul> <li>Locational knowledge</li> <li>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries of the United</li> </ul>	with science and seasons, observational drawing of a tree during each season.
	Kingdom. <i>Place Knowledge</i> • understand geographical similarities and	Examples of clothing people should wear in different climates.
	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	Use maps to locate UK, focus on four characteristics text The Queen's Knickers.
	<ul><li>Human and physical geography</li><li>identify seasonal and daily weather</li></ul>	Maps of school grounds and local area.
	patterns in the United Kingdom.	Using Google Earth.
	<ul> <li>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:         <ul> <li>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> <li>key human features, including: city,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Aerial photographs of local area to recognise human/physical features of landmarks. Rural area (farm trip), comparing to a town/city. Location of hot (Africa) and cold places (UK), using
	town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	texts Handa's Surprise, Handa's Hen.
	<ul> <li>Geographical skills and fieldwork</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>	

<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>	
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.	

У2	Pupils should be taught to:	Local area study - local
	Locational knowledge	landmarks in
	<ul> <li>name and locate the world's seven</li> </ul>	Scotswood/Benwell.
	continents and five oceans	Trip to local amenities
	<ul> <li>name, locate and identify characteristics</li> </ul>	(café's shops, doctors etc,
	of the four countries and capital cities of	Scotswood Bridge).
	the United Kingdom and its surrounding	Contrasting Bamburgh
	seas	coastline to Lizard Island/Australian
	Place knowledge	coastline.
	<ul> <li>understand geographical similarities and</li> </ul>	
	differences through studying the human	Texts: Flat Stanley, The Lighthouse Keeper, Hello
	and physical geography of a small area of	Lighthouse, How a
	the United Kingdom, and of a small area in	Lighthouse works.
	a contrasting non-European country	The Secret of Black Rock, The Storm Whale.
	Human and physical geography	The Storm whate.
	<ul> <li>identify seasonal and daily weather</li> </ul>	
	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	
	<ul> <li>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer</li> </ul>	
	to:	
	<ul> <li>key physical features, including:</li> </ul>	
	beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill,	
	mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil,	
	valley, vegetation, season and	
	weather	
	<ul> <li>key human features, including: city,</li> </ul>	
	town, village, factory, farm, house,	
	office, port, harbour and shop	
	Geographical skills and fieldwork	
	<ul> <li>use world maps, atlases and globes to</li> </ul>	
	identify the United Kingdom and its	
	countries, as well as the countries,	

	continents and oceans studied at this key stage	
•	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	
•	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	
•	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.	

У3	Pupils should extend their knowledge and	Field work around the local
	understanding beyond the local area to	area looking at buildings
	include the United Kingdom and Europe,	and land use. Using maps,
	North and South America. This will include	aerial photographs.
	the location and characteristics of a range of	
	the world's most significant human and	Surveys around buildings
	physical features. They should develop their	linked to maths to present
	use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and	and analyse findings.
	place knowledge.	Use of google maps to
	Pupils should be taught to:	locate places and
	Locational knowledge	postcodes in the local area
	<ul> <li>locate the world's countries, using maps to</li> </ul>	and beyond.
	focus on Europe (including the location of	Atlas work to look at
	Russia) and North and South America,	European countries (Italy),
	concentrating on their environmental	continents, the UK and
	regions, key physical and human	capital cities.
	characteristics, countries, and major	
	cities	Fact files on European countries (Italy).
	<ul> <li>name and locate counties and cities of the</li> </ul>	
	United Kingdom, geographical regions and	
	their identifying human and physical	
	characteristics, key topographical	
	features (including hills, mountains, coasts	
	and rivers), and land-use patterns; and	
	understand how some of these aspects	
	have changed over time	
	<ul> <li>identify the position and significance of</li> </ul>	
	latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern	
	Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the	
	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic	
	and Antarctic Circle, the	
	Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones	
	(including day and night)	
	Place knowledge	
	<ul> <li>understand geographical similarities and</li> </ul>	
	differences through the study of human	
	and physical geography of a region of the	

	United Kingdom, a region in a European	
	country, and a region within North or	
	South America	
-	<ul> <li>Human and physical geography</li> <li>describe and understand key aspects of: <ul> <li>physical geography, including:</li> <li>climate zones, biomes and vegetation</li> <li>belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes</li> <li>and earthquakes, and the water</li> <li>cycle</li> </ul> </li> <li>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</li> </ul>	
•	and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	
	features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	

У4	Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to:	Map work, aerial photographs; use ICT to locate countries on maps and Google Earth. Atlas work to locate countries and features. Fact File European Country (Spain).
	<ul> <li>Locational knowledge</li> <li>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land- use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Place knowledge</li> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of</li> </ul>	

human and physical geography of a
region of the United Kingdom, a region
in a European country, and a region
within North or South America
<ul> <li>Human and physical geography</li> <li>describe and understand key aspects of:</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</li> <li>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Geographical skills and fieldwork</li> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>

У5	Pupils should extend their knowledge and	Maps, atlases, Google
	understanding beyond the local area to	Earth, aerial photographs.
	include the United Kingdom and Europe,	
	North and South America. This will include	Water cycle.
	the location and characteristics of a range of	
	the world's most significant human and	Visits to local bridges,
	physical features. They should develop their	rivers.
	use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and	
	place knowledge.	
	Pupils should be taught to:	
	ruphs should be raught to:	
	Locational knowledge	
	<ul> <li>locate the world's countries, using maps to</li> </ul>	
	focus on Europe (including the location of	
	Russia) and North and South America,	
	concentrating on their environmental	
	regions, key physical and human	
	characteristics, countries, and major	
	cities	
	cifies	
	<ul> <li>name and locate counties and cities of the</li> </ul>	
	United Kingdom, geographical regions and	
	their identifying human and physical	
	characteristics, key topographical	
	features (including hills, mountains, coasts	
	and rivers), and land-use patterns; and	
	understand how some of these aspects	
	I I	
	have changed over time	
	<ul> <li>identify the position and significance of</li> </ul>	
	latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern	
	Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the	
	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic	
	and Antarctic Circle, the	
	Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones	
	(including day and night)	
	Place knowledge	
	<ul> <li>understand geographical similarities and</li> </ul>	
	differences through the study of human	
	and physical geography of a region of the	

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United Kingdom, a region in a European	
country, and a region within North or	
South America	
<ul> <li>Human and physical geography</li> <li>describe and understand key aspects of:         <ul> <li>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</li> <li>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
including energy, food, minerals and water	
<ul> <li>Geographical skills and fieldwork</li> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> </ul>	
use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	

У6	Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to:	Map skills.
	<ul> <li>Locational knowledge</li> <li>locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</li> </ul>	

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<ul> <li>Place knowledge</li> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Human and physical geography</li> <li>describe and understand key aspects of: <ul> <li>physical geography, including:</li> <li>climate zones, biomes and vegetation</li> <li>belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes</li> <li>and earthquakes, and the water</li> <li>cycle</li> <li>human geography, including: types of</li> <li>settlement and land use, economic</li> <li>activity including trade links, and</li> <li>the distribution of natural resources</li> <li>including energy, food, minerals and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Geographical skills and fieldwork</li> <li>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	

#### <u>Appendix A</u>

### Nursery - exploring the outdoor environment



#### <u>Appendix B</u>

## Reception - understanding of the world

