



Geography at Malin Bridge

'Geography is the study of the Earth's physical features, land, water, air and living things. Geography is also the study of the human features of the world, the diverse places, people, and resources and how these affect and are affected by the natural world.'

Vision

Our vision for Geography is to inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Lessons equip pupils with knowledge about **diverse places, people, resources** and **natural and human environments**, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key **physical and human processes**. We aim to build an awareness of how Geography **shapes our lives** at multiple scales and over time. Through our high-quality curriculum, pupils develop the confidence to **question** and **observe** places, **measure** and **record** data in various ways, and **analyse** and **present** their findings.

Good is not enough if it can be better and better is not enough if it can be best.

AT MALIN BRIDGE PRIMARY OUR PUPILS...



"It teaches us about the world and we can explore places you can't always visit in real life." *Eloise Y5*

Intent

For pupils to develop both **geographical skills** and **knowledge**, including fieldwork.

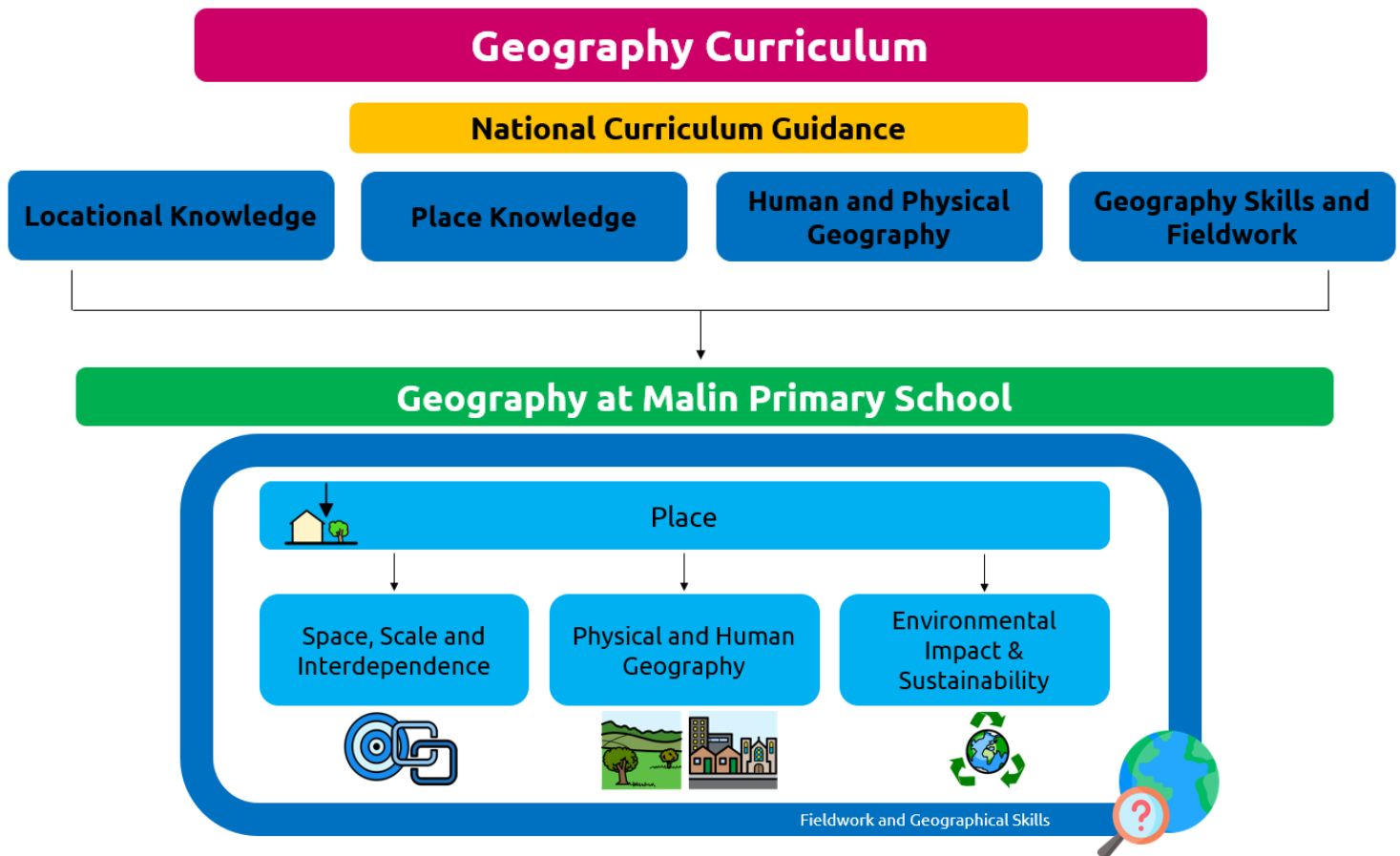
All pupils develop **critical thinking** skills; **asking and answering questions**, **explaining** and **analysing evidence**.

For pupils to develop a **deep appreciation** for the **diversity of people, places, cultures** and **environments** in the locations studied.

Prepare pupils for **future geography learning** and **careers** beyond Malin bridge.

Geography Key Concepts

The Geography curriculum is built around 4 key concepts, which link to the four strands as set out in the National Curriculum: locational knowledge, place knowledge, human and physical geography, and geography skills and fieldwork. These concepts are **place; space, scale and interdependence; physical and human geography, and environmental impact and sustainability.**



These concepts have been thoughtfully selected to ensure that pupils not only retain **the essential information** but that they can also **relate facts and ideas to each other, develop explanations, generalise and categorise, and think abstractly.**

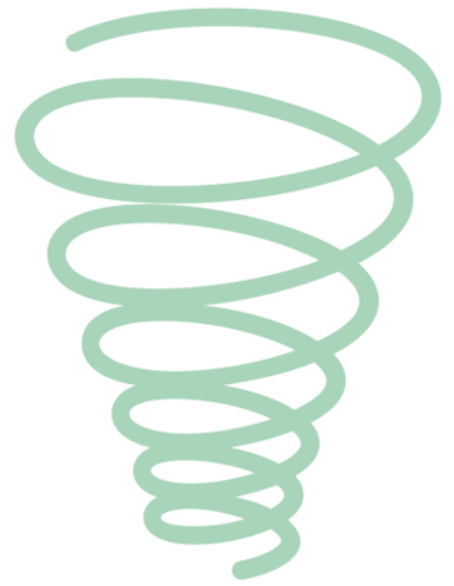
Although there are differing views regarding what geographical concepts are, we feel that those selected at Malin Bridge provide our pupils with a solid understanding of geography which fully equips them for further learning at KS3 and beyond.

Geography skills and fieldwork are interwoven across all Geography units, alongside the key concepts, to ensure pupils acquire and refine the necessary skills ready for the future.

Please see the skills sheets and individual knowledge sheets for more information.

Pupils develop their understanding of these concepts through meaningful examples and repeated exposure in a range of contexts from EYFS to Y6, including the integrated resource. The 3D approach of the curriculum design ensures these concepts are revisited and built upon across other subjects areas and all key stages. Over time, pupils schemata will grow to develop a complex and rich understanding of these concepts.

Each Geography unit acts as a building block to ensure the knowledge and concepts learned directly build on previous units and lay foundations for what pupils will go on to learn both within Malin Bridge and in KS3. All Geography units are aligned with the National Curriculum and therefore enable children to meet the end of key stage attainment targets.



Please refer to the Curriculum booklet for more information about the 3D curriculum.



Key Concepts

Place



Place signifies more than a geographical location, it encompasses distinctive **features**, **landscapes**, **community** and **diversity**.

Features of a place make it distinct, including both physical and human features. **Landscape** and surrounding environment also play a part, whether it's a cityscape or countryside, near or far. **Communities** are often created when people are connected by their shared experiences of a place. **Diversity** refers to the fact that no two places are exactly alike. Places are unique, from the way they make us feel, to their size, type and location.

Understanding and forming an imagination of 'place' means looking at all these different characteristics together.

Space, Scale & Interdependence



Space acts as a foundation for ideas like **location**, **distribution**, **pattern**, **interaction** and **distance**.

Location refers to where something is, whether that's a mountain or a city. **Distribution** is about how things are spread out across space, while

pattern refers to how these distributions repeat or vary. **Interaction** examines how different elements, such as information, goods and people, within a space relate to and influence each other. **Distance** is about how far apart things are within that space.

Pupils learn that these concepts can be observed in various physical and human geographical features like landforms, urban areas and political systems. Therefore, understanding 'space' involves examining these features and the relationship between them.

Scale can refer to the size or level of geography, from local to regional, to national, to international to global. Pupils make links between geographical issues and processes at these different scales. Scale also helps us understand how different geographical concepts are interconnected at various levels.

Interdependence is a key idea, highlighting how everything, including **people**, **places**, **environments**, and **processes**, are linked together in numerous ways. Pupils gain an understanding that changes or events in one place can impact another place, even if they're far away from each other. Interdependence explores these connections and how they shape the world around us.

Physical & Human Geography



Physical and **human** processes involve understanding the natural and societal influences that shape our world. Physical processes include natural phenomena like weather patterns and landform development. Human processes encompass activities such as urban growth and farming that have a profound impact on our surroundings. Pupils learn that the two types of processes are interlinked and influence the other.

Environmental Impact and Sustainability



Environmental impact and **sustainability** explore the relationship between humans and the Earth. Pupils examine how human activities affect ecosystems and lead to environmental changes, both locally and globally. They look at the importance of using resources sustainably to balance our current needs with those of future generations.

Diversity in the Curriculum



Concepts relating to **cultural awareness** and **cultural diversity** are interwoven through the geography curriculum, as well as *all other aspects of the curriculum* at Malin Bridge through the school drivers. As part of the geography offer, pupils are encouraged to explore the similarities and differences between various cultures and identities, deepening their understanding of our global community.



Please see the Curriculum Booklet, English Booklet and Protected Characteristics Map for more information about how diversity is interwoven through the curriculum.

Geography Subject Story

There are **Subject Stories** for all foundation subjects, which detail the journey pupils go on through each curriculum area during their time at Malin Bridge. They contain the **key concepts**, which are built over time, as well as how each unit fits into the ‘bigger picture’ of the curriculum. Finally, the subject stories also contain an agreed glossary of definitions to ensure **consistent language** is used throughout school.

GEOGRAPHY AT MALIN BRIDGE

By the end of studying Geography at Malin Bridge, children will be able to answer questions such as:

- Where in the world is the place studied? What are the differences and similarities of the places studied?
- What are the physical features in the location studied, and what impact do they have on the area?
- What are the human features in the location studied, and what impact do they have on the area?
- What positive and negative impact do humans have on the environment? How can we reduce the negative impact and become more sustainable?
- Describe how the space has developed over time including any notable patterns seen. What impact does the geographical issue have on different scales? How does interdependence influence ecosystems, trade or cultures of the places studied?

Key Concepts	Associated vocabulary
Place	location, locate, country, continent, oceans, counties, equator, longitude, latitude, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, tropics, regions, compass points, ordinance survey, global citizenship, diversity, migration, immigrant, features, landscape, community, personal, experience
Physical and Human Geography	rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, water cycle, similarities, differences, hills, coasts, climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, tsunami, spatial variation, settlement, land use, migration, similarities, differences, cities, towns, capitals, villages, hamlets, global citizenship, sustainability
Space, Scale and Interdependence	location, distribution, pattern, interaction, distance, national, local, international, global, interconnected, interconnection, compact, connections, experience, regional, enquiry, reliant, dependent, relationship
Environmental Impact and Sustainability	sustainable, sustainability, ecology, eco-friendly, carbon footprint, impact, pollution, ecosystems, local, global, resources, technology, population density, fast fashion, future, maintenance, restoration, recycle

These concepts have been thoughtfully selected to ensure that pupils not only retain the essential information but that they can also relate facts and ideas to each other, develop explanations, generalise and categorise, and think abstractly. Although there are differing views regarding what geographical concepts are, we feel

Geography Glossary

aerial photo	a photograph taken from an aircraft or other flying object of the earth below.
agriculture	is another word for farming. It includes both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock.
anemometer	A device for measuring wind speed.
architecture	The science and art of designing buildings
atlas	a collection of maps
barometer	A scientific instrument for measuring air pressure.
base	the bottom of a mountain where the land starts to rise.
beach	a pebbly or sandy shore next to the sea
biomes	areas that share similar climate, vegetation and animal species.
capital city	a city that is the centre of government for the country
city	a large town
climate	weather conditions of a certain area over a long period of time.
climate change	describes a change in the average conditions — such as temperature and rainfall — in a region over a long period of time.

Skills Sheets

There are skills sheets for each foundation subject, for each phase, detailing the **practical** and **disciplinary** knowledge. These include what a child who is attaining typically, should **be able to do by the end of their phase**. They also include the key vocabulary which children should be able to use.

KS1 GEOGRAPHERS

Over KS1, children's learning in geography should include the following:

- ✓ Diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments
- ✓ The use of maps, atlases and globes
- ✓ A secure understanding of the following places: Main Bridge, Sheffield, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, United Kingdom, Greece, Athens, Europe

BY THE END OF KS1, A CHILD ATTAINING TYPICALLY WILL BE ABLE TO:

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name and locate the places studied along with their surrounding seas
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features
- Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area
- 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
- Compare the geographical similarities and differences of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in another country understanding the physical and human differences
- Devise a simple map including a key
- Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and features on a map
- Use simple fieldwork (collect data) and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment

BY THE END OF KS1, A CHILD ATTAINING TYPICALLY WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND AND USE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY:

BEACH	FOREST	SEA	SOIL	CITY	FACTORY	HUMAN	NORTH
CLIFF	HILL	OCEAN	VALLEY	VILLAGE	FARM	PHYSICAL	SOUTH
COAST	MOUNTAIN	RIVER	WEATHER	TOWN	HARBOUR	WEST	EAST

LKS2 GEOGRAPHER

Over LKS2, children's learning in geography should include the following:

- ✓ Diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments
- ✓ The use of maps, atlases and globes
- ✓ A secure understanding of the following places: Tanzania, Dodoma, Benin (Nigeria), Africa, Australia, South America, Canberra, Cairo, Buenos Aires, Kilmarnock, Brazil, Russia

BY THE END OF LKS2, A CHILD ATTAINING TYPICALLY WILL BE ABLE TO:

- 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
- Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, Africa and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- Name and locate countries 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
- 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 Africa
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
- Physical geography**, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- Human geography**, including types of settlement and land use and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food and water
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human and physical features in the local environment using plans, tables, graphs and photographs

BY THE END OF LKS2, A CHILD ATTAINING TYPICALLY WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND AND USE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY:

COUNTY	CONTINENT	REGION	SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCE	CONTRAST
ASPECT	SETTLEMENT	DISTRIBUTION	RESOURCES	NATURAL	HEMISPHERE

UKS2 GEOGRAPHERS

Over UKS2, children's learning in geography should include the following:

- ✓ Diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments
- ✓ The use of maps, atlases and globes incl. technology
- ✓ 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
- ✓ A secure understanding of the following places: Europe, Asia, Baghdad, Iraq, North America, United States of America, New England US, Mid-Atlantic US, Midwest US, West US, Southwest US, South US

BY THE END OF UKS2, A CHILD ATTAINING TYPICALLY WILL BE ABLE TO:

- 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
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, Asia and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- Name and locate countries 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
- 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)
- 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 America
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
- Physical geography**, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 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

The subject story and skills sheets are available upon request.

Knowledge Sheets

Each unit taught has a corresponding knowledge sheet which details the precise **substantive knowledge** that pupils will be taught. This provides consistency across all classes, so all children are exposed to the same knowledge. The knowledge listed is not all for memorisation; rather, it provides a context to support children in developing skills and disciplinary knowledge. These documents also detail the prior knowledge children need to have in order to assimilate new knowledge into existing schema.

Fieldwork and fieldtrip opportunities are also included on the knowledge sheets to ensure pupils build skills and knowledge of how **geographical enquiries are structured and carried out**. Pupils begin with familiar and concrete places in the local environment before gradually moving towards more unfamiliar and abstract places.

RIVERS & MOUNTAINS

LKS2 Knowledge

AS PART OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS, CHILDREN WILL KNOW:

- Place**
 - ✓ Each country has a capital city
 - ✓ A country is a nation with its own government and a capital city is usually the location of the government's meeting place
 - ✓ The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth and it is halfway between the north and south poles of 0 degrees latitude
 - ✓ The earth can be divided into hemispheres: the northern and southern hemispheres, divided by the equator, and the eastern and western hemispheres divided by the prime meridian 0 degrees longitude
 - ✓ The North Pole is at the northernmost point of the earth and is located in the Arctic Circle
 - ✓ The South Pole is at the southernmost point of the earth and is located in the Antarctic Circle
 - ✓ Brazil is in the southern hemisphere. The capital city of Brazil is Brasilia
 - ✓ Tanzania is in the southern hemisphere. The capital city of Tanzania is Dodoma
 - ✓ Egypt is in the southern hemisphere. The capital city of Egypt is Cairo
 - ✓ Australia is in the southern hemisphere. The capital city of Australia is Canberra
 - ✓ Argentina is in the southern hemisphere. The capital city of Argentina is Buenos Aires
 - ✓ Brazil is in the southern hemisphere. The capital city of Brazil is Brasilia
 - ✓ Russia is in the southern hemisphere. The capital city of Russia is Moscow
 - ✓ Pearl Harbor, Pearl Kinkorps, Pearl Kancas, Aconcagua, Ulaanbaatar and New Nava are not the world
 - ✓ The Nile, Amazon, Murray, Volga and Danube are major rivers around the world
- Physical Geography: Rivers**
 - ✓ A river is a natural flow of fresh water across the land into the sea, often on a surface
 - ✓ The source of a river is where a river begins and is often in high ground, but can also be spring and surface water
 - ✓ A river meanders (bends) and will always find the fastest route down toward the sea
 - ✓ Meanders in rivers move that water around where the river is moving fast and slow (over the process of depositing material so that rivers can change shape over time)
 - ✓ Rivers can change a landscape, over time, through erosion and deposition, e.g. narrow lines
 - ✓ Rivers change flow to the sea and the point where they meet the sea is called the mouth
 - ✓ The part of the river leading to the mouth is a distributary
 - ✓ A tributary is a smaller river that feeds a bigger river, where they join is called a confluence

PRE-ASSESSMENT IDEAS

- ✓ A continent is one of the seven large land masses on the earth's surface
- ✓ A country is a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
- ✓ The 5 oceans are Pacific, Arctic, Southern, Indian and Atlantic
- ✓ The 7 continents are Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Antarctica
- ✓ The 4 countries of the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and their capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast
- ✓ A city is an area in which a large number of people live fairly close together. Cities usually have their own separate governments for maintaining and providing utilities and transportation
- ✓ A town is a place where people live and work. It is bigger than a village, but not big enough to be called a city
- ✓ The equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the earth and divides the northern and southern hemispheres
- ✓ A compass is an instrument for finding the magnetic North. If you can find North, you can find East, South and West
- ✓ A key is an inset on a map that explains the symbols and provides a scale

FURTHER READING

Geography Association
www.geography.org.uk/TeachingResources
BBC Schools Primary Geography
www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarygeography

FIELDWORK

SCALE: LOCAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using plans, tables, graphs and photographs.

Enquiry Question

Method
What data are you going to collect?
How are you going to collect it?

Data

Result
What does this data tell you?

Conclusion

Possible Enquiry Questions

Is our local river cleaner than this river?

How fast does the river flow here?

How is access to fresh water distributed?

FIELD TRIPS

Thornbridge
Crowden

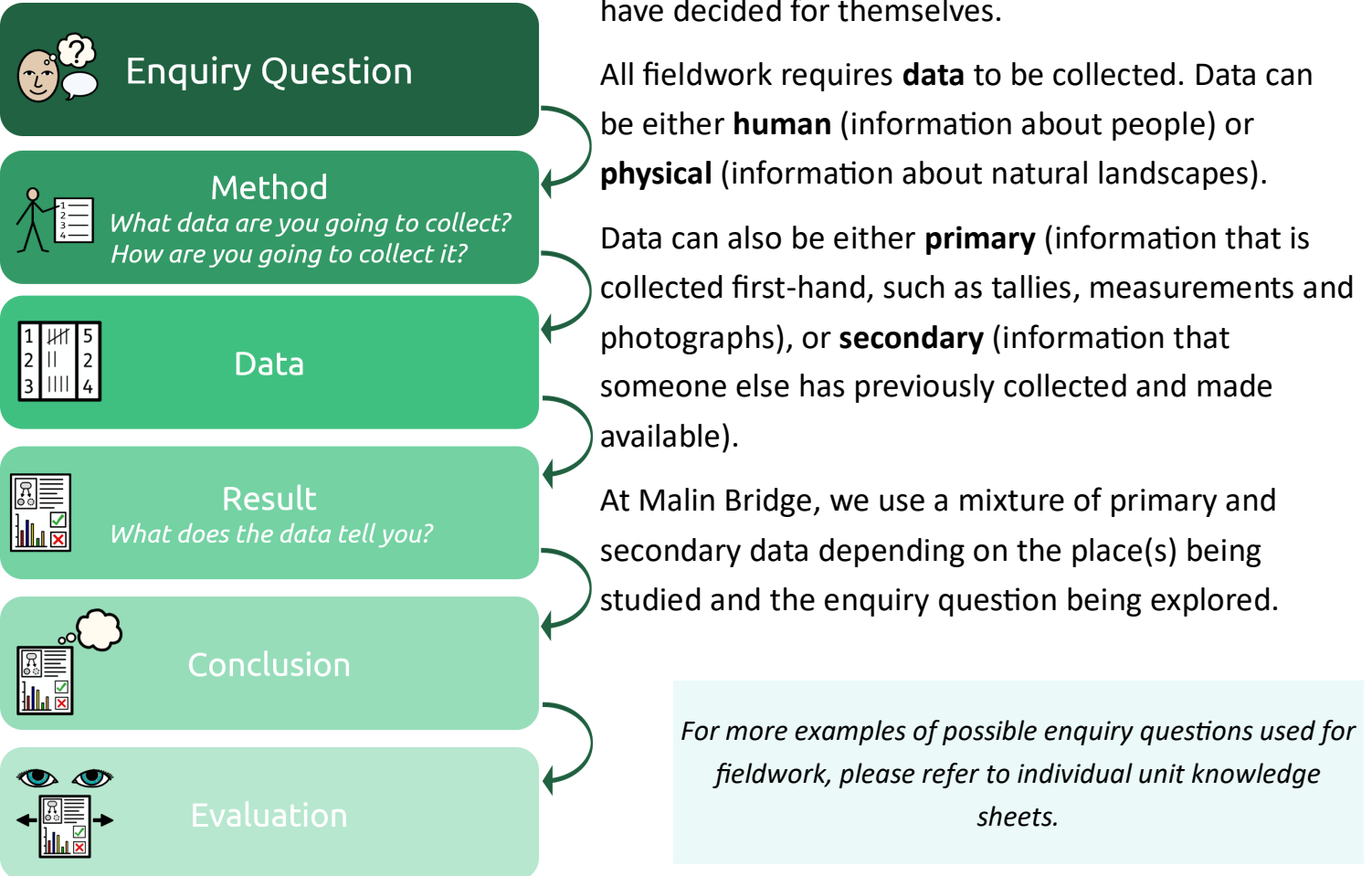
Fieldwork



Fieldwork is all about **exploring**!

All Geography units have some element of fieldwork designed into them.

Fieldwork is built around an **enquiry question** which is either set by the teacher, or one pupils have decided for themselves.



KS1

Where is Malin Bridge?

Is litter a problem in our area?
Are people happy living in this area?
Is traffic a problem in our area?

Weather

Does the weather this week match the forecast?
What clothes should I pack for a trip out?
What is the weather like in Athens this week?



LKS2

Malin Bridge to Maasai Mara

What facilities are there in my local area compared to Tanzania?

Rivers and Mountains

Is our local river cleaner than this river?
How fast does the river flow here?

Kingdom of Benin

How has the population in Benin changed over time?
What impact does trade have on this area?



UKS2

North America

Is the population growth greater in the US or UK?
Does our local area or this area have more resources for tourism?

Climate Disasters

Is climate change a problem in our area?

Natural Disasters

Which areas do natural disasters have the worst effects on?

Geography in the Early Years

Pupils in FS1 (Nursery) and FS2 (Reception) engage with Geography through the **Understanding the World** area of learning. Pupils are guided to make sense of their physical world and their community; this is achieved through personal experiences which increase their knowledge and sense of the world around them, for example going on field trips to local places such as the park, the museum and the English Institute of Sport. Pupils also develop their knowledge through meeting important members of society such as firefighters and nurses. Through listening to a broad range of carefully selected stories, poems, rhymes and non-fiction texts, pupils foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world.



Our youngest pupils learn about the world through asking and answering questions about places that are familiar to them, such as school, home and the natural world. They talk about why things happen and how things work, and begin to develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. Pupils are encouraged to show care and concern for living things and the environment, and they begin to understand the effect their behaviour can have on the environment.



HOT AND COLD FS2 Knowledge

AS PART OF THE HOT AND COLD TOPIC, CHILDREN WILL KNOW:

- Weather is the state of the **atmosphere** at a particular date and time.
- Weather patterns can change daily.
- Different types of weather include sunshine, rain, snow, wind and storms.
- Climate** is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.
- Temperature** is a measure of how hot or cold something is.
- We can measure temperature using a **thermometer**.
- Earth is the planet that we live on the world.
- A map is a drawing of the earth's surface, or part of the surface.
- The world map has every **country** in the world on it.
- We live in the country England, which is in the northern part of the world.
- We live in the city of Sheffield.
- A **continent** is a large areas of land consisting of lots of countries.
- The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- The blue parts of the world map are seas and oceans.
- The green parts of the world are countries or land.
- An **ocean** is a very large area of sea.
- If a country is bigger on the map it is because it is a much larger country.
- The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of Earth.
- The North Pole is at the top of the globe.
- The South Pole is at the bottom of the globe.
- The distance of places from the equator affects their climate.
- There are different types of climates found around the world.
- Tropical climates are hot and humid - rain forests. (Not in woodland)
- Temperate climates is what we have in the UK, with mild summers and cold winters.
- Polar climates are places that experience long periods of extreme cold.
- Places are typically warmer the closer they are to the equator and cooler the further away.
- The North and South Poles are very cold icy places as they are further from the equator.
- The four seasons of the year, in the UK, are Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.

WOODLANDS FS1 Knowledge

AS PART OF THE WOODLAND TOPIC, CHILDREN WILL KNOW:

- There are four seasons in the UK: Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.
- Nocturnal animals come out at night and sleep in the day.
- Some animals live in the UK and some do not.
- A tree is a woody plant that has a trunk and branches at the top.
- A tree can grow very tall in height.
- A trunk is the main woody stem of a tree.
- A branch is a woody part of the tree that grows out from the trunk.
- A leaf is part of a plant that is flat.
- Leaves come in different shapes and sizes.
- Some leaves on a tree change colour from green to orange/red/yellow in Autumn.
- Some leaves fall off trees in the season Autumn.
- A woodland is a space filled with lots of trees.
- Some animals that live in a woodland include rabbits, foxes, squirrels, birds, and insects.
- A bear is a large animal that has fur, a tail, two arms and two legs.
- There are different types of bears e.g. brown bear and polar bear.
- Bears don't live in the UK.



SEASONS/ WINTER/ SUMMER/ SPRING/ AUTUMN/ WOODLAND/ TREE/ TRUNK/ LEAF/ BRANCH/ NOCTURNAL/ ANIMALS/ BEAR

FURTHER READING

Woodland Association/National Trust - Woodlands
www.woodland-trust.org.uk/
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/nature/woodlands

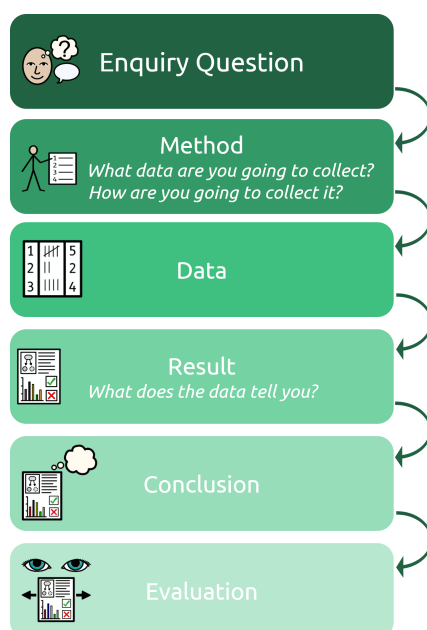
Please see EYFS knowledge sheets and topic stories for more information.



Pedagogy in Geography

Teachers use a range of pedagogical approaches to teaching Geography, which are selected based on the content being delivered. These include:

- ◇ Fieldwork enquiries are used in all parts of school to ask and answer geographical questions. All phases follow the same structure for enquiries, however not all year groups carry out each element independently.



For example, in Y3, pupils may investigate the question *How is access to fresh water distributed?* by looking at a range of secondary data sources.

- ◇ Explicit instructions and modelling by teachers in order to establish a framework of geographical knowledge and understanding of key concepts and skills.

- ◇ Using other curriculum areas to reinforce geography content, for example the UKS2 Design and Technology *Sustainable Fashion* unit reinforces and builds on the knowledge learnt throughout the geography curriculum linked to the concept of **Environmental Impact and Sustainability**. In LKS2, pupils learn about Benin art whilst reinforcing knowledge of Africa from the dedicated geography units *Malin Bridge to Maasai Mara* and *Rivers and Mountains*.
- ◇ ICT is used to enhance lessons and pupils engagement including the use of GIS (Geographical Information Systems). Pupils have access to Digimap, which allows them to further develop their understanding of **place** and **scale**.
- ◇ Discussions, debates and deliberations are used so pupils can formulate ideas, construct arguments and understand bias and perspectives.





Geography

SPACED RETRIEVAL

EYFS Dinosaurs	EYFS Animals	EYFS Woodland	EYFS Wizard School	EYFS Farm
KS1 Ice-Age to Iron-Age	KS1 Victorians	KS1 Where is Malin Bridge?	KS1 The Great Fire of London	KS1 Weather
LKS2 Malin Bridge to Maasai Mara	LKS2 Kingdom of Benin	LKS2 Rivers and Mountains	LKS2 The Environment	Key Concepts
UKS2 North America	UKS2 Islamic Empire	UKS2 Natural Disasters	UKS2 Climate Disasters	UKS2 Sustainable Fashion

Spaced Retrieval

The Geography retrieval flipchart provides teachers with an effective way of building pupils' long term memory. It has been meticulously designed to span content from Early Years to Y6, allowing pupils to recall key learning. This method is about fostering deep comprehension and ensuring that knowledge is retained in long-term memory. By revisiting and recalling information at spaced intervals, pupils build stronger cognitive connections, making the information more readily accessible when they need it most.

Other resources used for retrieval practise include:

- recap stickers
- knowledge organiser recaps
- mini quizzes
- partner recap tasks
- last lesson/last week/last unit/last year reviews



Knowledge organiser - weather



Weather Type	Image	Definition
Sun		A star made of burning gas. It gives us light and heat.
Clouds		A large collection of water droplets.
Rain		Droplets of water that fall from clouds when they get too heavy.
Lightning		An electric current from a thundercloud.
Snow		Soft ice crystals that fall from clouds.
Wind		Moving air. You can't see wind but you can see its effects.
Fog		Tiny water droplets near the ground.
Rainbow		An arc of colour formed when sun shines through rain.

Key vocabulary
Weather - the state of the atmosphere at a particular date and time.
Human - the study of how humans interact with the world.
Physical - the study of the natural world.
Equator - an imaginary line the equal distance on Earth from the north and south poles.
Season - regular changes that occur in the weather each year.

Common weather in UK











Common weather in greece









Diversity & Anti-racism Education

The diversity school driver, along with the latest research in anti-racism education, underpins the Geography curriculum from FS1 to Y6. The Geography curriculum ensures that units delivered to pupils include a **diverse range of voices and perspectives**. Resources and texts represent a wide range of **cultures, races, and backgrounds**.

All staff working with pupils have attended anti-racism training to reflect on their own biases and foster an inclusive and equitable learning environment, ensuring that all pupils feel **respected, represented, valued, and supported**.



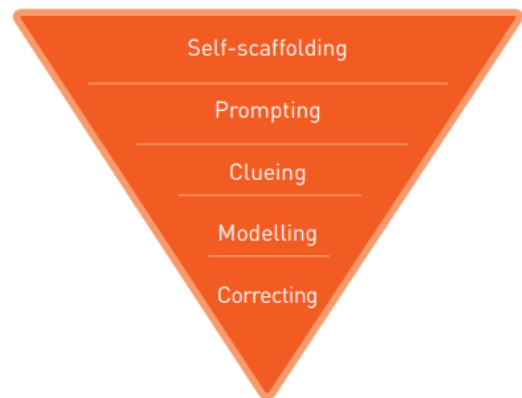
To build solid knowledge of diversity in geography, all phases have a **continent** assigned, which they use as an 'anchor point' across the whole curriculum. Phases use this to develop pupils' understanding of a **diverse range places, people, resources and environments**. By the time pupils leave Malin Bridge, they should have a solid understanding of a wide range of people and places from all continents, including historical events that took place there, significant figures, as well as an understanding of the differing cultures across the world.



See the overview document for more detail.

Scaffolding and Stretching

Teachers are highly skilled in adapting lessons to ensure they cater to the diverse learning needs of pupils. For those who need additional support and scaffolding, teachers and support staff use a range of techniques. These include providing more time to grasp concepts through pre-teach session and extended practise, using bespoke visual resources to support understanding, dual coding information, use of Kagan® structures to aid children's ability to formulate responses, use of knowledge organisers to aid recall of key information, adapted tasks and the opportunity to work with an adult or peer(s). For early graspers who quickly understand new concepts, teachers and support staff provide routine opportunities to extend their thinking. These activities encourage critical thinking, creativity and independent exploration. Flexible lesson structures allow early graspers the opportunity to access tasks sooner, whilst slower graspers have more time to practise skills and consolidate their understanding before moving on to independent work. Support staff are guided by the EEF's self-scaffolding model (*taken from Making Best Use of Teaching Assistants*) which helps to identify the most appropriate level of support for a child. Our goal is to create an inclusive learning environment where every student can thrive at their own pace and level of understanding.



Adaptations for SEND

We are deeply committed to providing an inclusive education that caters to the diverse needs of all our students, including those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). Our geography curriculum is thoughtfully adapted to ensure that SEND pupils receive the support and accommodations necessary to thrive academically and personally. Teachers know that concepts and language in geography lessons can create barriers for pupils. Language is therefore taught explicitly at the start of new topics and pre-teaching of new vocabulary happens where needed. First hand experiences, such as field trips, activities and visits are used to help pupils analyse and understand what they have seen. Pupils are supported when making comparisons between people or places, as this can be an area of difficulty for those pupils with ASD, amongst others. Teachers also ensure that all pupils, and especially those with SEND, have appropriate thinking time in order to respond in class discussions and debates. This approach is particularly helpful in increasing participation and build self-confidence.



See the **SEND** booklet for more information.



Assessment: *The Impact*

To help staff make a **summative assessment** of pupils achievement at key points during the academic year, there are clear skills and knowledge outlined that a child is expected to achieve by the end of each school phase. Children will only be assessed against what they have covered and teachers use their professional judgement to give a PITA (*Point in Time Assessment*) score; these range from 1-6. Please see the Curriculum booklet for more information. Teachers use class questioning, outcomes in books, discussions and the results of tests or quizzes to make this decision.



Y2 Geography Assessment Guidance

Key Concept Questions

Weather

Where in the world is the UK and what is it like?
Where in the world is the Greece and what is it like?
What physical features are there in our local environment? What human features are there in our local environment? How are these locations the same or different? How do people positively and negatively affect the environment? What tools can a geographer use to find out about the world?

Where is Malin Bridge?

Where in the world is Malin Bridge and what is it like? Where in the world is England and what is it like? What physical features are there in our local environment? What human features are there in our local environment? What environmental issues are there in our local area? How do these affect people? What is a map and why do we use them? What tools can a geographer use to find out about the world?

Geography Skills and Fieldwork

Can you describe some ways you have worked like a geographer? Why do geographers record and gather data? Describe ways you have recorded data. Describe some equipment you have used in your geography lessons. Why did you use that equipment? Which places have you studied?

Year 2 Attainment Target

Children achieving typically will be able to use maps, atlases and globes as well as aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Pupils will name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans, the location of Malin Bridge, Sheffield, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Belfast, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, United Kingdom, Greece, Athens and Europe. Pupils will know what a map is and why they are used, as well as other equipment such as compasses and aerial photographs. Pupils will describe places using vocabulary such as country, city, town, and village. They will begin to understand that these refer to places at different scales. Pupils will make comparisons between places studied, noting similarities and differences. Children will be able to use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe locations and routes on a map.

Key Vocabulary

Children working at ARE should be able to use the following vocabulary confidently and consistently:

HUMAN, CLIFF, OCEAN, VALLEY, PHYSICAL, COAST, CLIMATE, HARBOUR

Children working at a PITA 3 will be able to do the majority of the above statements with support.

For children working above PITA 4, please see the Y3 attainment targets.

For children working below a PITA 3, please see the Y1 attainment targets.

See the Responsive Teaching section and the Impact section of the Curriculum Booklet for more information.

Foundation subject assessment guidance sheets are available for Y1-Y6. These outline the geography units that have been covered for each year group and include appropriate concept questions.

These questions support teachers in assessing how well pupils can explain their substantive knowledge in the context the geography concepts. The assessment sheet contains an attainment descriptor of what a typical attaining child should be able to achieve by the end of the year. These, along with the knowledge sheets and skills sheets, help teachers to make their judgement.

A range of **formative assessment** strategies are used to help teachers to reshape the learning to meet the needs of all pupils in their class and ensure the pitch of the lesson is appropriate.

Appendices

(available on request)

Subject Story

Knowledge Sheets

Geography Assessment Guidance

SEND Booklet

Curriculum Booklet

English Booklet

Protected Characteristics Map



Malin Bridge Primary School

Chorus Education Trust