

Week Starting 20/04/20

Geography focus

For Children

This half term we will be looking at our geography unit about the seaside.

We are going to be looking at a local seaside town- Southport.

During this unit we have to look at the difference between human and physical geography. How we have shaped or changed the seaside to suit our needs and how nature has changed the seaside.

Your task this week is to research different human and physical features of Southport's Beachfront.

You can present your findings however you please.

For parents/ carers

Here are the features of human and physical geography that the children have to know as part of the unit. Some may not apply to the seaside at Southport and will be covered in separate units or have been covered in previous units.



Key Stage 1

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and 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

Human and physical geography

- 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
- 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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
- 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.

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