



GEOGRAPHY

YEAR 1

Substantive and Procedural Knowledge

Our School

Lesson 1: What Is Our School Like?

Substantive Knowledge

Schools have different buildings, rooms, and facilities.

Schools are places where people learn and play.

Procedural Knowledge

Use observation and drawing to record features of the school environment.

Use simple maps or plans to identify key areas.

Vocabulary: school, classroom, playground, building, map

Greater Depth Task:

Create a detailed map of the school grounds including labels and a key.

Lesson 2: What Places Are Around Our School?

Substantive Knowledge

Schools are part of a local area with different places like shops, parks, and roads.

Places near school can be identified using simple landmarks.

Procedural Knowledge

Explore the local area around school through a walk or photographs.

Use positional language (near, far, left, right) to describe locations.

Vocabulary: local area, landmark, near, far, road

Greater Depth Task:

Write directions from the school to a local landmark using positional language.

Lesson 3: What Is Our School's Environment Like?

Substantive Knowledge

The school environment can include natural (trees, grass) and human features (buildings, paths).

Features affect how people use spaces around the school.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify and classify features as natural or human-made.

Use photographs to discuss the environment.

Vocabulary: environment, natural, human, feature, classify

Greater Depth Task:

Compare your school environment with a school in a different setting (urban or rural) and explain the differences.



Wonderful Weather

Lesson 1: What Is Weather?

Substantive Knowledge

Weather describes what it is like outside each day (rain, sun, clouds).
Weather changes daily and across seasons.

Procedural Knowledge

Observe and record daily weather using simple symbols.
Use weather-related vocabulary to describe observations.

Vocabulary: weather, rain, sun, cloud, wind

Greater Depth Task:

Create a weekly weather diary using drawings and labels.

Lesson 2: What Different Types of Weather Are There?

Substantive Knowledge

Weather types include sunny, rainy, snowy, windy, and cloudy.
Different weather affects what people do and wear.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify different weather types in pictures or videos.
Discuss how weather affects daily life.

Vocabulary: sunny, rainy, snowy, windy, cloudy

Greater Depth Task:

Plan a day out for different types of weather and explain why you made those choices.

Lesson 3: How Do We Measure Weather?

Substantive Knowledge

Tools like thermometers and rain gauges measure temperature and rainfall.
Weather forecasting helps people prepare.

Procedural Knowledge

Use simple weather instruments to collect data.
Record and discuss findings.

Vocabulary: thermometer, rain gauge, temperature, forecast, measure

Greater Depth Task:

Create your own simple rain gauge and record rainfall over a week.

GB -Our Country

Lesson 1: What Is Our Country Like?

Substantive Knowledge

Our country (e.g., the UK) has different regions, landscapes, and climates.

Countries have borders that separate them from others.



Procedural Knowledge

Use maps to locate the country and identify key features.

Recognise national symbols like flags.

Vocabulary: country, border, region, map, flag

Greater Depth Task:

Create a fact file about your country including a map, flag, and key facts.

Lesson 2: What Are Some Features of Our Country?

Substantive Knowledge

Our country has cities, towns, countryside, rivers, and mountains.

Different areas have different natural and human features.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify physical and human features on a map or photographs.

Compare features of different places.

Vocabulary: city, town, countryside, river, mountain

Greater Depth Task:

Compare two places in your country (e.g., city and countryside) and describe how they are different.

Lesson 3: How Do People Travel Around Our Country?

Substantive Knowledge

People use roads, trains, planes, and boats to travel across the country.

Transport links connect places and help trade and travel.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify different transport types on maps or in pictures.

Discuss why transport is important.

Vocabulary: transport, road, train, plane, boat

Greater Depth Task:

Design a new transport system for your local area explaining why it would help people.



GEOGRAPHY

YEAR 2/3

Substantive and Procedural Knowledge



Mapping

Lesson 1: What Is a Map?

Substantive Knowledge

Maps are drawings that show places and features from above.

Maps use symbols and keys to represent real objects and places.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify features on simple maps using symbols.

Use a key to understand map symbols.

Vocabulary: map, symbol, key, landmark, plan

Greater Depth Task:

Create your own map of your classroom or home using symbols and a key.

Lesson 2: How Do We Use a Compass?

Substantive Knowledge

A compass shows directions: North, South, East, and West.

Directions help us describe location and follow routes.

Procedural Knowledge

Use a compass to find directions.

Follow simple routes using compass directions.

Vocabulary: compass, north, south, east, west

Greater Depth Task:

Write directions to a local place using compass points.

Lesson 3: How Can We Use Maps to Find Places?

Substantive Knowledge

Maps show how places are positioned in relation to each other.

Maps can be used to locate towns, cities, and landmarks.

Procedural Knowledge

Use maps to find different places.

Use positional language (near, far, left, right) to describe locations.

Vocabulary: location, near, far, left, right

Greater Depth Task:

Compare two maps (e.g., a town map and a park map) and describe similarities and differences.



cn China

Lesson 1: Where Is China?

Substantive Knowledge

China is a large country in Asia with diverse landscapes and culture. It has famous landmarks like the Great Wall of China.

Procedural Knowledge

Locate China on a world map and globe.
Identify key physical and human features.

Vocabulary: China, Asia, landmark, Great Wall, country

Greater Depth Task:

Research and present on a famous Chinese landmark or tradition.

Lesson 2: What Is Life Like in China?

Substantive Knowledge

People in China have different homes, food, and festivals. The climate varies from region to region.

Procedural Knowledge

Compare daily life in China with your own.
Use pictures or videos to explore Chinese culture.

Vocabulary: festival, home, food, climate, culture

Greater Depth Task:

Create a comparison chart of similarities and differences between life in China and your local area.

Lesson 3: What Are China's Physical Features?

Substantive Knowledge

China has mountains, rivers, deserts, and forests. The Yangtze River is one of the longest rivers in the world.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify physical features on maps or pictures.
Explain why physical features affect how people live.

Vocabulary: mountain, river, desert, forest, Yangtze

Greater Depth Task:

Explain how the Yangtze River helps people who live nearby.

UK

Lesson 1: Where Is the UK?

Substantive Knowledge

The UK is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

It is an island nation in Europe.

Procedural Knowledge

Locate the UK and its countries on maps and globes.



Recognise national symbols like flags and emblems.

Vocabulary: United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

Greater Depth Task:

Create a poster showing the four countries of the UK and their flags.

Lesson 2: What Are Some Features of the UK?

Substantive Knowledge

The UK has cities, towns, countryside, rivers, and mountains.

It has important landmarks like Big Ben and Snowdon.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify physical and human features of the UK on maps and pictures.

Describe differences between places in the UK.

Vocabulary: city, landmark, river, mountain, countryside

Greater Depth Task:

Compare two UK landmarks and explain why they are important.

Lesson 3: How Do People Travel in the UK?

Substantive Knowledge

The UK has roads, railways, airports, and ports.

Transport connects places and helps people travel and trade.

Procedural Knowledge

Identify different transport types on maps or photographs.

Explain why transport is important.

Vocabulary: transport, road, railway, airport, port

Greater Depth Task:

Design a new transport system to improve travel between two UK cities and explain your choices.