

# Geography Knowledge Organiser

**Farming and Local Land Use**

**Yr 1**

**Main Foci: Place Knowledge /Human and Physical Geography**

## What should I already know?

- The **school** is in **Collingtree Village**
- A **map** is a representation of the world
- What **similarities** and **differences** mean.
- Farms are used to grow food
- Farming has changed

## Farming

- Know that farming is how get our food
- Know that farming has changed over years
- Know that there are similarities and differences between farming now and today.
- Place items in chronological order.
- Changes in farming:



## Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Take a walk around the village taking photos and drawing the different land uses – church, houses, farming, roads, etc.
- Draw a map of the village adding a key to show the land use.

## Vocabulary

human features	features of land that have been impacted by human activity
physical features	natural features of land
village	a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops. Collingtree is a village.
town	a large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. <b>Towns</b> are larger than <b>villages</b> but smaller than <b>cities</b> . Northampton is a <b>town</b> .
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers
hill	a naturally raised area of land, which is not as high as a mountain.
forest	a large area where trees grow close together
Map	Representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
Key	A list of symbols that appear on the map
Route	A way from one place to another
Farm	an area of land and its buildings, used for growing crops and rearing animals.
Crops	a plant that is grown on a large scale
Fields	an area of open land, typically bounded by hedges or fences
Tractor	a powerful motor vehicle with large rear wheels, used chiefly on farms for hauling equipment and trailers.

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

Humans affect the physical environment	Know that humans have created/built features of the environment Know that human features can include Different types of settlement village, town, city, roads, park, farms
Use prepositions to describe a location	Know that near and far describe distance Know that that left and right describe direction Know and use vocabulary of above, below, behind, in front of, next to, beneath, to the right of, to the left of, close to, far from etc.
To use fieldwork to learn about the local area	To make links between what is observed and its representation on a simple map To make oral observations of features they can see Use geographical vocabulary to support their observations
What a key on a map is	Know that a key is a symbol that represents a real object Know the keys for (e.g): road, church, school, forest Know that the same symbols are used consistently throughout a map