



The **key** KNOWLEDGE

Fieldwork Skills in Practice Subject Knowledge
 Using geographical skills and fieldwork can enhance local awareness of the school, its grounds and the surrounding environment. Using simple fieldwork and observational skills such as using compasses, trundle wheels and tape measures, skills can be practised in context. Learning to describe locations in terms of physical and human features increases geographical vocabulary. Using maps and following routes helps with locational and directional language knowledge.

The **key** VOCABULARY

Geographical vocabulary I need to learn	
observe	to watch carefully in order to learn something
data	a list of information gathered about something
cardinal points	the four main points of the compass
outline plan	a drawing of a particular area showing features, drawn from above
compass	an instrument for recording North, South, East, or West
human feature	features that have been built by humans e.g. bridges, offices, schools
physical feature	features that are natural e.g. mountains, rivers
key	a list of symbols and their meanings
map	a drawing of a particular area showing features, drawn from above
interpret	explain the meaning of
aerial photograph	a picture created using a camera in the air

The **key** QUESTIONS

Key questions to consider
<i>How do I collect weather data?</i>
<i>What is an outline plan?</i>
<i>What is the difference between oblique and vertical aerial photographs?</i>

to gain experience of using fieldwork skills in and around my school and the surrounding environment, by thinking like a geographer

The **key** SKILLS

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS
Observe and record weather data, rainfall and temperature.
Draw conclusions from observations and data collected.
Recognise and use the four cardinal points of the compass.
Explain the parts and purpose of a compass.
Explain how aerial photographs are taken.
Differentiate between human and physical features.
Use an atlas and world map to start to locate places.
Drawn an outline plan.