

Geography Policy

Reviewed September 2021

The Purpose of the Geography Policy

This policy outlines the teaching and learning of Geography. All children will have the opportunity to undertake Geography throughout their time at Firs Primary School. The teaching of Geography is planned to ensure a progression of knowledge and skills across the foundation and primary phases.

Aims (Intent)

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
 - collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes §
 - interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
 - communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

We enhance the geography curriculum by ensuring, that in addition the statutory content, most topics contain an element of learning related to climate and environmental issues. This makes our curriculum relevant to the needs our children today and to help them become responsible citizens of the future, as stated in the My Planet aspect of our school curriculum intent.

In order to meet the needs of all our pupils a focus is placed on vocabulary. Tier 1, tier 2 and tier 3 vocabulary is identified for each subject and is explicitly taught within a meaningful context. We aim to provide enhanced opportunities for children by exposing children to the best that has been thought, written, said and done. Furthermore, within Geography there are opportunities to develop oracy skills through debate, questioning and expression of opinions. In order to broaden the experiences of our locality and beyond, we provide enrichment opportunities for all pupils in school.

Implementation

We use the National Curriculum to ensure that the sequence of learning supports children to embed and retain the programmes of study. This is supported by the DDAT progression document which maps out the statutory requirements and skills at each phase. Within EYFS the school has produced a document which runs alongside the DDAT document to ensure that there is a clear sequence of learning from Early Years into Key Stage One.

Long term plans are produced to ensure that the statutory programmes of study from the National Curriculum are mapped out across the school. The core skills and knowledge are identified under the four headings: Locational Knowledge; Place Knowledge; Human and Physical Geography; and Geographical skills and Fieldwork.

Geography is taught within a meaningful context within topic headings to provide a systematic approach to learning. Over a two year rolling cycle, geography is taught most terms to ensure that coverage is met.

We adapt and tailor our curriculum to ensure that children's different starting points are recognised and are accordingly planned for. To ensure that the most disadvantaged and SEND children are experiencing a broad and balanced curriculum we use clear differentiation, explicit vocabulary teaching, visual symbols and modelled opportunities to scaffold children's learning.

Learning is recorded in pupils individual topic books across the school. Whole class topic books are used to record the practical and discussion based learning not documented in individual books. At the end of a unit of learning children are assessed against the core skills and these teacher assessments are recorded within the curriculum documents.

Assessment and Recording of Work

Teachers use formative assessment throughout lessons (e.g. observations and assessment) and adapt teaching accordingly to address any misconceptions that may arise. Also, at the end of the topic, teachers complete a summative assessment based on whether children have demonstrated through their work that they have met the national curriculum objectives and progression guidance for their phase. This helps the subject leader to monitor progress and attainment in Geography across the school.

Children in the Early Years Foundation Stage (Reception and Nursery) are assessed using the Early Years Development Matters guidance and at the end of the reception years against the Early Learning Goals. EYFS objectives within the areas of communication and language, personal, social, and emotional development, mathematics and understanding the world all contribute to laying the foundations for effective learning in Geography throughout the primary phase.

A variety of methods are used to record work in Geography, including writing, labelling, maps, pictures, structured worksheets, photographs, school displays and the occasional video recording. Work may be recorded in individual topic books, or in whole class topic books. Geography teaching can also help to further develop oracy skills and will include discussion based lessons which may not be recorded in writing.

Resources

Topic boxes are being assembled with resources for each topic, which are kept centrally.

Phase teams also have their own annual budget which allows them to purchase any additional materials and equipment they may need to deliver the national curriculum objectives.

Monitoring and Review

The monitoring of the standards of children's work and of the quality of teaching in Geography is the responsibility of the Geography subject leader. The work of the subject leader also involves supporting colleagues in the teaching of Geography, being informed about current developments in the subject, and providing a strategic lead and direction for the subject in the school. The Geography subject leader also undertakes lesson observations of the teaching of Geography across the school, reviews evidence of the children's work and conducts both pupil and teacher voice discussions.

Firs Primary School Subject Curriculum and Progression

Geography

| | Early Years | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | | |

Maths; SSM ELG Children to understand position through words alone – for example, "The bag is under the table." – with no pointing. Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'.

UTW: People, Culture and Communities ELG Children to describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction texts and maps. To explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. drawing on knowledge from

Pupils should be taught to: 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

understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and a contrasting non-European country

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, Pupils should be taught to:

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties 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 or South 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
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

| stories, non- fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. | mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather | |
|--|--|--|
| UTW; The Natural World ELG To know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. | key human features, Inc. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop 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 | |

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

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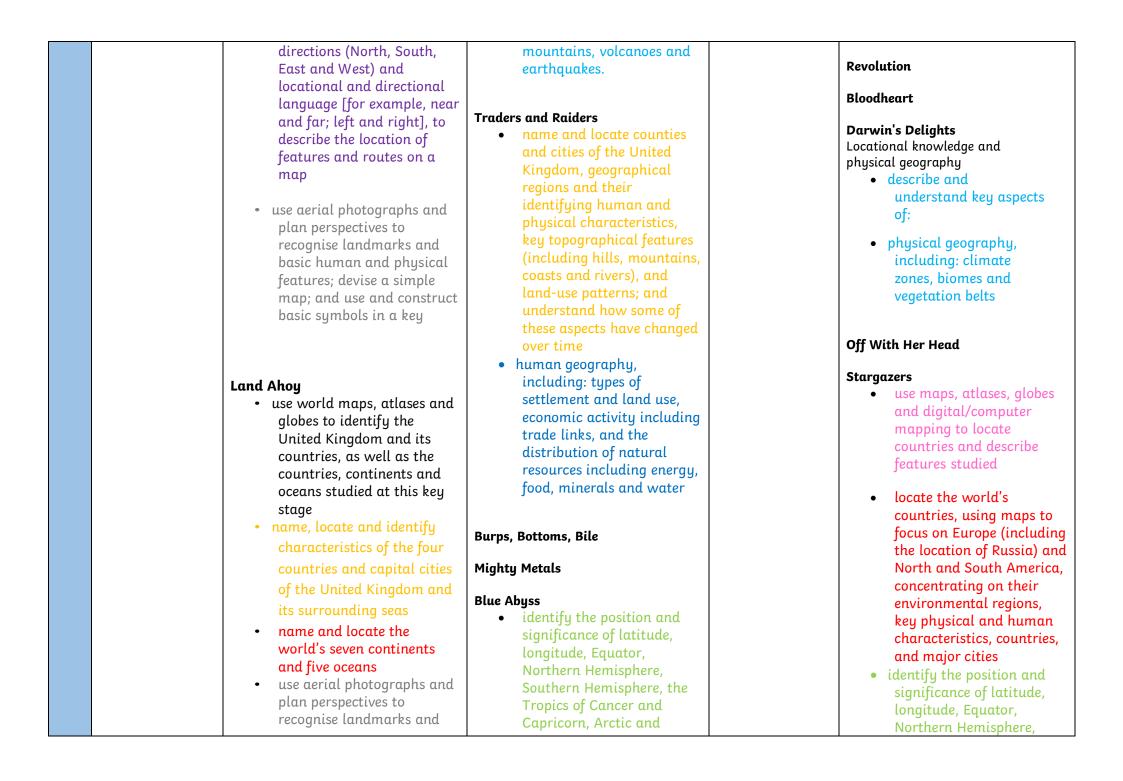
use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

| school and its grounds and the key human and | |
|---|--|
| physical features of its surrounding environment | |

| Enchanted Woodland | Gods and Mortals | A Child's War |
|--|---|---|
| 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 | Urban Pioneers use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch | use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied locate the world's countries, using maps to |
| Moon Zoom name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, as well as the countries continents and | maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies I am Warrior Predator Comparing human and physical features; the Cornish coast, the Amazon rainforest, the Swiss Alps. • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer | focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities |
| countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage 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 Muck, Mess and Mixtures | mapping to locate countries and describe features studied locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human | Hola Mexico Human and physical geography of Mexico use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical |
| Rio de Vida Local area contrast with Brazil, including a focus on the following: 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 | characteristics, countries, and major cities understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a | geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America • describe and understand key |

Key Learning (Knowledge)

| stage | region in a European | aspects of: |
|--|--|---|
| | country, and a region within North or South | physical geography, |
| understand geographical | America | including: climate |
| similarities and differences | America | zones, biomes and |
| through studying the | | vegetation belts, |
| human and physical | Playlist | rivers, mountains, |
| geography of a small area | • use maps, atlases, globes | rivers, mountains, |
| of the UK, and a | and digital/computer | human geography, |
| contrasting non-European | mapping to locate countries and describe features | including: types of |
| country | studied | settlement and land use, |
| use basic geographical | | economic activity |
| vocabulary to refer to: | use the eight points of a | including trade links, and the distribution of natural |
| | compass, four and six- | resources including |
| key physical features, | figure grid references, | energy, food, minerals and |
| including: beach, cliff, | symbols and key (including | water |
| coast, forest, hill, | the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their | |
| mountain, sea, ocean, | knowledge of the United | Frozen Kingdom |
| river, soil, valley, | Kingdom and the wider | identify the position |
| vegetation, season and | world | and significance of latitude, longitude, |
| weather | | Equator, Northern |
| key human features, Inc. | Tribal Tales | Hemisphere, Southern |
| city, town, village, factory, | Tribal Tales | Hemisphere, the |
| farm, house, office, port, | Heroes and Villains | Tropics of Cancer and |
| harbour, shop | | Capricorn, Arctic and |
| • | Tremors | Antarctic Circle, the |
| | Physical geography: Volcanoes and earthquakes | Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time |
| Street Detective | • use maps, atlases, globes | zones (including day |
| Making simple maps of the school | and digital/computer | and night) |
| and the immediate local area. | mapping to locate countries | physical geography, |
| Studying aerial photographs of the local area to identify landmarks. | and describe features | including: climate |
| Giving and following directions to | studied | zones, biomes and |
| navigate around a route using | • describe and understand | vegetation belts, |
| simple compass directions and | describe and anderstand key aspects of physical | rivers, mountains, |
| locational/positional language. | geography, including: | and the water cycle |
| use simple compass | | |



| basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, | Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) • describe and understand key aspects of: | Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) |
|--|---|---|
| including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river key human features, Inc, port, harbour, Bright Lights, Big City | physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, and the water cycle | Alchemy Island • use the eight points of a compass, four and six- figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of |
| name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas | | Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world |
| 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 | | 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 |
| a key • 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 | | mapping to locate countries and describe |

routes on a map

Superheroes

Paws, Claws and Whiskers

• name and locate the world's seven continents and five

oceans

- 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
- 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

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Scented Garden

- 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
 identify seasonal and daily
 - weather patterns in the

features studied

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, 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

Peasants, Princes and Pestilence

Time Traveller

 name and locate counties 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

| | location of areas of th relation to | the Equator rth and South | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| | <u>Using</u> | <u>Using</u> | <u>Using</u> | <u>Using</u> | <u>Using</u> | <u>Using</u> |
| | <u>maps</u> | <u>maps</u> | <u>maps</u> | <u>maps</u> | <u>maps</u> | <u>maps</u> |
| Progression | Use a simple picture map to move around the school Use relative vocabulary such as bigger, | Follow a route on a map Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, | Follow a route on a map with some accuracy Locate places using a range of maps including OS & | Follow a route on a large- scale map Locate places on a range of maps (variety of scales) | Compare maps with aerial photographs Select a map for a specific purpose | Follow a short route on an OS map Describe the features shown on an OS map Use atlases to find out data about other places |
| Map Skills P | smaller, like, dislike Use directional language such as near and far, up and down, left and right, forwards and backwards <u>Map knowledge</u> | West) Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features <u>Map knowledge</u> Locate and name | digital Begin to match boundaries (e.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps) Use 4 figure compasses, and letter/number | Identify features on an aerial photograph, digital or computer map Begin to use 8 figure compass and four figure grid references to identify features on a map | Begin to use atlases to find out other information (e.g. temperature) Find and recognise places on maps of different scales Use 8 figure compasses, begin to use 6 | Use 8 figure compass and 6 figure grid reference accurately Use lines of longitude and latitude on maps Map knowledge Locate the world's countries on a variety of maps, including the |

| | Use world maps to identify the UK in its position in the world.on a world map and globe the seven continents and five oceans.Use maps to locate the four countries and capital cities of UK and its surrounding seasLocate on a glob and world map the hot and cold areas of the world including the Equator and the North and South PolesMaking maps including appropriate symbols and pictures to represent places or featuresDraw or make a map of real or imaginary places (e.g. add detail the a sketch map from aerial photograph)Use photographs and maps to identify featuresUse and construct basic symbols in key | Identify Features on a Locate features on a Locate map Map scale n globe, globe, Locate the UK on Name a a variety of countral different scale Europe maps Russia, Name & locate the capital counties and cities Making of the UK Recogn Making maps OS ma, Try to make a include map of a short comple with features in unders with features in why it create a Draw a | nap orLocate the world's countries, focus on North & South Americaand locate ries inon North & South Americaand locate ries inIdentify the position and ls citiesand their of and their significance of longitude & longitude & latitudeg maps inse and use p symbols, ringIdentify the position and latitudeMaking maps of thematic standing t isMaking maps their own datatant bighDraw a sketch map using symbols and a | areas studied throughout the Key Stages <u>Making maps</u> Draw plans of increasing complexity Begin to use and recognise atlas symbols |
|--|--|---|---|--|
|--|--|---|---|--|

| | | A Child's War |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Enchanted Woodland | Urban Pioneers | A Child's War |
| Enchantea wooalana | Urban Ploneers | Maria |
| Observation | Observe | Map Atlas |
| Observation | Observe | Globe |
| Grounds | Measure | |
| Human features | Record | Digital/computer mapping |
| City | Human features | Countries |
| Town | Physical features | Europe |
| Factory | Sketch maps | North America |
| Office | Plans | South America |
| Shop | Graphs | Environmental Regions |
| House | Scale | Physical Characteristics |
| Physical features | Symbols | Human Characteristics |
| Environment | Кеу | Countries |
| Picture map | | Cities |
| Bigger | | |
| Smaller | Predator | Hola Mexico |
| Like | Мар | |
| Dislike | Atlas | Мар |
| Near | Globe | Atlas |
| Far | Countries | Globe |
| Up | Features | Digital/computer mapping |
| Down | Europe | Countries |
| Left | North and South America | Similarities |
| Right | Physical and human characteristics | Differences |
| Forwards | Cities | Human and Physical geography |
| Backwards | Similarities | Region |
| | Differences | Europe |
| Moon Zoom | Compare | North and South America |
| Near | United Kingdom | Climate zones |
| Far | Digital/computer mapping | Biomes |
| Up | Coast | Vegetation belts |
| Down | Rainforest | Settlement |
| Left | Mountain | Land use |
| Right | Environmental regions | Econmic activity |
| United Kingdom | | Trade links |
| World | | Natural resources |
| Countries | Playlist | Energy |
| Continents | | Food |
| Europe | Мар | Minerals |
| North/South America | Ordnance Survey | Water |
| Antarctica | Atlas | vvulei |
| Australia | Globe | |
| Australia | Glube | |

| Africa | Countries | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Asia | Features | Frozen Kingdom |
| Seas | North | |
| Oceans | South | Latitude |
| Season | East | Logitude |
| Seasonal | West | Equator |
| Daily | Southwest | Northern Hemisphere |
| Weather | Southeast | Southern Hemisphere |
| Autumn | Northwest | Tropic of Cancer |
| Summer | Northeast | Tropic of Capricorn |
| Winter | Compass | Arctic Circle |
| Spring | Directions | Antarctic Circle |
| Hot | Grid references | Prime/Greenwich Meridian |
| Cold | Symbols | Time zone |
| Windy | Key | Day |
| Wet | | Night |
| Rain | | Physical geography |
| Snow | | Rivers |
| Equator | Tremors | Mountains |
| North and South Poles | | Water Cycle |
| North | Μαρ | Evaporate |
| South | Atlas | Vapor |
| Мар | Globe | Condense |
| Atlas | Digital/computer mapping | Cloud |
| Globe | Countries | Precipitation |
| | Describe | Rain |
| | Physical geography | Snow |
| | Mountains | Liquid |
| Rio de Vida | Volcanoes | Sea |
| | Earthquakes | Lake |
| Human features | Formation | Climate Zones |
| City | Lava flow | Biomes |
| Village | Magma | |
| Town | Eruption | |
| Shop | Liquid | Darwin's Delights |
| Farm | Gas | |
| Beach | Molten | |
| Cliff | Ash | Physical geography |
| Coast | Smoke | Climate zone |
| Forest | Tectonic plates | Biome |
| Hill | Earth's Crust | Vegetation belt |
| Mountain | Core | Arctic climate |
| Sea | Mantle | Temperate climate |

| Ocean | Plate boundary | Mediterannean climate |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| River | Fault line | Desert climate |
| Soil | Tsunami | Tropical climate |
| Valley | | Equator |
| Vegetation | Traders and Raiders | Desert |
| Season | | Savannah |
| Weather | United Kingdom | Woodland |
| City | County | Grassland |
| Town | City | Tundra |
| Village | Geographical region | Landscape |
| Factory | Human characteristics | Vegetation |
| Farm | Physical characteristics | Wildlife |
| House | • | |
| Physical features | Topography | |
| Environment | Hills | Stargazers |
| Near | Mountains | |
| Far | Coasts | |
| Local area | Rivers | Мар |
| World | Land use | Atlas |
| Countries | Human geography | Globe |
| Continents | Settlement | Digital/computer mapping |
| Seas | Land use | Countries |
| Oceans | Econimic activity | Europe |
| Symbols | Trade | North America |
| Represent | | South America |
| Places | Trade links | Environmental Regions |
| Features | Natural resources | Physical Characteristics |
| Мар | Energy | Human Characteristics |
| Atlas | Food | Countries |
| Globe | Minerals | Cities |
| Europe | Water | Latitude |
| South America | | Logitude |
| | | Equator |
| | | Northern Hemisphere |
| | Blue Abyss | Southern Hemisphere |
| Street Detective | | Tropic of Cancer |
| | Latitude | Tropic of Capricorn |
| North | Logitude | Arctic Circle |
| South | | Antarctic Circle |
| East | Equator | Prime/Greenwich Meridian |
| West | Northern Hemisphere | Time zone |
| Up | Southern Hemisphere | Day |
| Down | Tropic of Cancer | Night |

| Harbor | | Pharohs |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | |
| Port | | |
| House | | |
| Village | | |
| Town | | |
| City | | Water |
| Human features | | Minerals |
| River | | Food |
| Ocean | | Energy |
| Sea | | Natural resources |
| Coast | | Trade links |
| Cliff | | Trade |
| Beach | | Economic activity |
| Physical features | | Land use |
| Key | | Settlement |
| Symbols | | Human geography |
| Мар | | Land use |
| Seas | | Key |
| Capital Cities | | Symbols |
| United Kingdom | | Grid references |
| Countries | | Directions |
| | | Compass |
| Land Ahoy | Lake | Northeast |
| | Sea | Northwest |
| | Liquid | Southeast |
| Compass | Snow | Southwest |
| Directions | Rain | West |
| Key | Precipitation | East |
| Symbols | Cloud | South |
| Map/Picture map | Condense | North |
| Human and Physical Features | Vapor | Features |
| Landmarks | Evaporate | Countries |
| Plan | Water Cycle | Globe |
| Aerial Photograph | Mountains | Atlas |
| Route | Rivers | Ordnance Survey |
| Position | Physical geography | Мар |
| Location | Night | |
| Right | Day | |
| Left | Time zone | Alchemy Island |
| Far | Prime/Greenwich Meridian | |
| Near | Antarctic Circle | |
| Backwards | Arctic Circle | |
| Forwards | Tropic of Capricorn | |

| Landmarks | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Lighthouse | Мар | |
| Continents | Atlas | |
| North Sea | Globe | е |
| Irish | Digito | al/computer mapping |
| Sea | Land | |
| English Channel | Huma | an geography |
| Atlantic Ocean | Settle | ement |
| | Land | |
| | | omic activity |
| Bright Lights, Big City | Trade | p |
| Country | | e links |
| Capital City | | ral resources |
| England | | |
| England Scotland | Energ Food | |
| | | |
| Wales | Miner | |
| Northern Ireland | Water | |
| Ireland | Irriga | |
| North | | ce/mouth (rivers) |
| South | Deser | rt climate |
| East | | |
| West | | |
| Up | Time | Traveller |
| Down | | |
| Left | Count | |
| Right | Cities | 5 |
| Compass | United | ed Kingdom |
| United Kingdom | Huma | an and physical characteristics |
| Μαρ | | graphy |
| Symbols | Hills | |
| Key | Moun | ntains |
| 5 | Coast | |
| Paws, Claws and Whiskers | Rivers | |
| | | use patterns |
| World | | F |
| Countries | | |
| Continents | | |
| Europe | | |
| North/South America | | |
| Antarctica | | |
| Australia | | |
| | | |
| Africa | | |
| Asia | | |

| | Seas Oceans | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Maps | | |
| | Atlases | | |
| | Globes | | |
| | Hot | | |
| | Cold | | |
| | Equator North and South Poles | | |
| | North and South Poles | | |
| | Far | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Scented Garden | | |
| | | | |
| | Observe | | |
| | Grounds | | |
| | Human features | | |
| | Physical features | | |
| | Seasons | | |
| | Autumn | | |
| | Spring | | |
| | Summer | | |
| | Winter | | |
| | Weather | | |
| | Hot | | |
| | Cold | | |
| | Warm | | |
| | Sun | | |
| | Snow | | |
| | Rain | | |
| | Wind | | |
| | Equator | | |
| | North Pole | | |
| | South Pole | | |
| | Temperature | | |
| | · ontportataro | | |

| World | | |
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| | | |