

Geography

Year 1

Locational Knowledge

Children can name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.

Children can locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.

Children can name important buildings and places and explain their importance.

Place Knowledge

Children can identify the similarities and differences between two places.



Human and Physical Geography

Children can identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.

Children can use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features (beach, cliff, coast, sea, river, ocean)

Children can identify the characteristics of a settlement.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork.

Children can draw or read a simple picture map.

Children can identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.

Children can carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.



Year 2

Locational Knowledge

Children can begin to identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.

Children can identify the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or a globe.

Children can name, locate and explain the significance of a place.



Human and Physical Geography

Children can describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.

Children can describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.

Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.



Place Knowledge

Children can describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork.

Children can draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.

Children can study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.

Children can ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.



Year 3

Locational Knowledge

Children can name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.

Children identify significant places using latitude and longitude.

Children can name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.



Human and Physical Geography

Children can describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.

Children can describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.

Place Knowledge

Children can classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.

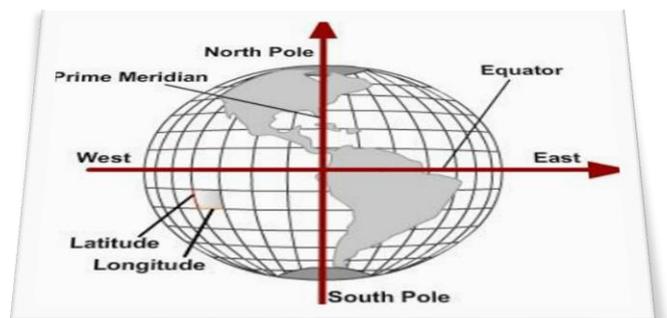
Children can explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork.

Children can analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.

Children can use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.

Children can analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.



Year 4

Locational Knowledge

Children can begin to create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.

Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.

Children can name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.



Human and Physical Geography

Children can explain climatic variations of a country or continent.

Children can identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.

Children can explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.

Place Knowledge

Children can describe and compare aspects of physical features.



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork.

Children can study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.

Children can use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.

Children can collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.

Year 5

Locational Knowledge

Children can describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.

Children can identify the location of and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).

Children can identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.

Children can name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions around the world and the UK.

Human and Physical Geography

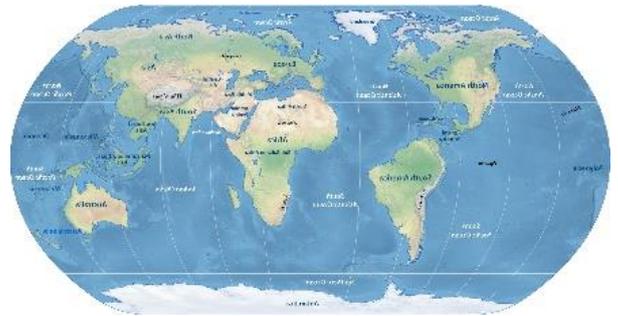
Children can explain how the climate affects land use.

Children can identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.

Children can describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.

Place Knowledge

Children can identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork.

Children can analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.

Children can use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.

Children can summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.



Year 6

Locational Knowledge

Children can describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.

Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Children can name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions in the UK.



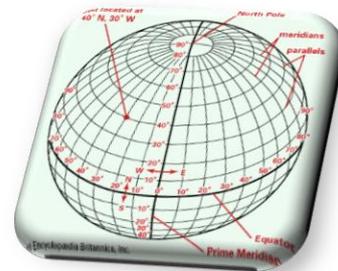
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork.

Children can use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.

Children can analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.

Place Knowledge

Children can describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.



Human and Physical Geography

Children can evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.

Children can compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.

Children can describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.

Children can use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.

