

## Geography

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</li> <li>• Basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house and office.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</li> <li>• Basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean and river. Key human features, including: port, harbour and shop.</li> <li>• Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of 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.</li> <li>• Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans.</li> <li>• Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate capital cities</li> <li>• Identify key topographical features, including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers.</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including rivers, mountains and the water cycle.</li> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country.</li> <li>• This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features.</li> <li>• <u>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</u></li> </ul>

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate oceans.</li> <li>• Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of:</li> </ul> <p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, types of settlement and land use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.</li> <li>• Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe.</li> <li>• <u>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate continents.</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of:</li> </ul> <p>Human geography, including economic activity and trade links, the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of:</li> </ul> <p>Physical geography, including volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use fieldwork to observe measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.</li> <li>• Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including Russia) concentrating on their own environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</li> <li>• <u>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America.</li> <li>• 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 UK and the wider world.</li> <li>• Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. They should develop their use of geographical tools and skills to enhance their location and place knowledge.</li> <li>• <u>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</u></li> </ul>