

Geography End Points

Nursery

Children are able to make comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. They can talk about why things happen and how things work. Children begin to develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. They show care and concern for living things and the environment. They begin to understand the effect their behaviour can have on the environment.

Locational Knowledge

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Make observations about the characteristics of places (in stories, photographs or in the school grounds/local area).</p> <p>Identify areas of water on a map or a globe.</p> <p>Know the name of their school and where they live.</p>	<p>Begin to identify the world's continents and oceans and locate Europe on a map.</p> <p>Locate the four countries of the United Kingdom (UK) on a map of this area.</p>	<p>Name the seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Children can name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK.</p> <p>Know that a capital city is the city where a country's government is located.</p>	<p>Know where Europe and North and South America are on a map and can name some countries within those continents.</p> <p>Know that mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries.</p> <p>Begin Know the world's different climate zones (equatorial, tropical, hot desert, temperate and polar) and that biomes are areas of world with similar climates, vegetation and animals.</p> <p>Locate some counties and cities in the UK and can describe how a locality has changed over time, giving examples of both physical and human features.</p> <p>Find the position of the Equator and describing how this impacts our environmental regions. Find lines of latitude and longitude on a globe and explain why these are important.</p>	<p>Identify key physical and human characteristics of counties, cities and/or geographical regions in the UK.</p> <p>Identify the position of the Northern and Southern hemispheres and explain how they shape our seasons.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of both the Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p> <p>Know the names of some of the world's most significant rivers.</p> <p>Know that climate zones are areas of the world with similar climates. Know vegetation belts are areas of the world which are home to similar plant species.</p> <p>Begin to name the twelve geographical regions of the UK.</p> <p>Know the main types of land use.</p> <p>Know the Northern and Southern hemisphere are 'halves' of the Earth, above and below our Equator and have alternate seasons to each other.</p>	<p>Know the names of some of the world's most significant mountain ranges</p> <p>Know the world's biomes</p> <p>Know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.</p> <p>Know the location of key physical features in countries studied.</p> <p>Know the name of many counties in the UK and the name of many cities in the UK.</p> <p>Name the twelve geographical regions of the UK.</p>	<p>Name and describe some of the world's vegetation belts (ice cape, tundra, coniferous forest, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, mixed forest, temperate grassland, tropical grassland, mediterranean, desert scrub, desert, highland).</p> <p>Know that London and the South East regions have the largest population in the UK</p> <p>Know the Prime/Greenwich Meridian is a line of longitude which goes through 0°and determines the start of the world's time zones</p> <p>Understand how land-use has changed over time using examples.</p> <p>Explain why a locality has changed over time, giving examples of both physical and human features.</p>

Place Knowledge						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Know that places within this country can differ from each other.</p> <p>Know that there are differences between places in this country and places in other countries</p>	<p>Know that life elsewhere in the world (Shanghai) is often different to ours. Know that life elsewhere in the world often has similarities to ours.</p>	<p>Know some similarities and differences between their local area and an area in Kenya.</p> <p>Describe what physical features may occur in a hot place in comparison to a cold place.</p>	<p>Explain the negative and positive effects of living near a volcano.</p> <p>Know ways in which communities respond to earthquakes.</p> <p>Explain what measures humans have taken in order to adapt to survive in cold places.</p>	<p>Discuss how climates have an impact on trade, land use and settlement.</p> <p>Describe and explain how people who live in a contrasting physical area may have different lives to people in the UK.</p>	<p>Explain how humans have used desert environments</p> <p>Use maps to explore wider global trading routes.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the UK and a European mountain region (the Alps). Know why tourists visit mountain regions.</p>	<p>Understand how climates impact on trade, land use and settlement.</p>

Human and physical geography						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Know that there are four seasons in a year spring, summer, autumn and winter and describe some of the key characteristics of each season.</p> <p>Know some vocabulary to describe different bodies of water such as sea, ocean, lake, river, pond. To be able to describe the characteristics of different places e.g. hill, field, building, road, house, old.</p>	<p>Know the four seasons of the UK. Know that 'weather' refers to the conditions outside at a particular time and that different parts of the UK often experience different weather. Know that a weather forecast is when someone tries to predict what the weather will be like in the near future. Know that weather conditions can be measured and recorded.</p> <p>Know that physical features means any feature of an area that is on the Earth naturally. Know that human features means any feature of an area that was made or built by humans.</p>	<p>Know that the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth and that it is much closer to the sun than the North and South poles. Know that the North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth and the South Pole is the southernmost point of the Earth. Know that different parts of the world experience different weather conditions and that these are often caused by the location of the place.</p> <p>Know that coasts (and other physical features) change over time. Know some key physical features of the UK</p> <p>Know that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. Know that human features change over time. Know some key human features of the UK</p>	<p>Know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed. Know that an earthquake is the intense shaking of the ground.</p> <p>Know that a biome is a region of the globe sharing a similar climate, landscape, vegetation and wildlife.</p> <p>Know the main types of land use. Know the different types of settlement.</p> <p>Know an urban place is somewhere near a town or city. Know a rural place is somewhere near the countryside.</p> <p>Know that a natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment.</p>	<p>To explain the water cycle. Know the courses and key features of a river. Know the world's biomes. Know that the hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Know the world's different climate zones. Know that climates can influence the food able to grow. Explain how water is used by humans in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Know the threats to the rainforest both on a local and global scale. Know that fair trading is the process of ensuring workers are paid a fair price, have safe working conditions and are treated with respect and equality. Know the UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.</p>	<p>Know vegetation belts are areas of the world that are home to similar plant species.</p> <p>Name and describe some of the world's vegetation belts.</p> <p>Explain why the ocean is important.</p> <p>Describe and understand economic activity including trade links.</p> <p>Describe and understand the key aspects of the six biomes and climate zones.</p>	<p>Understand some of the impacts and causes of climate change.</p> <p>Know the global population has grown significantly since the 1950s. Know which factors are considered before people build settlements. Know migration is the movement of people from one country to another.</p> <p>Know that natural resources can be used to make energy. Know some positive and negative impacts of humans on the environment.</p>

Geographical skills and fieldwork						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Know that an aerial photograph is a photograph taken from the air above.</p> <p>Know that atlases give information about the world and that a map tells us information about a place.</p> <p>Know that a map is a picture of a place, usually drawn from above.</p> <p>Know that symbols are often used on maps to represent features.</p> <p>Know simple directional language (e.g near, far, up, down, left, right, forwards, backwards).</p> <p>Know what a sketch map is.</p>	<p>Use an atlas to locate the UK. Use a map of the UK to locate the four countries.</p> <p>Begin to use an atlas to locate the four capital cities of the UK.</p> <p>Use a world map and globe to locate two of the world's seven continents (Europe and Asia).</p> <p>Use directional language to describe the location of objects in the classroom, playground and features on a map.</p> <p>Begin to use the compass points (N, S, E, W) to describe the location of features on a map.</p> <p>Know simple directional language (e.g near, far, up, down, left, right, forwards, backwards).</p>	<p>Know that a globe is a spherical model of the earth.</p> <p>Use an atlas to locate the four capital cities of the UK.</p> <p>Use a world map, globe and atlas to locate all the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Use a map to follow a prepared route.</p> <p>Use locational language and the compass points (N, S, E, W) to describe the route on a map.</p> <p>Recognise human and physical features on aerial photographs and plan perspectives.</p> <p>Draw a map and using class agreed symbols to make a simple key.</p> <p>Begin to understand methods of carrying out a geographical enquiry (interviews, tally charts, bar charts).</p>	<p>Recognise world maps as a flattened globe. Know that an OS map shows human and physical features as symbols.</p> <p>Know that grid references help us locate a particular square on a map. Know the main types of land use (agricultural, residential, recreational, commercial, industrial and transportation) Know an enquiry-based question has an open-ended answer found by research. Know how to use various simple sampling techniques.</p> <p>Know what a questionnaire and an interview are. Know that quantitative data involves numerical facts and figures and is often objective.</p> <p>Begin to use a key on an OS map.</p> <p>Make and use a simple route on a map.</p>	<p>Find countries and features of countries in an atlas using contents and index.</p> <p>Understand that a scale shows how much smaller a map is compared to real life.</p> <p>Know what an OS (Ordnance survey) map is and use them alongside aerial photographs.</p> <p>Accurately use 4-figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied. Begin to locate features using the 8 points of a compass.</p> <p>Use a simple key on their own map to show an example of both physical and human features.</p> <p>Follow a route on a map with some accuracy.</p> <p>Develop fieldwork skills including use of qualitative data and understanding that this involves opinions, thoughts and feelings and is often subjective.</p> <p>Know the best way to present results.</p>	<p>Use atlases, maps, globes and digital mapping to locate countries studied and explain physical and human features.</p> <p>Know that contours on a map show height and slope.</p> <p>Confidently use the key on an OS map to name and recognise key physical and human features in regions studied.</p> <p>Accurately use 4 and 6-figure Grid References to locate features on a map in regions studied.</p> <p>Confidently locate features using the 8 points of a compass.</p> <p>Follow a short pre-prepared route on an OS map. Identify the 8 compass points on an OS map.</p>	<p>Confidently use and understand maps at more than one scale.</p> <p>Recognise an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using six-figure grid references.</p> <p>Plan a journey to another part of the world using six figure grid references and the eight points of a compass.</p> <p>Know that qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.</p> <p>Know that GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps, used to support analysis for enquiries.</p> <p>Know that a pie chart can represent a fraction or percentage of a whole set of data.</p> <p>Know a line graph can represent variables over time.</p> <p>To be aware of some issues in the local area.</p> <p>Know how to use a range of data collection methods.</p>