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Locational Knowledge	Explore and talk about the ways that the weather, plants and animals of places can be different through pictures and stories.	Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.	Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.	Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.	Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.	Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.	Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).	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).
Place Knowledge (World)	Talk about places that they have been to or seen in photographs. Play with globes, observe maps and listen to stories to develop an awareness of other places in the world.	Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.	Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.	Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.	Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.	Name, locate and describe major world cities.	Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world.
Place Knowledge (UK)	Show an interest in the place	Identify the United Kingdom on	Name and locate the four countries of the UK and	Identify characteristics of the four countries	Name, locate and describe some major counties and	Create a detailed study of geographical	Describe the relative location of cities,	Describe patterns of human population growth

	<p>they live on a map or globe.</p> <p>Talk about simple differences between the way people live in the community and beyond using pictures, books, maps and other geographical resources.</p>	<p>a world map or globe.</p> <p>Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.</p>	<p>their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences between two places.</p>	<p>and major cities of the UK.</p> <p>Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>cities in the UK.</p>	<p>features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.</p>	<p>counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.</p>	<p>and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.</p>
Human Geography	<p>Notice and begin to name different man-made features in the immediate environment, including the school grounds, local streets and the place they live.</p>	<p>Name and talk about man-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks.</p> <p>Describe a contrasting environment to their own.</p>	<p>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</p>	<p>Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</p> <p>Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.</p>	<p>Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.</p> <p>Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</p>	<p>Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.</p> <p>Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.</p>	<p>Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</p>	<p>Explain how humans function in the place they live.</p> <p>Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.</p>
Physical Geography	<p>Notice ways that the local environment changes</p>	<p>Record observations about the way the local</p>	<p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</p>	<p>Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</p>	<p>Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural</p>	<p>Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.</p>	<p>Explain how the climate affects land use.</p>	<p>Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather</p>

	during different seasons.	environment changes throughout each season. Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.	Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. 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. Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	environments. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical features. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps. 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. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	affect how people live. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Take part in simple fieldwork	Begin to collect simple	Collect simple data during fieldwork	Collect and organise simple data in charts and	Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns	Collect and analyse primary and secondary	Summarise geographical data to draw	Analyse and present increasingly

	<p>activities, such as helping to take photographs or recording simple data.</p> <p>Discuss routes and locations and use and understand some positional language.</p>	<p>geographical data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Use simple positional language to describe where things are in relation to each other and give directions.</p> <p>Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p>	<p>activities.</p> <p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Draw or read a simple picture map.</p>	<p>tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</p> <p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.</p>	<p>observed.</p> <p>Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p> <p>Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p>	<p>data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.</p> <p>Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.</p>	<p>conclusions.</p> <p>Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p> <p>Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.</p>	<p>complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p> <p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.</p>
Sustainability			Describe ways to protect natural environments,	Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial	Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon	Describe how natural resources can be harnessed	Identify and explain ways that people can	Explain the significance of human-

			such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows.	to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.	footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment.	to create sustainable energy.	improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.	environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth.
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