



GEOGRAPHY

Year Group	End points
1	<p>A successful geographer in Year 1 can:</p> <p>Locational knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate our school on a map of the local area • Name and locate the capital city of London on a map of the UK <p>Place Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of London and our local area <p>Human and physical geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features and key human features <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map
2	<p>A successful geographer in Year 2 can:</p> <p>Locational knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas <p>Place knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of areas of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (while studying continents) <p>Human and physical geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and key human features <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of hot and cold areas of the world
3	<p>A successful geographer in Year 3 can:</p> <p>Locational knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 <p>Place knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Birmingham), a region in North or South America (Mexico City) and a region in a European country (Italy) <p>Physical and human geography:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of some natural resources <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
4	<p>A successful geographer in Year 4 can:</p> <p>Locational knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 how land use patterns changed over time in Rome <p>Place knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country (Rome) <p>Physical and human geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (climate zones and rainforests) and human geography (settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links) <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
5	<p>A successful geographer in Year 5 can:</p> <p>Locational Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate our town of Stourbridge, it's key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Locate explore distribution of rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes across the world <p>Place knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Stourbridge), past and present <p>Physical and human geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle) and human geography (types of settlement and land use) <p>Geographical fieldwork and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
6	<p>A successful geographer in Year 6 can:</p> <p>Locational knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the distribution of the world's key natural resources <p>Place knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences in depth through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region in North or South America while considering the impacts of trade <p>Physical and human geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (including: climate zones, vegetation belts, rivers) and human geography (types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water) <p>Geographical fieldwork and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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