

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
To investigate places	<p>Our School Our World (continents, oceans and climate) The UK (countries and weather)</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?)</p> <p>Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area.</p> <p>Identify land use around the school</p>	<p>Telford compared with non-European settlement</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment</p>	<p>Volcanoes and earthquakes Study of region of UK</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and</p>	<p>Study of region of Europe Compass work</p> <p>Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</p>	<p>Biomes and vegetation belts Study of region of N/S America</p> <p>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Identify and describe how the</p>	<p>Rivers and the water cycle UK mapping Global mapping</p> <p>Collect and analysis statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p> <p>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</p> <p>Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical</p>

		<p>Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the world's continents and oceans 	<p>physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Use a key to identify features and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of Europe identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p>	<p>physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</p> <p>Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways</p>	<p>representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map)</p> <p>.</p>
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To investigate patterns	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	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country.	Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas	Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.	Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe geographical diversity across the world. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent
To communicate geographically	Begin to: Use world maps, atlases and globes to	Use compass directions (north south, east and west) and	Describe key aspects of • physical geography,	Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid	Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid	Describe and understand aspects of:

	<p>identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop 	<p>locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).</p>	<p>including: rivers, mountains,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • human geography, including: settlements and land use. 	<p>references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.</p> <p>Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
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