

Year	Objectives		
	To Investigate Places	To Investigate Patterns	To Communicate Geographically
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify land use around the school. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. 	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key physical features - beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. Key human features - city, town village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is the place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?) Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. Use world atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. 	<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. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of contrasting non-European country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and 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 basis symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	<p>Describe key aspects of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography - rivers, mountains, volcanoes and

	<p>characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Use fieldwork to observe 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. • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations giving views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	<p>earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human geography - settlements and land use.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations giving views. • Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Use maps, atlases, globes and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

	<p>digit/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 		
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. 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. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordinate Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as; land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of characteristic features of a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and 	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography - climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	<p>Antarctic Circle, and the time zones (including day and night).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Human geography - settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.</p>
--	--	---	---