## **GEOGRAPHY Keys – SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE**

	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational knowledge	- Name and locate the	- Locate the world's	- Locate the world's	- Locate the world's	- Using maps to focus
	SEVEN continents of	well known countries	well known countries	well known countries	on Africa and the Polar
	the world	(France, Germany,	(France, Germany,	(France, Germany,	regions
		India, The United	India, The United	India, The United	
	- Name, locate and	Kingdom etc.)	Kingdom etc.)	Kingdom etc.)	- Locate the world's
	identify characteristics				lesser known countries
	of the four countries	- Using maps to focus	- Using maps to focus	- Using maps to focus	(Tanzania, Peru,
	and capital cities of the	on Europe (including	on North and South	on Africa and South	Columbia, etc.)
	United Kingdom and its	the location of Russia)	America	America	
	surrounding seas				- Using maps to develop
		- Name and locate	- Name and locate	- Name and locate	knowledge of
		some counties and	some counties and	some counties and	environmental regions,
		cities of the United	cities of the United	cities of the United	key physical and human
		Kingdom (Devon,	Kingdom (Cardiff,	Kingdom (Liverpool,	characteristics, and
		Cornwall, Plymouth,	Edinburgh, Belfast,	Manchester, Yorkshire,	major cities
		Truro, London)	Somerset)	Dorset)	
					- Name and locate
		- Identify the position	- Identify the position	- Identify the position	geographical regions
		and significance of	and significance of	and significance of	and their identifying
		latitude, longitude,	latitude, longitude,	latitude, longitude,	human and physical
		Equator, Northern	Equator, Northern	Equator, Northern	characteristics, key
		Hemisphere, Southern	Hemisphere, Southern	Hemisphere, Southern	topographical features
		Hemisphere	Hemisphere	Hemisphere	(including hills,
					mountains, coasts and
			- Locate the world's	- Locate the world's	rivers)
			lesser known countries	lesser known countries	
			(Tanzania, Peru,	(Tanzania, Peru,	- Develop knowledge of
			Columbia, etc.)	Columbia, etc.)	land-use patterns; and
					understand how some
			- Using maps to develop	- Using maps to develop	of these aspects have
			knowledge of	knowledge of	changed over time
			environmental regions,	environmental regions,	
			key physical and human	key physical and human	- Identify the Tropics of
			characteristics,	characteristics,	Cancer and Capricorn,

countries, and major	countries, and major	Arctic and Antarctic
cities	cities	Circle, the
		Prime/Greenwich
- Name and locate	- Name and locate	Meridian and time
geographical regions	geographical regions	zones (including day
and their identifying	and their identifying	and night)
human and physical	human and physical	
characteristics, key	characteristics, key	
topographical features	topographical features	
(including hills,	(including hills,	
mountains, coasts and	mountains, coasts and	
rivers)	rivers)	
- Develop knowledge of	- Develop knowledge of	
land-use patterns; and	land-use patterns; and	
understand how some	understand how some	
of these aspects have	of these aspects have	
changed over time	changed over time	
- Identify the Tropics of	- Identify the Tropics of	
Cancer and Capricorn,	Cancer and Capricorn,	
Arctic and Antarctic	Arctic and Antarctic	
Circle, the	Circle, the	
Prime/Greenwich	Prime/Greenwich	
Meridian and time	Meridian and time	
zones (including day	zones (including day	
and night)	and night)	

Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
- Understand	- Understand	- Understand	- Understand	- Understand
geographical	geographical	geographical	geographical	geographical
similarities and	similarities and	similarities and	similarities and	similarities and
differences through	differences in a region	differences through the	differences through the	differences through the
studying the human	of the United Kingdom	study of human and	study of human and	study of human and
and physical geography	and a region in a	physical geography of a	physical geography of	physical geography of
of a small area of the	European country	North and South	Africa and South	Africa and the polar
United Kingdom, and of		American country	America	regions
a small area in a	-Understanding their			
contrasting non-	place locally and	- Understanding their	- Understanding their	- Understanding their
European country	regionally (Bude,	place locally and	place locally and	place in Europe an
	Corrnwall)	regionally (Bude,	regionally (Bude,	globally (Polar regions,
		Cornwall, England, the	Cornwall, England, The	Africa)
		UK)	UK)	
		- Understanding their	_	
		place in Europe and	place in Europe and	
			0 ,,	
		their location relative	their location relative	
		to well known places	to well known places	
		(France, South America,	(Polar regions, North	
		equator, Atlantic	America, Africa)	
		Ocean)		
	- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-	- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non- European country  - Understand geographical similarities and differences in a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country  - Understanding their place locally and regionally (Bude,	- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country  - Understand geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country  - Understanding their place locally and regionally (Bude, Cornwall)  - Understanding their place locally and regionally (Bude, Cornwall, England, the UK)  - Understanding their place in Europe and globally, describing their location relative to well known places (France, South America, equator, Atlantic	- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country  - Understand geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country  - Understand geography of a small area in a contrasting non-European country  - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a North and South America country  - Understanding their place locally and regionally (Bude, Cornwall, England, the UK)  - Understanding their place in Europe and globally, describing their location relative to well known places (France, South America, equator, Atlantic

Human and Physical geography - Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns understand the understand the - Describe and understand the understand the understand the - Describe and understand the under		Year 6	Year 5	Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	
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, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather - Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm,	•	understand the key aspects of physical geography, including: Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountain volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle  tion - Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography, including: Types of settlement and land use, econom activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	understand the difference between human and physical geography  - Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography, including: Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle  - Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography, including: Types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including	understand the difference between human and physical geography  - Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography, including: Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle  - Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography, including: Types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including	understand the difference between human and physical	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, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port,	·

	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical skills and	- Use world maps,	- Use maps, atlases,	- Use maps, atlases,	- Use maps, atlases,	- Use the eight points of
knowledge	atlases and globes to	globes and	globes and	globes and	a compass and six-
	identify the United	digital/computer	digital/computer	digital/computer	figure grid references,
	Kingdom and its	mapping to locate	mapping to locate	mapping to locate	symbols and key
	countries, as well as the	countries and describe	countries and describe	countries and describe	(including the use of
	countries, continents	features studied	features studied	features studied	Ordnance Survey maps)
	and oceans studied at				to build their
	this key stage	- Use the four points of	- Use the four points of	- Use the four points of	knowledge of their
		a compass and four-	a compass and four-	a compass and four-	regional area
	- Use simple compass	figure grid references,	figure grid references,	figure grid references,	
	directions (North,	symbols and key	symbols and key	symbols and key	- Use the eight points of
	South, East and West)	(including the use of	(including the use of	(including the use of	a compass and six-
	and locational and	Ordnance Survey maps)	Ordnance Survey maps)	Ordnance Survey maps)	figure grid references,
	directional language	to build their	to build their	to build their	symbols and key
	[for example, near and	knowledge of their local	knowledge of their local	knowledge of their local	(including the use of
	far; left and right], to	area	area	area	Ordnance Survey maps)
	describe the location of				to build their
	features and routes on	- Use fieldwork to	- Use fieldwork to	- Use fieldwork to	knowledge of their
	a map	observe, measure,	observe, measure,	observe, measure,	place in Europe and
	'	record and present the	record and present the	record and present the	globally
		human and physical	human and physical	human and physical	
		features in the local	features in the local	features in the local	
		area using a range of	area using a range of	area using a range of	
		methods, including	methods, including	methods, including	
		sketch maps, plans and	sketch maps, plans and	sketch maps, plans and	
		graphs, and digital	graphs, and digital	graphs, and digital	
		technologies	technologies	technologies	
			- Use the eight points of	- Use the eight points of	
			a compass and six-	a compass and six-	
			figure grid references,	figure grid references,	
			symbols and key	symbols and key	
			(including the use of	(including the use of	
			Ordnance Survey maps)	Ordnance Survey maps)	
			to build their	to build their	
			knowledge of their	knowledge of their	
			regional area	regional area	

	- Use the eight points of a compass and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of their place in Europe and globally	- Use the eight points of a compass and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of their place in Europe and globally	

## **GEOGRAPHY Keys – VOCABULARY**

	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Physical geography		Crater, Conduit, Ash cloud, Lava flow, Ash, Magma, Magma reservoir, Lava, Outer core, Inner core, Continental drift, Divergent, Convergent, Transform, Fault, Mantle, Ring of Fire, Eruption, Temperate, Organism, Habitat, Biological, Predators, Consumers, Producers, Decomposers, Carnivore, Weather, Climate, Seismic wave, Longitude, Latitude, Equator, Prime Meridian, Crust  EXT. words Dormant, Active, Extinct, Friction, Aftershock, Foreshock, Relief, Tsunami, Oceanic crust, Continental crust, Caldera, Velocity, Shield volcano, Stratovolcano, Convection, Polar, Tropical, Mediterranean, Pyroclastic flow, Topography, Biological,	(Through regular use of geography glossary, year three words turn amber)  River, Mouth, Meander, Source, Tributaries, Precipitation, Evaporation, Condensation, Transpiration, Infiltration, Floodplain, Erode, Deposit, Waterfall, Peak/summit, Volcanic mountain, Plateau, Fault block mountain, Tree line, Altitude, Mountain, Mountain range, Slope/face, Valley, Fold mountain, Dome mountain, Ridge, Snow line, Elevation, Biome, Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen, Ecosystem, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Tropical  EXT. words  Groundwater storage, Groundwater runoff, Turbulent, Hydroelectric, Soil water, Subsurface outflow, Species, Humid, Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen, Oxbow lake, Confluence, Delta, Arctic circle, Antarctic circle	(Through regular use of geography glossary, year three words turn green)  (Through regular use of geography glossary, year four words turn amber)  Tor, Arid desert, Hemispheres, Relief, Gradient, Topography, Biome, Polar, Arctic circle, Antarctic Circle, Humid, Species  EXT. words  Adaptation, Tundra, Permafrost, Sub-zero, Biodiversity, Glacier	(Through regular use of geography glossary, year four words turn green)  (Through regular use of geography glossary, year five words turn amber)  Hibernate, Adaptation, Tundra, Permafrost, Subzero, Glacier, Biodiversity, Biological
Human Geography		Biome, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Gradient  Epicentre, Energy,	(Through regular use of	(Through regular use of	(Through regular use of
		Hypocentre, Primary effects, Secondary effects, Scale,	geography glossary, year three words turn amber)	geography glossary, year three words turn amber)	geography glossary, year four words turn green)

	Northing/easting (positive), Grid reference, Compass, Cardinal directions, Symbol, Four-figure grid reference  EXT. words Richter scale, Seismograph, Velocity, Magnitude, Contour lines, Westing/southing (negative) Intercardinal directions, Longbarrow, Henge, Cursus, Primary Data, OS Coordinates		(Through regular use of geography glossary, year four words turn amber)  Contour lines, Primary data	(Through regular use of geography glossary, year five words turn amber)
Environmental geography	Industrial area, Suburbs, Land use, Settlement,	(Through regular use of geography glossary, year three	(Through regular use of geography glossary, year	(Through regular use of geography glossary, year
0 0 1 /	Residential area, Rural, Urban, Urbanization, Town,	words turn amber)	three words turn amber)	four words turn green)
	City, Recreational,	Pollution, Overfishing, Tourism,	(Through regular use of	(Through regular use of
	Commercial, Residential,	Culture, Population density,	geography glossary, year	geography glossary, year
	Transportation	County, Hamlet, Village	four words turn amber)	five words turn amber)
	EXT. words  Brownfield site, Greenfield site, Derelict, Developers, Exploit, Greenbelt, County, Population density, Archaeologist, Agricultural, Hamlet, Village, Carbon footprint	EXT. words Green/renewable energy, Runoff, Ecotourism, Endangered, Natural resources	Market gardens, Allotments, Commercial farming, Farmland, Arable, Crops, Pastoral, Mixed farming, Food miles, Agricultural, Carbon footprint  EXT. words Viticulture, Floriculture	Ecotourism, Endangered, Natural resources

Locational/place	- Europe (The United	- (With regular use of maps and	- (With regular use of	- (With regular use of
knowledge	Kingdom, France, Spain,	atlases, year three	maps and atlases, year	maps and atlases, year
	Germany, Greece, Crete,	locational/place knowledge	three locational	four locational knowledge
	Bude, Cornwall)	turns amber)	knowledge turns green)	turns green)
	- South America (Guatemala,	- Europe (Italy, Sweden,	- (With regular use of	- (With regular use of
	Ecuador)	Norway, Demark, Iceland)	maps and atlases, year	maps and atlases, year
	20000017	recircity, Demand, reciand,	four locational knowledge	five locational knowledge
	- Asia (India)	- North America (The United	turns amber)	turns amber)
		States of America, Canada)		
	- Multiple (Ring of Fire,		- Africa (Egypt)	
	Equator, Prime Meridian,	- South America (Argentina,		- Antarctica
	Atlantic Ocean, Pacific	Brazil)	- South America (Chile,	
	Ocean, Indian Ocean,		Paraguay, Uruguay,	- Africa
	Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean)	- Africa (Tanzania)	Columbia, Peru)	
	Ocean	- Asia (Japan, China)	- North America (Mexico)	
		- Australasia (Australia)		
		- Antarctica (Antarctic circle)		
		- Multiple (Russia, Tropics of		
		Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic		
		circle, South China Sea)		

Red – Foundational knowledge

Amber – Developing knowledge and understanding

Green – Mastery of subject and skills