




## Geography Layer 1: NC Objectives and Coverage

	<b>Location and Place Knowledge</b>	<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	<b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b>
			
<b>KS1</b>	Ge1/1.1a name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans	Ge1/1.3a 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	Ge1/1.4a use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
	Ge1/1.1b name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	Ge1/1.3b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> <li>ii. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</li> </ul>	Ge1/1.4b use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map
	Ge1/1.2a 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		Ge1/1.4c 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
<b>KS2</b>	Ge2/1.1a 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	Ge2/1.3a describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	Ge2/1.4a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
	Ge2/1.1b 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	Ge2/1.3b describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Ge2/1.4b use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
	Ge2/1.1c 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)		Ge2/1.4c 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.
	Ge2/1.2a understand geographical similarities and differences 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		

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Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Draw information from a simple map.	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.	Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans  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.	Use the 8 points of a compass*, 4-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.  *2021-22: Focus on 6 points due to 2021 lockdown	Use globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) – Science unit.	Understand geographical similarities and differences 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.
Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.	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.	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 world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Use 6-figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Locate South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.		Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:  i. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop ii. key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather				
Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.	Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	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	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.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.  Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography
Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas					Use globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.