

Years 1 and 2						
	Autumn A	Spring A	Summer A	Autumn B	Spring B	Summer B
Geography Geographical Society	<p>Year 1 Begin to use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Year 2 Use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use aerial photographs to identify key landmarks, and basic human and physical features of the area studied. Create keys for symbols on a map. Draw maps of real life and made up places. Can follow directions on a map: North, South, East, West. Can follow directions: up, down, left, right, forwards and backwards.</p>	<p>Year 1 Begin to use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Identify hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans using globes, maps and atlases. Can name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK. Talk about the local environment. Label photos and pictures of the local environment.</p> <p>Year 2 Use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use aerial photographs to identify key landmarks, and basic human and physical features of the area studied. Can use a simple plan to follow a route. E.g. A route around the school or local area or his/her route from home to school. Talk about features of the local environment that are liked and disliked. Talk about the seasons and the changes that take place in the UK.</p>	<p>Year 1 Begin to use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to explain geographical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a non-European country. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Year 2 Use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Explain geographical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a non-European country. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use aerial photographs to identify key landmarks, and basic human and physical features of the area studied. Create keys for symbols on a map. Draw maps of real life and made up places. Draw around objects to make a plan. Can draw a route showing features.</p>	<p>Year 1 Begin to use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to explain geographical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a non-European country. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Can name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK.</p> <p>Year 2 Use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Explain geographical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a non-European country. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use aerial photographs to identify key landmarks, and basic human and physical features of the area studied. Create keys for symbols on a map. Draw maps of real life and made up places. Draw around objects to make a plan. Can draw a route showing features.</p>	<p>Year 1 Begin to use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Identify hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans using globes, maps and atlases.</p> <p>Year 2 Use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use aerial photographs to identify key landmarks, and basic human and physical features of the area studied. Identify and describe patterns and changes within the local environment.</p>	<p>Year 1 Begin to use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Year 2 Use information books to compare the similarities and differences between places studied at KS1. Begin to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key human features e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe key physical features e.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use aerial photographs to identify key landmarks, and basic human and physical features of the area studied. Can follow directions on a map: North, South, East, West. Can follow directions: up, down, left, right, forwards and backwards.</p>
Geography Key Vocabulary	<p>Year 1 Capital, Continent, Country, Differences, Environment, Landmark, Local, Similarities, Surroundings, Vegetation</p> <p>Year 2 Atlas, Compass points, Equator, Globe, Human, Physical</p>					
Years 3 and 4						
	Autumn A	Spring A	Summer A	Autumn B	Spring B	Summer B
Geography Geographical Society	<p>Year 3 Begin to use a range of sources to compare the similarities and differences between human and physical features of places studied at KS2. Begin to understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK and the region of a European country. Create a survey to explore human or physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Year 3 Can read and interpret the globe as a flat map. Describe and understand different types of settlement and land use. Locate the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. Locate world continents/countries with a focus on Europe and Russia identifying key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities.</p>	<p>Year 3 Can read and interpret the globe as a flat map. Describe and understand different types of settlement and land use. Locate the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.</p> <p>Year 4 Use a range of sources to compare the similarities and differences between human</p>	<p>Year 3 Begin to use a range of sources to compare the similarities and differences between human and physical features of places studied at KS2. Begin to understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK and the region of a European country. Create a survey to explore human or physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>Year 3 Begin to understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK and the region of a European country. Create a survey to explore human or physical features in the local area. Take photographs of the local area to help them produce a simple map. Can name and locate counties and cities of the UK, identifying key human and physical features and land use.</p>	<p>Year 3 Can read and interpret the globe as a flat map. Describe and understand different types of settlement and land use. Locate world continents/countries with a focus on Europe and Russia identifying key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities. Locate the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.</p>

	<p>Take photographs of the local area to help them produce a simple map. Describe and understand different types of settlement and land use. Can name and locate counties and cities of the UK, identifying key human and physical features and land use.</p> <p>Year 4 Use a range of sources to compare the similarities and differences between human and physical features of places studied at KS2. Can understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK and the region of a European country. Make a simple sketch map of the human and physical features in his/her local area.</p>	<p>Year 4 Make a simple scale drawing e.g. 1 sq cm = 1 sq m. Can identify and interpret relief maps. Can use the key to interpret symbols and marks on an OS map for routes. Can follow a route on an OS map Can use 4 points on a compass; North, South, East and West. Locate places on an OS map using a 4-figure grid reference.</p>	<p>and physical features of places studied at KS2. Describe and understand the workings of rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>	<p>Describe and understand different types of settlement and land use. Can name and locate counties and cities of the UK, identifying key human and physical features and land use. Year 4 Use a range of sources to compare the similarities and differences between human and physical features of places studied at KS2. Can understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK and the region of a European country.</p>	<p>Year 4 Make a simple scale drawing e.g. 1 sq cm = 1 sq m. Can identify and interpret relief maps. Can use the key to interpret symbols and marks on an OS map for routes. Can follow a route on an OS map Can use 4 points on a compass; North, South, East and West. Locate places on an OS map using a 4-figure grid reference.</p>	<p>Year 4 Can understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK and the region of a European country. Make a simple sketch map of the human and physical features in his/her local area.</p>
Geography Key Vocabulary	<p>Year 3 Agricultural, Population, Characteristics, North and South Hemisphere, Settlement</p> <p>Year 4 Human and Physical Differences, Interpret, Scale drawing</p>					
Years 5 and 6						
	Autumn A	Spring A	Summer A	Autumn B	Spring B	Summer B
Geography Geographical Society	<p>Year 5 Begin to analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Begin to understand how human and physical features in places in the UK have changed over time. Can understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK, the region of a European country and a region within North or South America. Year 6 Analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Can use photographs and standard and non-standard measurements to create an accurate map of an area. Can make his/her own simple thematic map based on his/her own data.</p>	<p>Year 5 Begin to analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Begin to explore and explain topical geographical issues in his/her places of study and understand how these issues have changed over time. Can describe and understand climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and the water cycle. Year 6 Analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Explore and explain topical geographical issues in his/her places of study and understand how these issues have changed over time. Can use the 8 points on a compass. Can locate places on an OS map using a 6-figure grid reference</p>	<p>Year 5 Begin to analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Locate the position of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Greenwich Meridian and times zones. Locate the world’s continents/countries including North and South America identifying key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities. Year 6 Analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Can use digital/computer mapping to locate places in the KS2 PoS. Can read the scale on contour lines on an OS map. Can use longitude and latitude as a guide to a location on an atlas.</p>	<p>Year 5 Begin to analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Begin to understand how human and physical features in places in the UK have changed over time. Can understand similarities and differences in the human and physical differences with a region of the UK, the region of a European country and a region within North or South America Year 6 Analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Understand how human and physical features in places in the UK have changed over time. Can use photographs and standard and non-standard measurements to create an accurate map of an area. Can make his/her own simple thematic map based on his/her own data.</p>	<p>Year 5 Begin to analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Begin to explore and explain topical geographical issues in his/her places of study and understand how these issues have changed over time. Locate the position of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Greenwich Meridian and times zones. Locate the world’s continents/countries including North and South America identifying key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities. Year 6 Analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Explore and explain topical geographical issues in his/her places of study and understand how these issues have changed over time. Understand how human and physical features in places in the UK have changed over time. Can use digital/computer mapping to locate places in the KS2 PoS. Can use a range of maps to plan the quickest route and find alternative routes. Can follow a route on a small-scale map.</p>	<p>Year 5 Begin to analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Begin to explore and explain topical geographical issues in his/her places of study and understand how these issues have changed over time. Can describe and understand economic activity and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Year 6 Analyse the relevance of information from a range of sources and make conclusions about places studied at KS2. Explore and explain topical geographical issues in his/her places of study and understand how these issues have changed over time. Can make a scale drawing using scales based around the power of 10.</p>
Geography Key Vocabulary	<p>Year 5 Climate Zones, Distribution, Greenwich Meridian, Primary source, Secondary Source, Time Zones, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Vegetation Belts</p> <p>Year 6 Contour Lines, Economic, Erosion, Export, Import, Latitude, Longitude, Trade</p>					