

Aspect P. of study Skill/ Learning Intention Knowledge	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human features and landmarks	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Look at aerial views of the school setting, encouraging children to comment on what they notice, recognising buildings, open space, roads and other simple features.</p> <p>Offer opportunities for children to choose to draw simple maps of their immediate environment, or maps from imaginary story settings they are familiar with.</p> <p>Books In every house in every street Martha maps it out</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p><b>Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</b></p> <p>Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance.</p> <p>They also help someone to establish and describe a location.</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p><b>Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.</b></p> <p>Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.</b></p> <p>Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.</b></p> <p>Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</b></p> <p>Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Explain how humans function in the place they live.</b></p> <p>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>
Settlements and land use	<p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Teach children about places in the world that contrast with locations they know well. Use relevant, specific vocabulary to describe</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p><b>Identify the characteristics of a settlement.</b></p> <p>A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.</p>	<p>Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p><b>Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.</b></p> <p>Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</b></p> <p>Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.</b></p> <p>Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</b></p> <p>Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.</b></p> <p>Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.</p>

	<p>contrasting locations. Use images, video clips, shared texts and other resources to bring the wider world into the classroom. Listen to what children say about what they see. Avoid stereotyping and explain how children's lives in other countries may be similar or different in terms of how they travel to school, what they eat, where they live, and so on.</p> <p>Books</p> <p>Handa's Surprise</p> <p>Once upon a star</p> <p>The snail and the whale</p>						
Climate and weather	<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p> <p>Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.</p> <p>Guide children's understanding by draw children's attention to the weather and seasonal features. Provide opportunities for children to note and record the weather. Select texts to share with the children about the changing seasons. Throughout the year, take children outside to observe the natural world and encourage children to observe how animals behave differently as the</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.</p> <p>There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.</p> <p>A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.</p> <p>Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Explain climatic variations of a country or continent.</p> <p>Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Explain how the climate affects land use.</p> <p>Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape.</p>	<p>Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p> <p>Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.</p> <p>Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources.</p>

	<p>seasons change. Look for children incorporating their understanding of the seasons and weather in their play.</p> <p>Offer opportunities to sing songs and join in with rhymes and poems about the natural world.</p> <p>Books</p> <p>A stroll through the seasons</p>						
Physical processes	<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p> <p>Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.</p> <p>Guide children's understanding by draw children's attention to the weather and seasonal features. Provide opportunities for children to note and record the weather. Select texts to share with the children about the changing seasons. Throughout the year, take children outside to observe the natural world and encourage children to observe how animals behave differently as the seasons change. Look for children incorporating their understanding of the seasons and weather in their play.</p> <p>Books</p> <p>A stroll through the seasons</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p> <p>Describe in simple terms how a physical process has affected an area, place or human activity.</p> <p>Weather is a physical process.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p> <p>Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion.</p> <p>Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rain-fall.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p> <p>Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.</p> <p>Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</p> <p>Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p> <p>Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.</p> <p>Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.</p>
Geographical resources	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p> <p>Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites.</p>

	<p>Look at aerial views of the school setting, encouraging children to comment on what they notice, recognising buildings, open space, roads and other simple features.</p> <p>Books Martha maps it out</p>	<p>An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p>	<p>An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).</p>	<p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</p>	<p>An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</p>	<p>find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p>	
Data analysis	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.</p> <p>Encourage focused observation of the natural world. Listen to children describing and commenting on things they have seen whilst outside, including plants and animals. Encourage positive interaction with the outside world, offering children a chance to take supported risks, appropriate to themselves and the environment within which they are in.</p> <p>Books  A stroll through the seasons</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).</p> <p>Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p> <p>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.</p> <p>Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.</p> <p>Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).</p>
Fieldwork	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Encourage focused observation of the natural world. Listen to</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.</p>	<p>Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p>	<p>Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.</p> <p>Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to</p>	<p>Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p> <p>A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers,</p>	<p>Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p> <p>Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p>

	<p>children describing and commenting on things they have seen whilst outside, including plants and animals. Encourage positive interaction with the outside world, offering children a chance to take supported risks, appropriate to themselves and the environment within which they are in.</p> <p>Encourage interactions with the outdoors to foster curiosity and give children freedom to touch, smell and hear the natural world around them during hands-on experiences.</p> <p>Books</p> <p>A stroll through the seasons</p>			<p>The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</p>	<p>support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</p>	<p>coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.</p>	
Natural and man-made materials	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Observe and interact with natural processes, such as ice melting, a sound causing a vibration, light travelling through transparent material, an object casting a shadow, a magnet attracting an object and a boat floating on water. Provide children with frequent opportunities for outdoor play and exploration.</p> <p>Books:</p> <p>A stroll through the seasons.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.</p> <p>A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.</p> <p>Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers.</p> <p>Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p> <p>The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.</p> <p>The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs.</p>
Physical features	<p>Explain some similarities and</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features,</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features,</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including:</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones,</p>



	<p>differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them.</p> <p>Use images, video clips, shared texts and other resources to bring the wider world into the classroom. Listen to what children say about what they see. Provide children with frequent opportunities for outdoor play and exploration.</p> <p>Books Martha Maps it out In every house in every street</p>	<p>including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.</p>	<p>including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.</p>	<p>climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.</p>	<p>zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</p> <p>Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.</p>	<p>zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p> <p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.</p>	<p>biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.</p> <p>The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.</p>
Environment	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.</p> <p>Teach children about a range of contrasting environments within both their local and national region.</p> <p>Books:  In every house in every street Martha Maps</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</p> <p>Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p> <p>Describe ways to improve the local environment.</p> <p>The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.</p> <p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.</p> <p>Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p> <p>Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.</p>

World	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos..</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Teach children about places in the world that contrast with locations they know well. Use relevant, specific vocabulary to describe contrasting locations. Use images, video clips, shared texts and other resources to bring the wider world into the classroom.</p> <p>Listen to what children say about what they see. Avoid stereotyping and explain how children's lives in other countries may be similar or different in terms of how they travel to school, what they eat, where they live, and so on.</p> <p>Books: Handa's surprise Non-fiction</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p> <p>A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.</p> <p>An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</p> <p>Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia.</p>	<p>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. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p> <p>Explain interconnections between two areas of the world.</p> <p>Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.</p>
UK	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos..</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Teach children about places in the world that contrast with locations they know well. Use relevant, specific vocabulary to describe contrasting locations. Use images, video clips, shared texts and other resources to bring the wider world into the classroom.</p> <p>Listen to what children say about what they see. Avoid stereotyping and explain how children's lives in other countries may be similar or different in terms of how they travel to school, what they eat, where they live, and so on.</p> <p>Books: Non-fiction</p>	<p>Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p>	<p>The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.</p> <p>Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle.</p>	<p>Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.</p>	<p>Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.</p> <p>Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.</p>	<p>Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.</p> <p>A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.</p>
Location	<p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p> <p>Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.</p> <p>The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p> <p>The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that</p>



	<p>they have experienced or seen in photos..</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Teach children about places in the world that contrast with locations they know well. Use relevant, specific vocabulary to describe contrasting locations. Use images, video clips, shared texts and other resources to bring the wider world into the classroom.</p> <p>Listen to what children say about what they see. Avoid stereotyping and explain how children's lives in other countries may be similar or different in terms of how they travel to school, what they eat, where they live, and so on.</p> <p>Books Handa's surprise</p>					degrees to the east is another hour later.	passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.
Position	<p>Learn new vocabulary- prepositional language to support learning in KSI.</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.</p> <p>Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p> <p>The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.</p> <p>The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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. Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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.</p> <p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p>
Maps	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion,</p>	<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and</p>	<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods,</p>

	<p>stories, non-fiction texts and maps.          Draw information from a simple map.          Offer opportunities for children to choose to draw simple maps of their immediate environment, or maps from imaginary story settings they are familiar with.          Books          In every house in every street          Martha maps it out</p>	<p>use and construct basic symbols in a key.          Draw or read a simple picture map.          A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p>	<p>use and construct basic symbols in a key.          Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.          A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p>	<p>sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.          Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.          A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p>	<p>to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.          Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.          A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.</p>	<p>sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.          Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.          The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat.</p>	<p>including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.          Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.          A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.</p>
<p>Compare and contrast</p>	<p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.          Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries          Teach children about places in the world that contrast with locations they know well. Use relevant, specific vocabulary to describe contrasting locations. Use images, video clips, shared texts and other resources to bring the wider world into the classroom.          Listen to what children say about what they see. Avoid stereotyping and explain how children's lives in other countries may be similar or different in terms of how they travel to school, what they eat, where they live, and so on.          Books:          In every house in every street          Handa's Surprise</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.          Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.          Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.          Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.          A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.          Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.          Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.          Describe and compare aspects of physical features.          A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.          Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.          The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p>	<p>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 within North or South America.          Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.          Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.</p>

<p>Significant places</p>	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Understand that some places are special to members of their community. Name and explain the purpose of places of worship and places of local importance to the community to children, drawing on their own experiences where possible. Take children to places of worship and places of local importance to the community. Invite visitors from different religious and cultural communities into the classroom to share their experiences with children. Books: In every house in every street</p>	<p>Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past.</p>	<p>Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.</p>	<p>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. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.</p>	<p>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. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers. Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.</p>	<p>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. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported. Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.</p>	<p>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. Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions around the world. North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).</p>
<p>Geographical change</p>	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Guide children's understanding by draw children's attention to the weather and seasonal features. Provide opportunities for children to note and record the weather. Select texts to share with the children about the changing</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time. Geographical features can change over time.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Describe how an environment has or might change over time. An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy). Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.</p>	<p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.</p>

	<p>seasons. Throughout the year, take children outside to observe the natural world and encourage children to observe how animals behave differently as the seasons change. Look for children incorporating their understanding of the seasons and weather in their play.</p> <p>Books: A stroll through the seasons</p>						
<p>Progression in vocabulary</p> <p>(Each Year group MUST know vocabulary from previous years)</p>	<p>In front Behind Under Over Next to Above World Map House School Shop Road Transport (car, lorry, bus, bike...) Spring Summer Autumn Winter Weather (rain, sun, wind, snow, cold, hot) Seasons (including 4 seasons) Land Water</p>	<p>Left Right Near Far Wide Narrow Globe Continents (including naming all of them) Sea Oceans Pacific Ocean Atlantic Ocean Indian Ocean Southern Ocean Arctic Ocean Earth Building (including types - houses/ school/ church/ factory/ office/ shop / Farm) Cliff Hill port Harbour Journey Transport/ vehicles (air, land, water- all types) Weather (wind, snow, rain, hail, fog, wet, dry, hot, cold, storm...) Local Town Street city Beach Desert Forest Rain forest Countries United Kingdom England Wales</p>	<p>N, E, S, W Navigator Aerial view Atlas Border Seas (English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea) Equator Europe North Pole South Pole Landscape soil Lakes Mountains Valley Coast River Farming Erosion Human Physical</p>	<p>NE, SE, SW, NW Compass Fieldwork Sketch Four-figure Grid Reference Climate Zone Settlement Community Counties Hamlet Village Urban Rural Suburbs Topographical features (hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) Volcanoes (including naming and key words e.g., magma) Earths four layers (including naming e.g., crust) Soil Vegetation Erosion Weathering Cyclones blizzard Earthquakes (including key words e.g. epicentre) Rocks Tsunamis Natural disaster Latitude Longitude Hemispheres</p>	<p>Route Landmarks Ordnance Survey Maps Six figure grid reference Distance Satellite Image Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Water cycle (4 stages) Mountain ranges (name) Altitudinal zonation River Channel Rivers (Including River Thames, River Severn, River Trent, River Wye, River Avon, River Tyne...) Oxbow Lake Con-fluence Tributary Meander Weather (including humid) Climate variation. Saltation Solution Suspension Traction State Cave Waterfall Bay Sand Dune Coastal</p>	<p>Scaled Maps Relief Map Political Map Excursion Contour Lines Precipitation Drainage Surface Sea level Sub-continent Time Zones Greenwich/ Prime Meridian Commercial Activity Industrial Activity Weather / Climate / Water Cycle (including evaporation, precipitation, condensation) Arable Pastoral Allotment Peat Clay loam Climate change Global Warming Population Land use Ground Water Irrigation Arid Terrain Sources (Data) Biomes Tundra Coniferous forest Grasslands Deciduous forest Desert Tropical rain forest Shanghai</p>	<p>Regions Subterranean Economy Production Distribution Consumption Sustainability Demographic Conservation Infrastructure Globalisation Digital mapping. GIS system Bias Subjective Landslides Lifestyle Settled Nomadic Polar regions Glaciers Tourism Trade Import Export</p>

		Scotland Northern Ireland Capital Cities (London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast) Land Sea Pollution Environment Man-made Natural					
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--