

| Reception Understanding the World | Describe and represe Name some special b Name locality feature Describe changes to Describe and explain Identify differences in Interpret Google Ear | ouildings in our local co es on a simple route to trees changes of state with n animals from differen th street view of the r | nd 3D, naming rooms a community and explain to water. nt climates using second route between school a | their function through dary sources. and Granville lodge. | role play and small wo | orld re | |
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| | Name physical features of a beach environment using secondary sources. Compare physical features using aerial views. Describe differences and similarities between beaches around the world, using photograph Year I Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6 | | | | | | |
| Locational Knowledge | Name and locate three of the seven continents of the world Name and locate two of the five oceans of the world. | Name and locate the seven continents of the world Name and locate the five oceans of the world Name and locate | With increasing accuracy, locate countries in Europe, North and South America on a map With increasing accuracy, locate cities of the United | Confidently locate countries in Europe, North and South America on a map Locate cities of the United Kingdom and are beginning to identify counties | Mostly, locate countries of the world on a map. Mostly, locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Identify most for | Confidently locate countries of the world on a map. Confidently locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Identify the | |
| | Name and locate three of the four countries of the United Kingdom. Name two of the four capital cities of | the four countries of the United Kingdom. Name the four capital cities of the United Kingdom. | Kingdom Identify at least the position of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern | Identify at least 4 for the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, | the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer | position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer | |



| | the United Kingdom. | | Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian | Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones | and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones. Identify aspects of the physical and human geography that have changed over time. | and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones. Confidently identify how aspects of the physical and human geography have changed over time. |
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| Place Knowledge | Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom | Can identify similarities and differences in human geography comparing a small area of UK (forest hall) and a Non- European country. Can identify similarities and differences in physical geography comparing a small area of UK (forest | Understand similarities and differences in physical geography in the UK. Understand similarities and differences in human geography in the UK. | Following study of a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are beginning to identify similarities and differences between the three in physical geography. | Following study of a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and can identify similarities and differences between the three in physical geography. Following study of a region of the U.K, | Following study of a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and can identify similarities and differences between the three in physical geography. Following study of a region of the U.K, |



| | | hall) and a Non- European country. | | Following study of a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are beginning to identify similarities and differences between the three in human geography. | a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and can identify similarities and differences between the three in human geography. | a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and can identify similarities and differences between the three in human geography. |
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| Human and Physical Geography | Identify seasonal patterns. Beginning to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human features. Beginning to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features. | Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns. Locate hot and cold areas of the world using the equator and North and South poles. Use a wide range of basic geographical language relating to human geography. Use a wide range of basic geographical | Can describe a few aspects of physical geography. Can describe a few aspects of human geography. | Describe an increased range of aspects of physical geography. Describe an increased range of aspects of human geography. | Describe and understand an increasing variety of key aspects of physical geography Describe and understand an increasing variety of key aspects of human geography. | Describe and understand a wide range of key aspects of physical geography. Describe and understand a wide range of key aspects of human geography. |



| | | language relating to physical geography. | | | | |
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| Geographical Skills and Fieldwork | Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment | 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. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map. | Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference, some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using | Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Learn the eight points of a compass, four- figure grid references. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. | Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four- figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range | Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. |



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