hical language Enquiry hical	Use simple geographical vocabulary to describe features or location e.g. hill, local, a road, coastline, woods Consider geographical questions e.g. what is it like to live in this place? Express own views about a place, people, environment	Describe key features of a place, using words like, beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, valley, farmland, woods, coastline, local, vegetation, cliff, sea, season Consider geographical questions –Where	points e.g. N, S, E, W, NW, NE, SW, SE Link words to topic e.g. river, meander, flood, plain, location, industry. transport	 Describe route and direction linking N/S/E/W with degrees on the compass Link words to topic e.g. contour, height, valley Ask questions – what is this landscape like? what will it be like in the future? 	 Describe route, direction and location, linking 8 points of compass to degrees on compass Link words to theme e.g. river – erosion, deposition, transportation, coasts, long shore drift, headland 	 Describe route, direction, location linking 16 points on compass to degrees on compass Link words to theme e.g. settlement, urban, rural, land use, sustainability, rivers, confluence, tributary
Il Knowledge	recognise how places have become the way they are e.g. shops Observe and record e.g. identify buildings on a street Communicate in different ways e.g. pictures, pictograms simple maps, sketches,	is this place? What is it like? How has it changed? Express own views and preferences about a place, people, environment, location and give detailed reasons Recognise how places have become the way they are e.g. shops Observe and record in different ways eg. sketches,	geographical words to describe a place and the things that happen there Use technical and geological vocabulary to describe physical processes Ask geographical questions: where is this location? What do you think about it? Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g.	 Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using photos, pictures and maps Identify and explain different views of people including themselves Collect and record evidence: show questionnaire results in simple chart or colour coded maps 	 Ask questions: what is this landscape like? how has it changed? what made it change? how is it changing? Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales, temperature of various locations and its influence on people Identify and 	 Ask questions: what is this landscape like? how is it changing? What patterns can you see/ how has the pattern changed? Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. from field work data on land use comparing land use and temperature. Look for patterns and explain reasons behind
Locatio	labelled diagrams Name the four	diagrams, ICT,	comparisons between locations using photos,	which demonstrate patterns	explain different views of people	them • Identify and explain different

- conditions for each
- Identify hot and cold areas in the world and begin to understand climate in simple terms – e.g consider what they might wear if they lived in a very hot or a very cold country
- Name the four countries of the UK
- Name some of the main towns and cities in the United Kingdom
- Describe in simple terms how wind or water has affected the Geography of an area
- Answer simple questions regarding straight forward geographical patterns (e.g. what are the busiest times at the park?)

- Compare and describe an area of the UK to a place outside Europe using geographical words
- Explain how the jobs people do may be different in different parts of the world
- Explain what facilities a town or village might need
- Use information texts and the web to gather information about the worlds human and physical geography
- Suggest ways of improving the local environment
- Describe how a physical or human process has changed an aspect of the local environment – consider questions such as Do you think that people ever spoil

- pictures, temperatures, population
- Identify and explain different views of people including themselves e.g. views of different sections of community when developing holiday resort, new housing estate
- Hold geographical debate through drama and role play (e.g. recycling)
- e Collect and record evidence: e.g. construct questionnaire, field sketch, brainstorm words about a place, elearning, atlases
- Communicate in ways appropriate to task and audience e.g. use questionnaires, charts, graphs to show results,

- Communicate in ways appropriate to task and audience
- Carry out research to discover features of cities and villages
- Plan a journey to a place in England
- Explain why people are attracted to living in cities
- Explain why people may choose to live in a village rather than a city
- Know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and UK
- Know the countries that make up the European Union
- Name the areas of origin of the main ethnic groups in the UK and in their school
- Collect and analyse data from first and second

- including themselves
- Design and use questionnaires to obtain views of community on subject
- Collect and record evidence
- Conduct a land use survey
- Communicate in ways appropriate to task and audience e.g. persuasive writing

 persuasive writing
 present information on map overlays to show levels of information e.g. old/new
- Plan a journey to a place in another part of the world, taking account of distance and time
- Explain why many cities of the world are situated by rivers and why this makes it an attractive location
- Explain how a location fits into its wider

- views of people including themselves and justify in detail
- Communicate in ways appropriate to task and audience e.g. use email to exchange information about locality with another school
- Give an extended description of the human features of different places around the world
- Describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their physical features
- Name the largest desert in the world
- Explain how the time zones work

• Identify	the area or make	write views to	hand sources,	geographical	
similarities and	it better? How?	local paper ●	identifying and	location;	
differences	Use compass	 Locate the 	analysing patterns	reference to	
between the local	directions (N, S, E,	Mediterranean	and suggesting	human and	
environment and	W)	and explain why it	reasons for them	economical	
one other place		is a popular	(e.g. a number of	features	
		holiday	hotels and		
		destination	restaurants are		
		 Name a number 	found at the		
		of countries in the	seaside)		
		Northern	 Describe how 		
		Hemisphere	physical activity		
		 Describe and 	has impacted		
		compare different	and/or changed		
		features of human	the physical and		
		and physical	human		
		geography of a	characteristics of		
		place, offering	a place in the		
		explanations for	world		
		the locations for	 Name the rivers 		
		some of these	of the UK and		
		features	describe the		
		 Name and locate 	impact on the		
		vegetation belts	human and		
		across the UK,	physical		
		explaining how	geography of the		
		some of these	places they are		
		have changed	found		
		over time	 Explain how 		
		 Identify how 	people try to		
		people both	sustain		
		damage and	environments		
		improve the	 Describe how 		
		environment	physical processes		
		 Provide a 	have changed the		
		reasonable	characteristics of		
			a landscape,		

			explanation for features in relation to location (e.g. the shops out of town are bigger because there is more space) • Identify changes in the local and global environment	country or continent and how it can affect the lives and activities of the people living there Describe and explain how the climate of a country or continent is linked to the distribution of natural resources and tourism Compare and contrast how areas of the world have capitalised on their physical and human features Sequence and explain features of a physical weather process, such as the water cycle		
Human and Physical Geography	 Identify the human and physical features of the two localities studied. Identify seasonal and daily weather 	 Identify the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and the 	 begin to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography including; 	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography including; Volcanoes, earthquakes.	describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography including; climate zones, biomes and	 describe, understand and explain key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and

	patterns in the UK.	North and South Poles. Identify the human and physical features of the two localities studied.	 climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. begin to describe and understand aspects of human geography including; economic activity including distribution of natural resources, settlement and land use. 	To describe and understand aspects of human geography including; types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.	vegetation belts, volcanoes and earthquakes. describe and understand 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.	vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle • describe, understand and explain 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 • effects of war on humans and its physical geography
Fieldwork: where, why? Use fieldwork techniques	 Use simple field sketches use a camera Keep a weather chart and answer questions about the weather Use maps, pictures and stories to find out about different places Collect data during fieldwork 	 Use simple field sketches and diagrams, use a camera Use plan view or aerial photos to recognise landmarks and to describe geographically the human and physical features Collect and organise simple 	 Draw and use more detailed field sketches and diagrams, using symbols for a key Observe, measure and record the human features in the local area responding to a range of geographical questions 	 Accurately measure and collect information (e.g. rainfall, temperature, wind speed, noise levels etc.) Suggest which source material to use for a specific task, locating the information needed 	 Field sketches should show understanding of pattern, movement and change Draw in scale – accuracy of scale locate information/ place with speed and accuracy use key to make deductions about 	Field sketches should show understanding of pattern, movement and change Use maps, aerial photos, plans and web resources to describe what a locality might be like

	such as the number of trees/houses Recognise simple human and physical features on an aerial photograph or simple map, showing an awareness that objects look different from above.	data from first and second hand sources including fieldwork Explain simple patterns and offer an explanations (e.g. count traffic and offer and explanation as to why the flow changes at different times)	Locate appropriate information, needed for a task, from a source material	Suggest where in the world an aerial photo or satellite image shows, explaining reasons for their suggestions	landscape/ industry/ features etc.	
Map work/ atlas work	 Make simple maps and plans Explore maps of the local area Draw a simple picture map (could be from a story) and label particular features Locate the four countries of the United Kingdom on a map Locate hot and cold areas of the world on a map-Antarctica and Australia Follow directions (Up, down, 	Compare two settlements using globes, maps, plans (at a range of scales) Use contents/index to locate a country and draw information from a map Name the continents of the world and find them in an atlas Name the world's oceans and find them in an atlas Name and locate the main cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland Find where they live on a map of the UK Use simple compass directions and	 Draw and use more detailed field sketches and diagrams, using symbols for a key Observe, measure and record the human features in the local area responding to a range of geographical questions Locate appropriate information, needed for a task, from a source material 	 Draw an accurate map – develop more complex key use contents/index to locate position of location including page/coordinates Locate the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn Name up to six cities in the UK and locate them on a map Locate and name some of the main islands that surround the UK 	 Name and locate many of the world's most famous mountain regions on maps Locate the Americas on a world map and atlas Locate countries in Europe and their capitals Locate and name the main countries in Central America on a world map and atlas 	 locate information/ place with speed and accuracy use key to make deductions about landscape/ industry/ features etc. use OS maps to answer questions recognise key symbols used on ordnance survey maps identify and name the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn as well as the Arctic and Antarctic circles

left/right,	locational/directional	Draw sketch maps	use eight points
forwards/back	language when using maps	and plans using	on a compass
wards	Draw simple maps or	standardised	•
Start to learn	plans using symbols for a	symbols and key	
the four	key	Locate and name	
compass points	Locate the equator and	geographical	
(NESW)	North and South Poles and	features on an	
	explain how the weather	Ordnance Survey	
	affects these areas	map Plot a route	
		on a map or a	
		globe, from one	
		place to another,	
		identifying	
		countries or	
		significant	
		landmarks that	
		are passed	
		Locate and	
		explain the	
		significance of the	
		Equator, Northern	
		Hemisphere,	
		Southern	
		Hemisphere, the	
		Tropics of Cancer	
		and Capricorn to a	
		range of countries	
		across the world	
		Name and locate	
		many of the	
		world's major	
		rivers on maps	