

	pictures of animals	them, making observations and drawing are different from the one in which they	<ul> <li>ELG: People, culture and communities</li> <li>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, stories, non-fiction texts and maps</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>		
Relevant ELG			- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.  - Understand some important process and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.	ELG: The natural world  Draw information from a simple map	
KS1 readiness objectives	Know where they live Know how they travel to school Name and describe some of the places they have visited e.g. holidays, day trips	Talk about some of the differences they notice when they are in different places Talk about places when looking at books and watching tv/videos Talking about places they have been to Talk about places in stories Using language that relates to place Understand how countries can vary in temperature depending on their location	Recognise elements of their environment that are manmade and natural Know the names of some manmade and natural features eg. hill, mountain, river, lake, forest, island relating it to personal experiences and stories eg. Fairytales Know about different seasonal changes Know some physical characteristics of different seasons	Draw simple maps Follow a simple map. Experience aerial maps of familiar areas eg. School grounds Understand how countries can vary in temperature depending on their location Understand positional language eg. Forward, backwards,, side	



	Locational knowledge	Knowledge of places	Human and Physical geographical knowledge	Using maps
KS 1	KS1 Geography National Curriculum Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.  Children can:  a name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans;  b name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas;  c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand:  a	KS1 Geography National Curriculum  Pupils develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places. They should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. Children begin to understand basic vocabulary relating to human and physical geography.  Children can:  a compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world;  b compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country;  c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand:	KS1 Geography National Curriculum  Children will understand key physical and human geographical features of the world. They identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.  Children can:  a identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles;  b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather  c use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features.	KS1 Geography National Curriculum  Children can interpret geographical information from a range of sources. They can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways.  Children can:  a use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this keystage;  b use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map;  c devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key;  d use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding area, including key human and physical features, using a range of methods;  e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand:



Locational knowledge	Knowledge of places	Human and Physical geographical knowledge	Using maps
RS2 Geography National Curriculum Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.  Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.  Children develop their understanding, recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features.  Children can:  b use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmenta regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities;  c name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; d identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer an Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones; e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand.	comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and a region of Russia;  h use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand	KS2 Geography National Curriculum Children locate a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change.  Explain the impact of humans on the earth in terms of land use, settlements and their direct connection to physical changes.  Children can:  describe and understand key aspects of:  physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes ,tsunamis, earthquakes, mountains and the water cycle;  human geography, including: types of settlement and land use;  use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand	Children collect, analyse and communicate a range of data gathered through fieldwork that deepens their understanding of geographical processes. They interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).  Children can:  a use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied;  b use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world;  c use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies;  d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand

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Locational knowledge	Knowledge of places	Human and Physical geographical knowledge	Using maps
RS2 Geography National Curriculum Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. They will begin to explore the concept of tourism and its impact. Children can develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine.  Children develop their understanding of recognising and identifying key physical and human geographical features of the world; how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.  Children can: locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics;  a use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities;  b identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand	KS2 Geography National Curriculum Children can understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America. Children can:  understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom and South America; understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and South America; use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand	KS2 Geography National Curriculum Children will locate a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. Explain how physical features have formed, why they are significant and how they can change. Children can understand how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Children will deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments.  Children can: describe and understand key aspects of:  a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains and the water cycle; b 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; c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand	Children will become confident in collecting, analysing, and communicating a range of data. Children can explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.  Children can:  use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features;  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 fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies;  use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand



	Reception	KS1		LKS2		UPKS2	
	School grounds	Antarctica	Amazon Rainforest	'ABC' islands	Amazon Basin		Birmingham
	Local area	Belfast	Atacama Desert	Amazon River	Amur River	Austria	Bristol
	Locality	Ben Nevis	Australia	The Andes	Congo Forest	Belgium	East of England
	Community	Cardiff	Brazil	Angel Falls	Congo River	Ben Nevis	East Midlands
	Region	Earth	Canada	Antarctic	Democratic Republic of	Berlin	Great Britain
	Earth	Edinburgh	China	Arctic	the Congo	Bucharest	Greater London
	Ocean	England	Egypt	Argentina	Ethiopia	Carstensz Pyramid	Inverness
	Country	English Channel	France	Bolivia	Indonesia	(Puncak Jaya)	Leeds
	Capital	Europe	India	Brasilia	Lake Tanganyika	Caucasus	Liverpool
	Sea	Ireland	Kenya	Cairo (Egypt)	Ob-Irtysh River	Croatia	London Array
	Season	Irish Sea	Lusaka	The Caribbean	Paraná River	Czech Republic (Czechia)	Manchester
	Weather	London	Madagascar	Central America	River Niger	Etna	North East England
	world	North Atlantic Ocean	Mexico	Cerro Aconcagua	River Nile	European Union	North West England
		Northern Ireland	Norway	Chile	River Thames	Everest	Oxford
		River Thames	Peru	Columbia	South Sudan	Eyjafjallajökull	Sheffield
		Scotland	River Zambezi	Costa Rica	Sudan	Germany	South East England
		Wales	Sahara Desert	Denali	Uganda	Greece	South West England
Sa		Map	South Africa	Dominican Republic	Yangtze River	Haiti	West Midlands
Ę		Atlas	Southern Africa	Ecuador	Yellow River	Hawaii	Yorkshire and the
Place Names		globe	Spain	Falkland Islands	Yenisei River	Himalayas	Humber
9			United States of America	(Malvinas)	Paraguay	Iceland	UK – the main cities,
<u>ac</u>			Victoria Falls	French Guiana	Rio de Janeiro	Japan	counties and regions
₫			Zambia	Great Lakes	Rocky Mountains	Kilimanjaro	Athens
			The continents:	Greenland	Sandwich Islands	Lisbon	Popocatépetl
			Antarctica, Africa, Asia,	Guatemala	Santiago (Chile)	Macedonia	Poland
			Europe, North America,	Guyana	Santos	Malta	Portugal
			Oceania and South	Isthmus of Panama	São Paulo	Madrid	Romania
			America	Jamaica	Seville (Spain)	Mauna Loa	Rome
			The oceans: Arctic,	Lake Titicaca	South Georgia	Mediterranean Sea	Scafell Pike
			Atlantic, Indian, Pacific	London (UK)	St Kitts and Nevis	Mount Elbrus	Scottish Highlands
			and Southern	Louisiana	St Lucia	Mount Snowdon	Sicily
				Manaus (Brazil)	Suriname	Mount St Helens	Slieve Donard
				Mississippi River	Uruguay	Nepal	Somalia
				New York	Venezuela	The Netherlands	Soufrière
				Niagara Falls	VCITCZUCIU	Pacific Ring of Fire	Syria
				Nuuk (Greenland)		Pakistan	Vesuvius
						Paris	Vinson Massif
						Pennines	Warsaw
						Tanzania	Ukraine



Weather	autumn	adapt	architecture	acid rain	aftershock	administrative centre
Mountain	building	atlas	arid	agriculture	alpine	aerial view
Hill	capital city	cargo	axis	biodiversity	ash cloud	built environment
Water	castle	continent	bay	biome	avalanche	coastline
River	city	coral reef	biome	canal	border	congestion
Volcano	cloud	crop	climate	canopy	cliff face	consultation
Beach	country	desert	climate change	channel	core	developer
Cliff	countryside	farm	eguatorial	condensation	crater	development
Forest	freezing	field	export	confluence	crust	economy
Soil	frosty	flood	favela	dam	currency	energy source
House	ground	globe	glacier	deforestation	disaster	finance
Town	island	habitat	grassland	drainage	dome mountains	global warming
City	map	hibernate	human feature	drinking water	dormant	green belt
Factory	misty	human	ice-field	ecosystem	eruption	greenhouse gases
Office	month	iceberg	industry	embankment	fault line	hydroelectric power
Shop	office	market	landscape	emergent layer	fault-block mountains	key
Farm	rain	mining	location	environment	fire mountains	landmark
Land use	route	national park	manufacturing	environmentalist	(volcanoes)	land use
Route	season	ocean	Mediterranean	erosion	fold mountains	national
Food	shop	physical	meteorologist	evaporation	geothermal	nuclear power
Energy	snow	population	mineral	fertile	hill	planning
		rainforest	mountain range	flooding	international	power station
activity	spring street	recycling	orbit	flood management	landform	renewable energy
		, ,		· ·	landslide	σ,
	summer	savanna soil	physical feature	flood plain		solar power
	sunshine	waterfall	plantation	flood prevention forest floor	lava	suburb
	symbol		polar		magma	sustainable development
	temperature	wildlife	precipitation (KS1 snow,	freshwater	mantle	tidal power
	thunderstorm		rain)	groundwater	massif	warehouse
	town		recreation	humidity	migrant	wind farm
	village		region	hydro-electric power	peak	wind power
	warm		retail	indigenous · · · ·	plate	wind turbine
	wind		season	irrigation	refugee	summit
	windy		service industry	logging	retail	tectonic
	winter		skyline	meander	Richter Scale	tremor
	The months of the year		sphere	mouth	ridge	tsunami
			state	pollution	scree	vegetation belt
			temperature	poverty	service industry	vent
			tilt	river bank	slope	
			trade	river basin		
			tropical	source		
			volcano	transportation		
			weather station	tributary		
			wilderness	understory		
			water cycle	valley		
			watershed	vegetation		



	Behind the wall	across	Antarctic Circle	Eastern Hemisphere	altitude	altitude	grid reference
	Next to	Arctic	Arctic Circle	latitude	equatorial	epicentre	offshore
	In front of	east	eastern	longitude	estuary	height above sea level	onshore
	End	inside	The Equator	map index	International Date Line	map reference	16-point compass terms
	Above	local	hemisphere	North Pole	lower course	plate boundary	(e.g. North-North-West,
SL	Below	north	North Pole	northeast	middle course		West-North-West, etc.)
erms	Step forwards	northern	South Pole	Northern Hemisphere	Prime Meridian		
Te	Step backwards	outside	southern	northwest	upper course		
onal	Far away from	polar	western	southeast			
	Small	south		Southern Hemisphere			
ati	tall	west		southwest			
Ö		Prepositions and		time zone			
Ľ		direction-finding terms		Tropic of Cancer			
		such as, above, around,		Tropic of Capricorn			
		below, left, right,		Western Hemisphere			
		forward, near, inside,					
		opposite, outside					