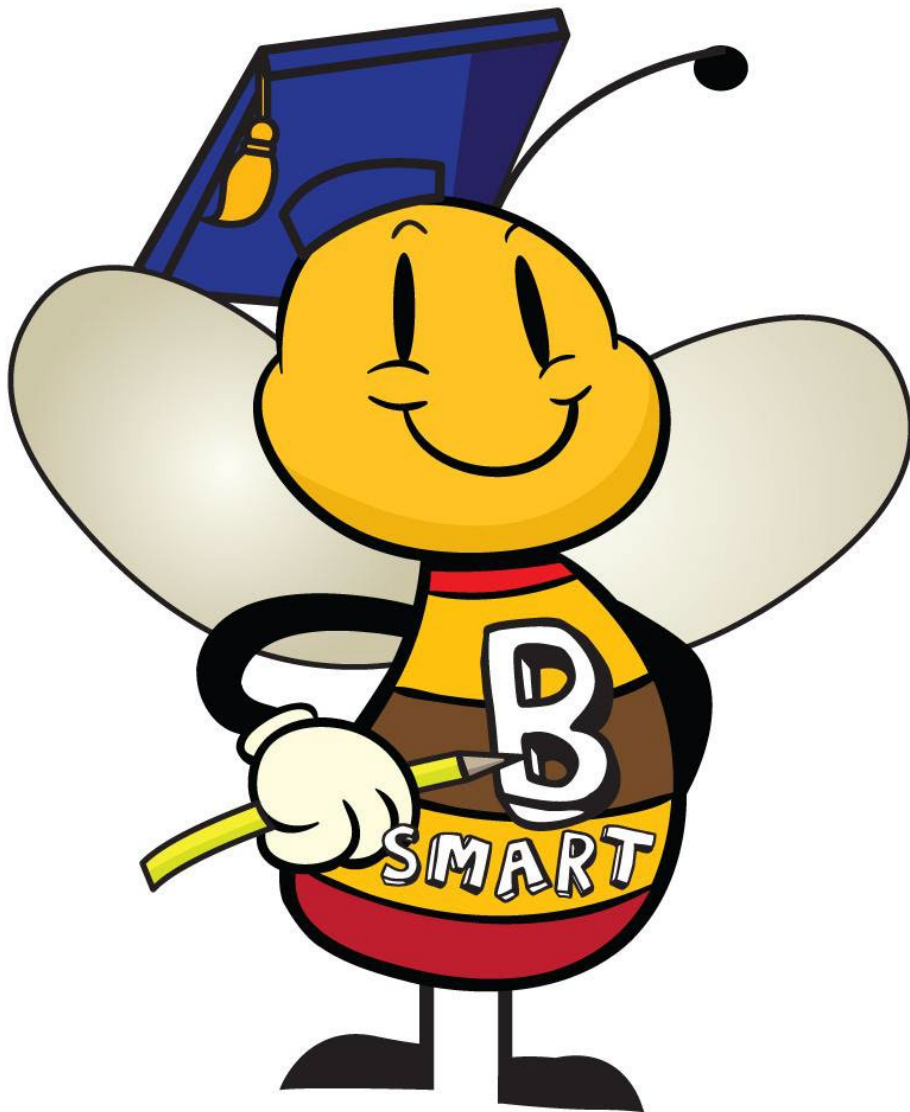


Geography On Track Indicators



Geography Overview

	<u>Autumn Term</u>	<u>Spring Term</u>	<u>Summer Term</u>
<u>Year 1</u>	Continents and Oceans	The United Kingdom	Weather and Seasons
<u>Year 2</u>	Learning about Sri Lanka	Hot and cold places	Mountains, rivers and coasts
<u>Year 3</u>	UK cities and counties	UK regions	Lake District
<u>Year 4</u>	Europe	Volcanoes	Earthquakes and Tsunamis
<u>Year 5</u>	The water cycle	Mapping the world	Settlement and migration
<u>Year 6</u>	South America	Biomes and vegetation belts	The Earth in space

On Track Indicators - Year 1

Autumn	Spring	Summer
Continents and Oceans The United Kingdom Weather and Seasons		
<p>1. What can we learn about the world from a globe? 2. What can we learn about the world from an Atlas? 3. How do we find out about the Earth?</p>	<p>1. What are the countries and capitals of the United Kingdom? 2. What are the seas and oceans around the UK? 3. Where is the UK in relation to other countries and places?</p>	<p>1. How does the weather change? 2. How do the seasons change? 3. How are we affected by extreme weather?</p>
<p>Locational Knowledge Name and locate the world's seven continents - <i>Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Oceania and Antarctica</i> and five oceans</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features including: <i>continent, equators, globe, North Pole, ocean, South Pole.</i></p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the oceans and continents. Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features (Google earth) Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features.</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge Identify characteristics of the four countries of the United Kingdom - <i>England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</i> and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: <i>beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</i> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the four countries in the UK Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the UK and the key human and physical features (Google Earth)</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge Identify characteristics of the four countries of the United Kingdom</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography 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 Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West).</p> <p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the four countries in the UK Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the UK and the key human and physical features (Google Earth)</p>
Local Study - Our School		
<p>1. Where is our school and what is it like? 2. What do we like about our school and how could we make it better? 3. How do we get to school and what are the</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and 	

best/safest routes for walking?	<p>right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
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National Curriculum Statements

- Locational knowledge**
- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- Human and physical geography**
- 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
 - 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
 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
- Geographical skills and fieldwork**
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
 - 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 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 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.

Personal Development

Cultural understanding of the countries of the UK

Awareness of vocations:
 Meteorologist
 Farmer
 Fisherman

On Track Indicators - Year 2

Autumn	Spring	Summer
Learning about Sri Lanka Hot and cold places Mountains, Rivers and Coasts		
1. What is Sri Lanka like? 2. What is Sri Lanka famous for? 3. What is Kandy like?	1. What are the polar regions like? 2. What are the deserts like? 3. What are rainforests like?	1. What are the world's highest mountains? 2. What are rivers like? 3. What is the coastline like?
<p>Place Knowledge Understand similarities and differences in human and physical geography between an area of the UK and an area in a contrasting non-European country - Sri Lanka</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork 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>Human and physical geography identify seasonal the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p>	<p>Human and Physical Geography use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage 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</p>
Local Study - Where we live		
1. What do we mean by local 2. What are the key features of our local area? 3. What is our locality like?	<p>Human and Physical Geography use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study</p>	

the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment

National Curriculum Statements

Place Knowledge

Understand similarities and differences in human and physical geography between an area of the UK and an area in a contrasting non-European country - Sri Lanka

Human and physical geography

- 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
- 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
 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- 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 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 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.

Personal Development

Cultural understanding of the countries of the UK

Awareness of vocations:

Meteorologist

Farmer

Fisherman

On Track Indicators - Year 3

Autumn	Spring	Summer
UK cities and counties	UK regions	Lake District
1. What are the main cities of the UK? 2. What are the UK counties and districts? 3. What is special about the UK	1. What is a region? 2. How do people use the land? 3. What are the landscape regions of the UK?	1. What is the Lake District like? 2. What can we find out about the river Derwent? 3. What is Keswick like and why?
<p>Locational Knowledge 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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>Locational Knowledge 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge 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>Place Knowledge 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</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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>
Local Study - Using and making maps		

1. What can we learn from compass directions?
2. How are grid squares useful?
3. How do maps use symbols and keys?

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom,
- 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.

National Curriculum Statements

Locational Knowledge

- 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 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
- 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)

Place Knowledge

- 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

Human and Physical Geography

- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Personal Development

Cultural understanding of the countries of the UK

Awareness of vocations:
 Meteorologist
 Farmer
 Fisherman

On Track Indicators - Year 4

Autumn	Spring	Summer
Europe	Volcanoes	Earthquakes and Tsunamis
1. What is Europe like? 2. What is Poland like? 3. What are the Tatra Mountains like?	1. What is a volcano like? 2. What is it like to live near Mount Etna? 3. How does volcanic activity affect people around the world?	1. Where do earthquakes happen and why? 2. What causes earthquakes and tsunamis? 3. How are people affected by earthquakes?
<p>Locational Knowledge 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>Place Knowledge 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</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Human and Physical Geography 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</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>Human and Physical Geography 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</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>
Local Study - The shape of the land		
1. How are landscapes different? 2. What are the features of a mountain environment?	<p>Human and Physical Geography describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and</p>	

<p>3. What are the features of a river environment?</p>	<p>vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>
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National Curriculum Statements

Locational Knowledge

- 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 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
- 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)

Place Knowledge

- 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

Human and Physical Geography

- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Personal Development

Cultural understanding of the countries of the UK

Awareness of vocations:
Meteorologist

Farmer
Fisherman

On Track Indicators - Year 5

Autumn	Spring	Summer
The Water Cycle	Mapping the world	Settlement and migration
1. How does water affect our lives? 2. Where does water come from? 3. What are people doing to improve water supplies?	1. How does the Earth spin? 2. What are the lines of latitude and longitude? 3. How accurate is the world map?	1. Do settlements have a pattern? 2. Why do people migrate? 3. What happens to refugees?
<p>Human and Physical Geography 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>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>Geographical skills and fieldwork 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>Locational Knowledge 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Human and Physical Geography 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>
Local Study - Trade and economy		
1. Are all shops the same? 2. What are the different types of work? 3. How are we linked to other people through trade?	<p>Human and Physical Geography human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including</p>	

energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

National Curriculum Statements

Locational Knowledge

- 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 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
- 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)

Place Knowledge

- 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

Human and Physical Geography

- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Personal Development

Cultural understanding of the countries of the UK

Awareness of vocations:

Meteorologist

Farmer

Fisherman

On Track Indicators - Year 6

Autumn	Spring	Summer
South America Biomes and vegetation belts The Earth in space		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is South America like? 2. What is Lima like? 3. What is lake Titicaca like? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are rainforests like? 2. What are hot deserts like? 3. What are Savannahs like? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are time zones? 2. Why does the sun rise higher and lower in the sky? 3. What is the difference between tropical and polar regions?
<p>Locational Knowledge 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>Place Knowledge 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</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Human and Physical Geography 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>
Local Study - Natural resources		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we use natural resources? 2. Where does our food come from? 3. How is water important in our lives? 	<p>Human and Physical Geography 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>Geographical skills and fieldwork use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local</p>	

area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

National Curriculum Statements

Locational Knowledge

- 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 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
- 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)

Place Knowledge

- 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

Human and Physical Geography

- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 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

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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 the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Personal Development

Cultural understanding of the countries of the UK

Awareness of vocations:

Meteorologist

Farmer

Fisherman