**Geography End Points at St Marys’**

**Ready to Progress Criteria**

Our End Points are the key objectives that we would like each child to have mastered before moving onto the next year group curriculum. Without mastering these End Points, the children may develop gaps in their learning.

|  | **Locational knowledge** | **Place Knowledge** | **Human and Physical**  **geography** | **Geographical skills and fieldwork** |
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Pupils will be able to:

| **Reception** | • Know the name of their school and the place  where they live.  • Make observations about the characteristics of  places (in stories,  photographs or in the  school grounds/local area). • Study the local  environment. | • Know that places within this country can differ from each other.  • Know that there are  differences between places in this country and places in other countries.  • Recognise that places have special meaning to members of their  community | • Observe weather across the seasons.  • Identify similarities and differences between lives in different countries. | • Ask questions about the world around them.  • Know some vocabulary to describe directions, even if used inaccurately (e.g  near, far, next to, close, behind).  • Draw information from a simple maps and introduce the different styles of maps (e.g. paper maps, globes and google earth). |
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| **KS1**  **Year 1** | • Know that the UK is short for ‘United Kingdom’.  • Know that the United Kingdom is made up of  four countries and their  names. | • Know that life elsewhere in the world often has  similarities to ours.  • Know that a country is a land or nation with its own government. | • Know that physical  features means any  feature of an area that is on the Earth naturally.  • Know that human features means any feature of an area that was made or built by humans. | • Know simple directional language (e.g near, far, up, down, left, right, forwards, backwards).  • Know which direction is N, S, E, W on a map. |

| **KS1**  **Year 2** | • Name the seven continents of the world.  • Name the five oceans of the world or locate them using an altas/globe/map. | • Know some similarities and differences between their local area and a non -  European country. | • Know that the coast is a physical features of the  UK.  • Know some key human features of the UK. | • Know that maps need a key to explain what the  symbols and colours  represent. |
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| **KS2**  **Year 3** | • Know the names of some of the world’s most  significant mountain  ranges.  • Know the name of the county that they live in and their closest city. | • Know the UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.  • Know that climates can influence the foods able to grow. | • Know that mountains, volcanoes and  earthquakes largely occur on plate boundaries.  • Know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed. | • Understand that a scale shows how much smaller a map is compared to real life.  • Recognise world maps as a flattened globe. |
| **KS2**  **Year 4** | • Know the names of some of the world’s most  significant rivers.  • Know the name of some counties and cities in the UK local to our school. | • Know the main types of land use.  • Compare land use in a contrasting locality to our local area. | • Know the courses and key features of a river.  • Know the world’s biomes. | • Know the eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east,  south-east, north-west,  south-west.  • Know that an OS map shows human and physical features as symbols.  • Know that grid references help us locate a particular square on a map. |
| **Year 5** | • Know the names of some countries in Europe and North America.  • Know the location of key physical features in some of the countries studied.  • Know the Prime/Greenwich Meridian is a line of  longitude which goes | • Know some similarities and differences between the UK and a European  mountain range.  • Know which factors are considered before people build settlements. | • Know some positive and negative impacts of  humans on the  environment.  • Name and describe some of the world’s vegetation belts. | • Know that contours on a map show height and  slope.  • Know that qualitative data is largely opinion based and subjective.  • Know that GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps, used to |

|  | through 0° and determines the start of the world’s time zones. |  | • Know that natural  resources can be used to make energy. | support analysis for  enquiries. |
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| **Year 6** | • Know the name of many counties in the UK.  • Know the name of many cities in the UK.  • Name some of the  geographical regions of the UK. | • Be aware of some issues in the local area.  • Know that the global  population has grown  significantly since the  1950s. | • Know why the ocean is important.  • Know which factors are considered before people build settlements.  • Know migration is the movement of people from one country to another.  • Know some positive, and negative, impacts of  humans on the  environment. | • Know that contours on a map show height and  slope.  • Know what a range of data collection methods look  like.  • Know how to collect and use a range of data  collection methods.  • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six  figure grid references,  symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance  Survey maps). |