

AGE RELATED OUTCOMES YEAR GROUP	Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Mapping
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small area of the United Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use a range of maps and globes (including picture maps) at different scales. ▪ Use vocabulary such as bigger/smaller, near/far. ▪ Know that maps give information about places in the world (where/what?). ▪ Locate land and sea on maps. ▪ Use large scale maps and aerial photos of the school and local area. ▪ Recognise simple features on maps e.g. buildings, roads and fields. ▪ Follow a route on a map starting with a picture map of the school. ▪ Recognise that maps need titles. ▪ Look down on objects and make a plan e.g. of the classroom or playground.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small area in a contrasting non-European country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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: <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognise landmarks and basic human features on aerial photos. ▪ Know which direction is North on an OS map. ▪ Draw a simple map e.g. of a garden, route map, place in a story. ▪ Use and construct basic symbols in a map key. ▪ Know that symbols mean something on maps. ▪ Find a given OS symbol on a map with support ▪ Begin to realise why maps need a key.

<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A region of the United Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied. ▪ Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans. ▪ Make and use simple route maps. ▪ Use the index and contents page of atlases. ▪ Label maps with titles to show their purpose ▪ Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place. ▪ Use plan views ▪ Recognise some standard OS symbols. ▪ Link features on maps to photos and aerial views. ▪ Make a simple scaled drawing e.g. of the classroom.
<p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A region in a European country. ▪ A region within North or South America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied. ▪ Use maps at more than one scale. ▪ Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area. ▪ Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show. ▪ Recognise that contours show height and slope. ▪ Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps. ▪ Use a scale bar to calculate some distances ▪ Relate measurement on large scale maps to measurements outside.

<p>5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and South America. ▪ Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. ▪ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A region in a European country. ▪ A region within South America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use models and maps to discuss land shape i.e. contours and slopes. ▪ Use the scale bar on maps. ▪ Read and compare map scales. ▪ Draw measured plans. ▪ Follow routes on maps describing what can be seen. ▪ Interpret and use thematic maps. ▪ Understand that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related. ▪ Recognise different map projections. ▪ Create sketch maps using symbols and a key.
<p>6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America. ▪ Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. ▪ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A region of the United Kingdom ▪ A region within North America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use six figure coordinates. ▪ Use latitude/longitude in a globe or atlas ▪ Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied. ▪ Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos. ▪ Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps vs. Google Earth, and OS maps. ▪ Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose. ▪ Use a wider range of OS symbols including 1:50K symbols. ▪ Identify, describe and interpret relief features on OS maps. ▪ Know that different scale OS maps use some different symbols.