



HCAT

Geography Curriculum

KS1

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 (e.g. 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.

KS2

Location 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 and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Assessment Criteria- Incerts	Transition	KS1	Lower KS2	KS2
Children show knowledge, skills and understanding in studies at a local scale.	<p>I can mark on a map of the British Isles, where I live and any other locations I know about.</p> <p>I can look at places and draw features I like or dislike, sorting them into groups.</p> <p>I can mark on a map of the local area, the location of the school.</p> <p>I am beginning to name and locate the countries of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>I am beginning to learn a few things about the countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom</p> <p>I am beginning to learn that the world is made up of continents and oceans</p>			
Children recognise and make observations about physical and human features of localities.	<p>I am beginning to learn about places in the United Kingdom using geographical words such as physical and human.</p> <p>I am beginning to learn some basic geographical vocabulary.</p>			
Children express views on features of the environment of a locality.	<p>I ask what is this place like?</p> <p>I tell others the things I like and dislike about a place.</p> <p>I can use geography skills when looking at a contrasting locality in the UK.</p>			
Children use resources that are given to them, and their own observations, to ask and respond to questions about places and environments.	<p>I use books, stories and other information to find out about places.</p> <p>I can make drawings of an area I am finding out about.</p>			
Children show knowledge and understanding of weather patterns	<p>I can notice that the weather changes.</p>			
		KS1	Lower KS2	KS2
A-Children can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.		<p>I can identify both seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p>		
B-Children are comparing and contrasting places using their knowledge of physical and human geography.		<p>I can describe the human and physical geography of our local area and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>I give some reasons for the similarities and differences between places, using geographical language.</p> <p>I can compare places where people live and give reasons for the differences.</p>	<p>I can identify the geographical similarities and differences in the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>I understand the human and physical characteristics of cities and regions of the United Kingdom and the world.</p> <p>I understand and give reasons for the geographical similarities and differences of the 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>I compare and contrast the places that I have studied and give reasons for the differences.</p>
C-Children show geographical knowledge of the United Kingdom.		<p>I can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom, and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>I can locate the capital cities of the four countries of the United Kingdom, and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>I can locate the United Kingdom's counties and cities, geographical regions and key topographical features.</p>

				I can name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
D-Children understand the geographical characteristics of the United Kingdom and the world.		I identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	I identify the human and physical characteristics of cities and regions of the United Kingdom. I compare and contrast places that I have studied using the physical and human features for my comparisons. I give some reasons for the similarities and differences between places.	I understand human and physical characteristics of cities and regions of the United Kingdom and the world.
E-Children show geographical knowledge of the world and environmental regions.		I can name the world's seven continents and five oceans.	I can locate the world's environmental regions.	I can locate the world's environmental regions and major cities I can 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.
G-Children use maps and globes to support their geographical understanding.		I look at maps, aerial photographs and plan perspectives of areas I am studying and identify key features.	I identify the features of countries located on maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. I use the contents and index pages of an atlas to find places and use my knowledge of the 7 continents to help me locate places in the contents.	I use the contents and index pages of an atlas to find places quickly and use my knowledge of the 7 continents to help me locate places in the contents. I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
H-Children use geographical map skills.		I use the contents and index pages of an atlas to find places I can use locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map (near, far, left and right)	I use the four points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and keys to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world. I use aerial photographs to help describe a location in more detail.	I can use the 8 points of a compass, 6-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
I-Children use fieldwork skills.		I use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of school and its grounds. I can identify the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment. I am beginning to create sketches of the features of a location.	I draw simple maps and field sketches of areas I am studying and use basic symbols in a key I find out about places and the features in those places by either going to that place to observe or by deciding which will be the best sources of information to look at.	I can 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 I collect statistics about people and places and present them in most appropriate ways. I find out about places and the features in those places by either going to that place to observe or by deciding which will be the best sources of information to look at. I look at and draw maps and plans of localities I have studied that include keys, grid references, a scale, compass rose, Ordnance Survey symbols and colour coding.
J-Children show an understanding of latitude and longitude.		I can identify the location of the Equator and the North and South poles.	I can identify the location of hot and cold places and describe their position in relation to the Equator and North and South poles	I can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the

				Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
K-Children describe and are beginning to explain geographical patterns and physical processes.			<p>I can identify and describe key patterns and processes affecting the physical environment.</p> <p>I can identify the parts of a river and the areas around.</p> <p>I can explain the process of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>I know how erosion, deposition and flooding can affect people.</p>	I can describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
L-Children describe and are beginning to explain geographical patterns, human processes and the effect on the environment.			<p>I can identify and describe key patterns and processes affecting the human environment.</p> <p>I know how I can contribute to a reduction in climate change.</p> <p>I can summarise ways that people are trying to manage an environment.</p> <p>I can describe a place in terms of how economically developed it is.</p> <p>I can identify how a settlement has changed over time and give some reasons for this</p> <p>I describe different points of view on an environmental issue affecting a locality and give my opinion on the issue, giving reasons</p>	<p>I can describe 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>I can identify human activities within an environment and how this can change an environment.</p>
F-Children use their geographical vocabulary to describe the places that I have studied.		<p>I use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features</p> <p>When I describe where a place is, I use country and continent</p> <p>I can describe a place both verbally and through my writing skills using information I have found out using my geography words well.</p>	<p>I can describe a place using information I have found out using my geographical words well.</p> <p>When I describe where a place is I use continent, country, region and names of capital cities.</p> <p>I choose the most appropriate writing skills to communicate what I know using geographical language.</p>	<p>When I describe where a place is I use continent, country, region and names of towns and cities.</p> <p>I choose the most appropriate writing skills to communicate what I know about a place using my geographical words well and thinking about my audience.</p>

Geography

Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6