## Figure B Year 5 and 6 statements for geography

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. (Geographical skills and fieldwork)

can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. (Geographical skills and fieldwork)

can use maps, charts etc. to support decision making about the location of places e.g. new bypass. (Geographical skills and fieldwork)

l can 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 my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. (Geographical skills and fieldwork)

can compare the physical features of a region of the UK and a region in North America, identifying similarities and differences. (Place knowledge)

can describe and understand key aspects of 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. (Human and physical geography)

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. (Human and physical geography)

can describe where a variety of places are in relation to physical and human features. (Locational knowledge)

I can explain about changes the to the World environment. (Human and physical geography)

can explain about the physical features of coasts and begin understand erosion and deposition. (Human and physical geography)

can explain how rivers erode, transport and deposit materials. (Human and physical geography)

can identify and describe the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones including day and night. (Locational knowledge)

l can identify the physical characteristics and key topographical features of the countries within North America. (Locational knowledge)

can 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). (Locational knowledge)

can 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). (Locational knowledge)

can locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. (Locational knowledge)

I can 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. (Locational knowledge)

I can recognise the different shapes of countries. (Locational knowledge)

can show I know about the wider context of placese.g. county, region and country. (Locational knowledge)

I can show I know the location of: capital cities of countries of British Isles and U.K., seas around U.K., European Union countries with high populations and large areas, and the largest cities in each continent. (Locational knowledge)

can understand about weather patterns around the World and relate these to climate zones. (Human and physical geography)

can understand and use a widening range of geographical terms such as climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. (Geographical skills and fieldwork)

can understand and use a widening range of geographical terms such as urban, rural, land use, sustainability, tributary, trade links. (Geographical skills and fieldwork)

I can 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. (Place knowledge)

can 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. (Place knowledge)

can understand how humans affect the environment. (Human and physical geography)

I can understand why people seek to manage and sustain their environment. (Human and physical geography)