



Subject Non- Negotiables – skills and knowledge to be covered

Geography skills should be taught when linked to projects where possible to ensure real world application.

Geography

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<p>Talk about features in immediate environment.</p> <p>Know how environments might vary from each other.</p>	<p>Know that the world is made up of land and water.</p> <p>Know countries have a capital city.</p>	<p>Know the world has continents and oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries of the UK.</p>	<p>Know the 5 oceans and know the seven continents.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 capital cities of the UK and surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Locate on a map- Human and physical characteristics of the UK.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the UK.</p>	<p>Locate on a map- Human and physical characteristics of Europe (including Russia).</p> <p>Name and locate key topographical features of the UK, including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers).</p>	<p>Locate on a map- Human and physical characteristics of countries around the world and major cities, including North and South America.</p>	<p>Know meaning of latitude or longitude, Equator or Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer (inc. Northern and Southern hemispheres) or Arctic and Antarctic Circles or Time zones.</p>
Place Knowledge	<p>Know similarities and differences in relation to places.</p>	<p>Know differences and similarities between the local area and somewhere close.</p>	<p>Know the similarities and differences from one small area of the UK.</p>	<p>Compare features from one small area of the UK to geographical features of 1 chosen country.</p>	<p>Study geographical similarities and differences between regions in the UK.</p>	<p>Study geographical similarities and differences between countries in Europe.</p>	<p>Study geographical similarities and differences between countries around the world, including North and South America.</p>	<p>Study environments and compare similarities and differences in a range of some features stated above.</p>
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Talk about and make observations of and explain why some</p>	<p>Understand seasons and weather in each season.</p>	<p>Use some key vocabulary to describe features of the environment.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p>	<p>Know different types of settlement.</p>	<p>Study rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and natural disasters.</p>	<p>Know where energy comes from.</p>	<p>Know meaning of Biomes and vegetation belts.</p>



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	things occur, talk about changes.	Describe features of environment.	(e.g. beach, cliff, coast, city, town, village).	Know hot and cold areas in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles.	Know where food comes from (trade routes).		Know about the water cycle and natural resources (where they come from).	Know about climate change. Know about plate tectonics.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Explore immediate area within school grounds.	Know what a map is. Find features in school grounds / park.	Use directional language (left or right, near or far). Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study geography of the school grounds.	Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and selected other countries. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features. Construct basic maps using symbols in a key.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and identify features of the UK. Use four points of a compass. Use aerial photographs. Use fieldwork to support studies.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and identify features of Europe. Use symbols and keys (including OS maps). Use fieldwork to support studies.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and identify features of countries, including North and South America. Use the eight points of a compass. Use fieldwork to support studies.	Use six figure grid references. Use fieldwork to support studies.