

Strand	Discoverers	Innovators	Pioneers
<b>Locational knowledge</b>	<p>Pupils should be taught to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to 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.</p>
<b>Human and physical Geography</b>	<p>Pupils should be taught to 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.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and the water cycle.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.</p> <p>Pupils will study a town and consider its 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.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity including trade links.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within South America.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to 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.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to 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.</p>
<b>Map and field work</b>	<p>Pupils should be taught to use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to 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.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to use the eight points of a compass.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to use map symbols and keys, including the use of ordinance survey maps within the UK.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to 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.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied, with adult guidance and support.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to use four and six figure grid references.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to use map symbols and keys, including the use of ordinance survey maps within the wider world.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to 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.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied, independently.</p>



# Geography Skills Progression at Nansledan School

