

# GEOGRAPHY OUTCOMES

## KEYSTAGE 1

### YEAR 1

#### HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (soil, vegetation, river, trees, grass, season, weather) and key human features (village, farm, house, shop, factory).

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Use simple compass directions (north, south, east, west), and locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe the location and features 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 the farm and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

### YEAR 2

### YEAR 3

#### HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Children can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes, the water cycle.

Human geography including types of settlement and land use.

Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: climate, evaporation, water cycle, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, site, need, shelter, food.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Use symbols and keys to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom

Use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies

Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketch map, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, rural, population, co-ordinates.

### YEAR 4

## KEYSTAGE 2

### YEAR 5

#### HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Human geography including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, economic, social, environmental.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.

Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph.

### YEAR 6

## KEYSTAGE 2 - END OF KEY STAGE EXPECTATIONS

### LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including rivers, hills) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

### HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers ...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 fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local areas using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.