



National Curriculum Skills Ladder – Saint Mary’s Primary School



Geography

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	1.2 Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities and 4.1 find them in world maps, atlases and globes.	1.1 Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans and 4.1 find them in world maps, atlases and globes.	1.1 Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe.	1.1 Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North , Central and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 1.2 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; 1.3 Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.	1.1 Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans and 4.1 find them in world maps, atlases and globes. (KS1) 1.2 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 1.3 Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. <i>- the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time</i>	1.1 Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North , Central and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, 1.2 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;



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					<i>zones (including day and night) covered within Science: Earth and Space</i>	
Place Knowledge	2.1 Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, compared to Selly Oak.	2.2 Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	2.1 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.	2.1 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within Central America.		2.1 Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within Africa.
Human and Physical Geography	3.1 Compare the weather of different places. 3.2 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	3.1 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 3.2 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 key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	3.1 Describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: climate zones 3.2 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.	3.1 Describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 3.2 Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and the distribution of natural resources including energy.	3.1 Describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: currents leading to the creation of the great pacific garbage patch; topographical features leading to lands use. 3.2 Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.	3.1 Describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains <u>and the water cycle</u> 3.2 Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and the distribution of natural resources including water.



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<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>	<p>4.2 Use simple 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>4.3 Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map</p> <p>4.4 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.</p>	<p>4.2 Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p> <p>4.3 Use aerial plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p>	<p>4.1 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>4.2 Use the eight points of a compass and four-figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>4.1 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>4.3 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>4.1 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>4.2 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</p> <p>4.3 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>4.1 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>4.2 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</p>
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