

## Langney Primary End of Year Expectations and Key Assessment Criteria for Geography



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Key Stage	Year Group	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Key Stage 1	1	I can find where I live on a map of the United Kingdom.  I can name the four countries in the United Kingdom and locate them on a map.	I can understand geographical similarities and differences, through studying the human and physical geography, of a small area of the UK and a small area of a contrasting non-European country.  I can identify the Union Jack as the United Kingdom's flag.	I can keep a weather chart, identifying daily weather patterns.  I can explain how the weather changes throughout the year identifying seasonal weather patterns.  I can identify the key physical features of contrasting places, using words like beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather.  I can identify the key human features of contrasting places using words like city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop.	I can use maps, atlases and globes to locate and identify the United Kingdom and its countries.  I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the local area.  I can use simple compass points (North, South, East, West).  I can use locational and directional language (for example, near and far, left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
Key	Year	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical	Geographical Skills and
Stage	Group			Geography	Fieldwork
Key Stage 1	2	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.  I can name and locate the world's seven continents (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Oceania/ Australasia, Antarctica).  I can name and locate the five oceans of the world (Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean).	I can understand geographical similarities and differences (through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area of a contrasting non-European country.  I can identify the main languages spoken in the United Kingdom and its countries.  I can identify flags of the United Kingdom's four countries, and the Union Jack.	I can identify the key physical features of contrasting places, using words like beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather.  I can identify the key human features of contrasting places using words like city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop.  I can identify hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South poles	I can use maps, atlases and globes to locate and identify the United Kingdom and its countries.  I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the local area.  I can use simple compass points (North, South, East, West).  I can use locational and directional language (for example, near and far, left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
Key Stage	Year Group	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Key Stage 2	Year	KS1 Review – I can name and locate the seven continents of the world (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Oceania/ Australasia, Antarctica).  KS1 Review - I can name the world's seven continents and five oceans (Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean).  I can name and locate European countries.  I can name and locate the major capital cities of some European countries.  I can identify that the countries of Europe are in the Northern hemisphere.	I can understand geographical similarities and differences, through the study of human and physical geography, between a region of the U.K. and a region in a European country.  I can identify the main languages spoken in Europe.  I can identify flags of significant European countries.	I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of Europe.  Significant features: beaches, climate zones biomes and vegetation belts Steppes (grasslands) of Russia, Alpine Tundra, temperate and alpine forests. mountains: Alps, Pyrenees rivers: e.g. Seine, Rhine, Rhone, Danube volcanoes and earthquakes- Volcanoes Vesuvius, Etna / Earthquakes-Southern Italy, Greece, Romania. the water cycle  I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography in Europe: Significant features: famous landmarks in Europe, tourist attractions in Europe, famous monuments and stadiums (e.g. Colosseum, Eiffel Tower, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Cathedrals (e.g. Gaudi Cathedral in Barcelona), Brandenburg Gate, Ancient City Walls of Dubrovnik, Acropolis). Types of settlement and land use: cities, coastal towns, rural villages, forestry, agriculture, manufacturing plants. Economic activity including trade links: cars, electrical machines, aircraft, tourism, Channel Tunnel, ports Distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water: coal, iron, gas, wind and solar energy, ground water/ surface water.	I can use maps, atlases globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  I can use the eight points of the compass to help build my knowledge of places.  I can use symbols and key and four figure grid references to build my knowledge of U.K. and the wider world.  I can do 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.
Stage	Group			Geography	Fieldwork

Key Stage 2	KS1 Review – I can name and locate the seven continents of the world (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Oceania/ Australasia, Antarctica).  KS1 Review - I can name the world's seven continents and five oceans (Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean).  Year 3 Review – I can name and locate European countries and cities.  I can name and locate the countries of North America and major cities.  I can identify North America's environmental regions.	I can understand geographical similarities and differences, through the study of human and physical geography, between a region of the U.K. and a region of North America.  I can identify the main languages spoken in North America.  I can identify flags of North American countries.	I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in North America:  Climate zones weather extremes (tornadoes, hurricanes)  Biomes and Vegetation belts Rivers and waterfalls Mississippi River, The Great Lakes, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence River, Hudson River  Mountains Rockies, Grand Canyon  Volcanoes and earthquakes San Andreas Line in California The water cycle.  I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography in North America: Significant features: famous landmarks in North America, tourist attractions in North America, tadiums (e.g. Hollywood, Golden Gate Bridge, Disneyworld, Space Kennedy Space Station, Statue of Liberty, Ground Zero, Mount Rushmore, CN Tower, Niagara Falls, Yellowstone National Park). Types of settlement and land use: cities, coastal towns, rural villages, forestry, agriculture, manufacturing plants, farming.  Types of settlement and land use: cities, coastal towns, rural villages, forestry, agriculture, manufacturing plants, farming.  Economic activity including trade links: cars, electrical machines, aircraft, space exploration, tourism, ports, oil, mining, forestry, timber industry, film making industry, fast food.  Distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water: coal, iron, copper, gold, nickel,	I can use maps, atlases globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  I can use the eight points of the compass to help build my knowledge of places.  I can use symbols and key and four & six figure grid references to build my knowledge of U.K. and the wider world.  I can do 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.
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Key	Year	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical	Geographical Skills and
Stage	Group	30		Geography	Fieldwork
Key Stage 2	5	KS1 Review – I can name and locate the seven continents of the world (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Oceania/ Australasia, Antarctica).  KS1 Review - I can name the world's seven continents and five oceans (Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean).  Year 3 Review – I can name and locate European countries and cities.  Year 4 Review - I can name and locate the countries of North America and major cities.  I can name and locate the countries of South America and major cities.  I can identify South America's environmental regions.  I can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (incl. day and night).	I can <u>understand geographical similarities</u> <u>and differences</u> , through the study of human and physical geography, <b>between a region</b> of the U.K. and a region of South America.  I can identify the main languages spoken in South America.  I can identify flags of significant South American countries.	I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in South America:  • Climate zones tropical, subtropical, arid, wet Amazon Rainforest, desert, grassland  • Biomes and Vegetation belts Amazon Rainforest, Los Glaciares National Park  • Rivers and waterfalls Igazu Falls (Argentina); Angel Falls (Venezuela)  • Mountains The Andes  • Volcanoes and earthquakes Chile earthquakes, "Ring of Fire" earthquakes resulting in tsunamis  • The water cycle.  I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography in South America:  • Significant features: famous landmarks inSouth America, tourist attractions in North America, famous monuments and stadiums (Machu Picchu, Igazu Falls, Angel Falls, Sacred Valley, Christ The Redeemer, Favelas)  • Types of settlement and land use: cities, coastal towns, rural villages, forestry, agriculture, manufacturing plants, farming, soybean, palm oil  • Economic activity including trade links: frozen meat, poultry, fish  • Distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water: iron, copper, oil and agriculture	I can use maps, atlases globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  I can use the eight points of the compass to help build my knowledge of places.  I can use symbols and key and four & six figure grid references to build my knowledge of U.K. and the wider world.  I can do 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.

Key	Year	Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical	Geographical Skills and
Stage	Group		· ·	Geography	Fieldwork
Key Stage 2	6	KS1 Review — I can name and locate the seven continents of the world (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Oceania/ Australasia, Antarctica).  KS1 Review - I can name the world's seven continents and five oceans (Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean).  Year 3 Review — I can name and locate European countries and cities.  Year 4 Review - I can name and locate the countries of North America and major cities.  Year 5 Review - I can name and locate the countries of South America and major cities.  I can name and locate counties and main cities of the United Kingdom.  I can name and locate geographical regions, and their identifying significant human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and landuse patterns; and understand how these aspects have changed over time.  I can name and locate the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. (English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean)	I can understand geographical similarities and differences, through studying the human and physical geography, of different regions in the United Kingdom.  I can explain the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and the United Kingdom.	I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in the United Kingdom:  Biomes and vegetation Belts: National parks-e.g. The Peak District, The Broads, Snowdonia, New Forest, Brecon Beacons, Trossachs.  Moorlands- e.g. Exmoor, Yorkshire Moors, The Scottish Highlands.  Rivers: e.g. Severn, Thames, River Trent, River Shannon, River Tay, River Clyde  Mountains: Snowdon, Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike, Brecon Beacons.  Hills: The Sussex Downs, Cheviots, Pennines, Cheddar Gorge, White Cliffs of Dover  The water cycle  I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography in the United Kingdom:  Significant features: famous landmarks in the United Kingdom tourist attractions in famous monuments and stadiums (Stone Henge, Hadrians Wall, Cheddar Gorge, Jurassic coast, Roman Baths, Houses of Parliament, Tower of London, Tower Bridge, Forth Bridge, Sherwood Forest, Edinburgh Castle, Angel of the North, Blackpool Tower)  Types of settlement and land use: cities, coastal seaside resorts, rural villages, forestry, agriculture, farming, commercial manufacturing.  Economic activity including trade links: Manufactured goods, fuels, food.  Distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals	I can use maps, atlases globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  I can use the eight points of the compass to help build my knowledge of places.  I can use symbols and key and four & six figure grid references to build my knowledge of U.K. and the wider world.  I can do 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.

	and water: petroleum, natural
	gas, limestone, chalk, and
	agriculture-arable, livestock.