

Geography UKS2

Skills to develop	Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations	
Locational knowledge	Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map)	
	Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	
Place knowledge	Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries	
	Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location	
	Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics	
	Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change	
	Describe geographical diversity across the world.	
	Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent	
Human and physical geography	Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location	
	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle	
	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies	
	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	
	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: 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	
	Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	
Fieldwork	Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations	
	Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways	
	Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world	
	Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land)	