

Geography LKS2

Skills to develop	Ask and answer geographical questions about physical and human characteristics of a location	
Locational knowledge	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities	
	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	
	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) Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas	
Place knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and other countries	
	Explain own views about locations, giving reasons	
	Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of the local area and how it has changed over time	
Human and physical geography	Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	
	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	
	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	
Fieldwork	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	
	Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom	
	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	