

Geography Key Concepts:

Reception

Understanding the World	
	• Children know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions. • Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. • They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

	Years 1-2	Years 3-4	Years 5-6
Place Knowledge	• compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world; • compare a local city/town in the UK with	• understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of	• understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of

	- a contrasting city/town in a different country; - use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: South America, London, Brasilia, compare, capital city, China, Asia, country, population, weather, similarities, differences, farming, culture, Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, river, desert, volcano	- the United Kingdom; - explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom; - explore similarities and differences comparing the physical geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America; - use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Amazon rainforest, Sherwood Forest, Sheffield, city, Yorkshire, physical features, human features, landscape, feature, population, land use, retail, leisure, housing, business, industrial, agricultural.	- the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of Eastern Europe and South America; - use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: latitude, Arctic Circle, physical features, climate, human geography, land use, settlement, economy, natural resources.
Locational Knowledge	- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans; - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas;	- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics; - name and locate counties and cities of the United	use maps to locate the world's countries with a focus on Eastern Europe and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities;

	use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, world map, continent, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica.	Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers and seas, and how a place has changed; - 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; - use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: county, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.	- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time; - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and use longitude and latitude to find locations on a map; - use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, contour, altitude, peaks, slopes, continent, country, city, North America, South America, border, key.
Human and Physical Geography	- 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; - use basic geographical	describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle; - human geography,	describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains and the water cycle; - human geography, including: types of

	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.	including: types of settlement and land use; • use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food.	settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water; • use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: environmental disaster, settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, peak, plateau, fold mountain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	• countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage; • use simple compass directions and locational and directional to describe the location of features and routes on a map; • devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key;	• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; • use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world;	• . use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features; • 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

	• use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the surrounding area, including key human and physical features, using a range of methods; • use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: compass, 4-point, direction, North, East, South, West, plan, record, observe, aerial view, key, map, symbols, direction, position, route, journey, the UK, changes, tally chart, pictogram, world map, country, continent, human, physical.	• 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, urban, rural, population, coordinates	the United Kingdom and the wider world; • 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: atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, key, symbol, Ordnance Survey, Silva compass, legend, borders, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph.
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