



Geography - Curriculum End Points

Concepts	End of Y4 pupils will know and demonstrate	End of Y6 pupils will know and demonstrate
Geographical Enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. - Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. - Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. - Explain own views about locations, giving reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. - Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. - Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. - 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. - 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). - 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. - Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
Physical Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes - Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. - 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.



	to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). -
Human Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: settlements and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Geographical Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. - Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. - Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. - Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). - Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. - 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.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.	
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