

Geography Curriculum End Points – Lower Key Stage 2

Geographical Knowledge

The UK and Local Area

- Can describe where the UK is located, and name and locate some major urban areas; locate where they live in the UK using locational terminology (north, south, east, west) and the names of nearby counties.
- Can locate and describe some human and physical characteristics of the UK (e.g. use a map of the British Isles to locate and label the main British rivers, and add the names of settlements at the mouth of the rivers).

The World and Continents

- Can locate some countries in Europe and North and South America on a map or atlas.
- Can relate continent, country, state and city, and identify states in North America using a map (e.g. using the words of the song 'Route 66', locate the places mentioned on a map of the USA to show a route across the USA, and describe the route).
- Can identify the position of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and understand the significance of latitude and longitude (e.g. in a group or individually, make a locational map game, quiz or puzzle for other pupils in their class to test knowledge and understanding of latitude and longitude).

Geographical Understanding

Physical Themes

- Can indicate tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe or map and describe the characteristics of these zones using appropriate vocabulary (e.g. prepare a report, using maps and photographs, about an animal they have chosen; this should contain details of the animal, where it lives in terms of climate and biome, and what it eats).
- Can use simple geographical vocabulary to describe significant physical features and talk about how they change.
- Can describe a river and mountain environment in the UK, using appropriate geographical vocabulary.
- Can describe the water cycle in sequence, using appropriate vocabulary, and name some of the processes associated with rivers and mountains (e.g. make a working model of a volcano, label it with the features of a volcano and explain what happens when it erupts).

Human Themes

- Can identify and sequence a range of settlement sizes from a village to a city.
- Can describe the characteristics of settlements with different functions, e.g. coastal towns.
- Can use appropriate vocabulary to describe the main land uses within urban areas and identify the key characteristics of rural areas (e.g. using Google Earth, atlases and images, research several major cities in North and South America and identify how they are different and similar).

Understanding Places and Connections

- Can understand the physical and human geography of the UK and its contrasting human and physical environments.
- Can explain why some regions are different from others (e.g. research a coastal locality and make a travel agent style presentation to a group of people to promote the human and physical characteristics of the area and how they combine to form a unique environment).
- Can describe and compare similarities and differences between some regions in Europe and North or South America.
- Can understand how the human and physical characteristics of one region in Europe and North or South America are connected and make it special (e.g. using photos, information sheets and Google Earth, record information about one city in North America and one in South America and their surrounding areas; compare these cities, drawing out human and physical characteristics; identify differences and similarities).
- Can understand how physical processes can cause hazards to people.
- Can describe some advantages and disadvantages of living in hazard-prone areas (e.g. investigate the causes and impacts of the 2011 Japanese earthquake using images and internet research).

## Map and Atlas Work

- Can use a map or atlas to locate some countries and cities in Europe or North and South America.
- Can use a map to locate some states of the USA.
- Can use an atlas to locate the UK and locate some major urban areas; locate where they live in the UK.
- (E.g. Use an atlas to locate places using latitude and longitude and be able to describe the location of the place using a nested hierarchy.)

- Can use four-figure grid references.
- Can give direction instructions up to eight compass points.
- Can adeptly use large-scale maps outside (e.g. follow a local river downstream on an OS map, identify human and physical features along the river's course and record these with grid references).

## Fieldwork and Investigation

- Can make a map of a short route with features in the correct order and in the correct places.
- Can make a simple scale plan of a room.
- Can present information gathered in fieldwork using simple graphs.
- Can use the zoom function of a digital map to locate places (e.g. using Google Earth – starting at Denver, Colorado, near to the centre of the USA – zoom out to identify states and cities of the USA and locate them on a map).
- Can, in a group, carry out fieldwork in the local area selecting appropriate techniques (e.g. create a river in the playground using natural materials – using a watering can to form the river; observe and record what happens to the water over different materials; take photographs and label with key river features and processes).