



	Nursery Secure	EYFS Secure	Y1 Secure	Y2 Secure	Y3 Secure	Y4 Secure	Y5 Secure	Y6 Secure
<b>Locational Knowledge</b>	<p>Know there are some other countries/ cities.</p> <p>Be aware of their local environment, school where they live etc...</p> <p>Respects and cares for the environment – classroom/ outdoors.</p>	<p>Use books and stories to find out/ identify information.</p> <p>Know about significant individuals covered.</p> <p>Draw on own life story and those of familiar people.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs/ simple maps to locate objects in 'real life'.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can name the world's seven continents, and name and locate four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can name and locate the seven continents of the world. They can name and locate the five oceans of the world.</p> <p>Pupils can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom and can name the four capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can locate countries, using maps to focus on Europe, and North and South America.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can name and locate the world's countries, using maps and atlases to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can 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).</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p>
<b>Place Knowledge</b>	<p>Talks about what they see in their own environment (school/home).</p> <p>Enjoys hands on exploration using senses.</p> <p>Explores the world around them and explore how things work.</p> <p>Understands the changing seasons – understand that the weather changes, and in different places you find different weather.</p>	<p>Can draw own simple maps.</p> <p>Make comparisons between life for children in different countries.</p> <p>Recognise some environments are different, and use stories/ non-fiction texts/ pictures to compare and contrast environments around the world.</p> <p>Talks about differences between materials and the changes they notice.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Through their local area study pupils can understand the key geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils are beginning to identify similarities and differences between Penwortham/Lancashire/England and within a region in a European country and region within North or South America.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can identify similarities and differences between the three areas covered of; a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are beginning to identify similarities and differences between the three in relation to human and physical geography.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can identify similarities and differences between the region in a European country covered and our local area. They continue to identify these in relation to human and physical geography.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can identify similarities and differences between the regions covered. They identify these in relation to key features of human and physical geography.</p>
<b>Human &amp; Physical Geography</b>	<p>Understands the changing seasons – understand that the weather changes, and in different places you find different weather.</p>	<p>Contrast environments around the world.</p> <p>Talks about differences between materials and the changes they notice.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils begin to identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Pupils can use basic geographical vocabulary</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can 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.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can describe features of physical geography, including: climate zones and rivers.</p> <p>Pupils can describe features of human geography, including: the distribution of natural resources</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can describe an increased range of aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, rivers,</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts,</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can describe and understand a wide range of key aspects of physical and human geography.</p>



		<p>Explores the natural world around them.</p> <p>Names seasons and begin to understand the effect of seasons on the natural world, discussing when and how things grow. Understands the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.</p> <p>Can name and explore their 5 senses, explaining in simple terms what their 5 senses are.</p>	<p>to refer to physical and human features.</p>	<p>Pupils can use a wide range of basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human and physical features.</p>	<p>including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>mountains and the water cycle.</p> <p>Pupils can describe an increased range of aspects including human geography, including: types of land use, and the distribution of food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>	
<b>Geography skills and fieldwork</b>			<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils begin to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Pupils can use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West).</p> <p>Pupils can recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; starting to devise a simple map.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can use maps, atlases and globes confidently to identify studied regions.</p> <p>Pupils can devise a simple map with basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Pupils can locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography.</p> <p>Pupils can use plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Pupils can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils begin to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils begin to 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 the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Pupils begin to 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.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Pupils can 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 the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Pupils can 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.</p>	<p>Prior learning.</p> <p>Pupils can confidently use:</p> <p>Maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>The eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps)</p> <p>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</p>