

Lower Key Stage Geography



Lower Key Stage 2 Geography

| | Locational Knowledge | Place Knowledge | Human and Physical Geography |
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| Year 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the names and locate 8 counties and 6 cities of the United Kingdom Know the difference between what is meant by the UK and GB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about a region of the United Kingdom - London | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the name and locate a number of the world's longest rivers Know the features of the water cycle Know the main features of a river Know the physical and human features from each country in the UK |
| Year 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know a contrasting region in a European country. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know about the human geography of an area, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water |

Skills and Fieldwork

| Mapping | Fieldwork | Enquiry and Investigation | Communication | Use of ICT/Technology |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied. Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans. Use maps at more than one scale. Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area. Make and use simple route maps. Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show. Use the index and contents page of atlases. Label maps with titles to show their purpose Recognise that contours show height and slope. Use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on maps. Create maps of small areas with features in the correct place. Use plan views. Recognise some standard OS symbols. Link features on maps to photos and aerial views. Make a simple scaled drawing e.g. of the classroom. Use a scale bar to calculate some distances Relate measurement on large scale maps to measurements outside. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the eight points of a compass. Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, cameras and other digital devices. Make links between features observed in the environment to those on maps and aerial photos. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why?' as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when investigating places and processes Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation. Show increasing empathy and describe similarities as well as differences. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe geographical features, processes (changes), and patterns. Use geographical language relating to the physical and human processes detailed in the PoS e.g. tributary and source when learning about rivers. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and presentations. Express opinions and personal views about what they like and don't like about specific geographical features and situations e.g. a proposed local wind farm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the zoom facility on digital maps to locate places at different scales. Add a range of text and annotations to digital maps to explain features and places. View a range of satellite images Add photos to digital maps. Draw and follow routes on digital maps. Use presentation/multimedia software to record and explain geographical features and processes. Use spreadsheets, tables and charts to collect and display geographical data. Make use of geography in the news – online reports & websites. |