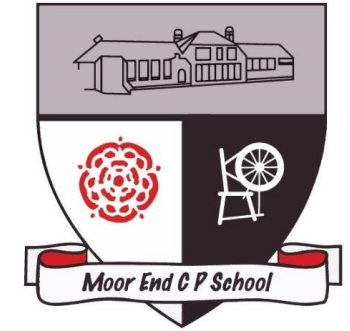


Geography End Points



EARLY YEARS FOUNDATION STAGE



Early Years Foundation Stage Statements

In Pre School and Reception

The world: 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. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

ELG: People, Culture and Communities

Children at the expected level of development will:

Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non appropriate maps.

On completion of Foundation Stage, a young geographer at Moor End will:

- understand and use challenging vocabulary to describe familiar routes within our school and their journey to school.
- Use positional language to describe locations and the position of something
- recognise and describe some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries that link to festivals studied eg Chinese New Year and Diwali.
- describe their knowledge of, and can explore the natural OUTDOOR AREAS and understand some important changes such as the effects of the seasons and processes involving snow and ice.
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments
- Describe their immediate environment from observations, maps. Discussions and stories, using non-fiction texts

Geography End Points

END OF KEY STAGE 1



National Curriculum Objectives for KS1

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

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

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 vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, and key human features

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features;
- devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- 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.

On completion of Key Stage, 1 a young geographer at Moor End will:

- be able to name, locate and identify some characteristics of the 4 countries of the UK, their capital cities and the surrounding seas.
- name and locate the world's 7 continents and their oceans.
- have a good knowledge of their local area of Oswaldtwistle, with an awareness of human and physical features that make it different from other places in the UK and other places in the world.
- be able to recognise human and physical features of places they study and use appropriate vocabulary when sharing their knowledge.
- be able to discuss seasonal weather patterns in the UK and the location of other hot and cold areas of the world, such as why Mexico is a hot country.
- Have the ability to use a variety of maps, atlases and aerial photographs to identify geographical features.
- have a developing awareness of compass directions to describe locations.
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study Moor End Primary school and the local area

Geography End Points

END OF KEY STAGE 2



National Curriculum Objectives for KS2:

Locational knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- 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)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- 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.

On completion of Key Stage 2, a young geographer at Moor End will:

- have a good geographical knowledge of their local area, other contrasting areas and the Amazon Basin,
- be able to identify the position and significance of latitude, longitudinal lines around the globe including time zones and apply this knowledge to the locations studied.
- use their knowledge of human and physical features to understand the similarities and difference between locations around the world.
- describe and understand human and physical geography such as climate zones and types of settlement and land use.
- have a good understanding of extreme weathers that can affect the world.
- be able to use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping and apply compass, grid reference and OS mapping skills to develop their knowledge of Oswaldtwistle and the surrounding area of Lancashire.
- have experience using fieldwork to enhance their knowledge of Oswaldtwistle and how we can care for its environment.