



Gosford Park Primary School

Geography Curriculum

KS1 Geography Learning Objectives and Skill Progression

Locational knowledge - Where places are in relationship to others	
LK1 - locate land and sea	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To identify land and sea on a map2. To explain the difference between land and sea
LK2 – name and locate the 7 continents	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the 7 continents2. Locate them on a map3. Describe their location to one another e.g. Europe is in the North and Australasia is in the south
LK3 – name and locate the 5 oceans	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the 5 oceans2. Locate oceans on a map3. Describe the location / positioning to one ocean to another e.g. north and south
LK4 – name and locate the 4 countries in the UK	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the countries2. Locate the countries3. Compare the countries location e.g. north and south
LK5 – identify the characteristics of the 4 countries that make up the UK	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name key human features found in the country2. Name key physical features of the country3. Make deductions about way of life based on human and physical features.
LK6- to identify and name the capital cities of the UK	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the capital cities2. Locate the capital cities3. Name features of the capital cities
LK7 – To identify and name the seas surrounding the UK	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the seas2. Locate the seas3. Describe where the seas are in relation to the UK countries.



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Place Knowledge

PK1 – To explain the terms human and physical features	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To know what makes a feature human or physical2. Explain how they are different Geographical vocab: city, town village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, road, railway, airport, shop, (human) beach, cliff, coast, forest, field, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather (physical)
PK2 - To learn to identify features in an environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I can name features2. Identify features in the immediate environment3. Identify features within visual resources (maps / images / drawings)
PK3 – To identify the similarities and differences between two differing locations	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify similarities2. Identify differences3. Compare the locations

Human and Physical Geography

HPG1- Identify seasonal weather patterns	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain what is meant by a season (seasons names to be known)2. To know weather patterns are linked to seasons3. Identify patterns between different seasons
HPG2 – identify daily weather patterns in the UK	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To be able to record weather (temp, rainfall)2. To identify the similarities and differences in the data3. To summarise daily weather patterns over a period of time
HPG3 – location of hot areas of the world in relation to the Equator	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Locate the equator2. Name and locate major hot countries
HPG4 – location of cold areas of the world in relation to the north and south pole	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Locate North and South Pole.2. Name and locate major cold countries
HPG5 – use geographical vocab	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To name physical/human features using correct geographical vocabulary2. To apply geographical term in writing3. Understand the differences between similar geographical terms (hill vs mountain)



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Geography Skills and Field Work

GSF 1 – to use simple compass directions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To name north , south, east and west2. To use them to locate places on a map
GSF 2 – to use locational and directional language	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To use terms such as near and far, left and right2. To use these terms when describing locations of features3. To use these terms when describing routes on a map
GSF 3 – to use aerial photographs to recognise human and physical features	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To locate and identify key landmarks2. To infer whether a landmark is human or physical
GSF 4 – devise a simple map	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use prepositions to place objects accurately (tree is next to the house)2. Record features of the environment on a map (tree, road) – features to maintain real shape.3. Transfer (real) 3d information into birds eye representation of items in their immediate environment e.g. items on a desktop4. Explain how objects relate to each other on a map5. To create a map using knowledge of keys
GSF 5 – to use a key	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use a key to identify features on a map2. To know how some human and physical features are represented on a key (use geog vocab to support pitch)
GSF 6 to construct a key	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Represent geographical features as a symbol on a map2. To create a key to represent human features3. To create a key to represent physical features
GSF 7 – To locate places on globes, atlas, maps	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain what I can see on a map / atlas / globe2. Explain the differences in how information is shown on a world map and a globe3. Use maps to support geographical knowledge and understanding
GSF 8 – To use fieldwork to learn about the geography of their school and it's grounds	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To make oral observations of features they can see2. To make links between what is observed and it's representation on a simple map3. Use geographical vocabulary to support their observations



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KS2 Geography - Learning Objectives and Skill Progression

Locational Knowledge

	LKS2	UKS2
LK1 – Locate the world’s countries.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the countries on a map 2. Use maps to locate neighbouring countries. 3. Compare the locations of known countries. <p>Priority: America, Canada, Australia, Russia, Italy, France, Germany, Spain, South Africa, India, Scandinavia, Nepal, Mexico, Peru</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate countries on a map 2. Describe Countries location using continents, Oceans, Country knowledge. (E.g. I know that China is in Asia, it borders Mongolia, India and the Ocean is the Pacific). 3. Use knowledge of continents, equator, borders etc to locate countries efficiently <p>Priority – Revisit :LKS2 and Brazil, Japan, China, Rwanda, Poland, Austria, Indonesia, New Zealand, Egypt, Greece</p>
LK2 – To locate and know the geographical features of North America.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the countries within North America. 2. Locate and name the major cities. 3. Identify the key human and physical features of the countries within North America. 4. Explain the environmental regions within North America. 	<p>Revisit countries when studying a region of South America.</p>
LK3 – To locate and name the geographical features of South America.	<p>Pre-teach South America countries during North and South America Study.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the countries within South America. 2. Locate and name the major cities. 3. Identify the key human and physical features of the countries within South America. 4. Explain the environmental regions within South America.
LK4 – To locate and know the geographical features of Europe.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the countries within Europe. 2. Locate and name the major cities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the countries within Europe. 2. Locate and name the major cities. 3. Identify the key human and physical features of the countries within Europe. 4. Explain the environmental regions within Europe.



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LK 5 – Name and locate counties of the UK.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate counties on a map. 2. Describe their location in relation to others. 	
LK6 – Name and locate major Cities of the UK.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate cities on a map. 2. Describe their location in relation to others. 3. To know their location within the County. 	
LK7 – Name and locate the regions within the UK.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate regions on a map. 2. Describe their location in relation to others. 	
LK8 – Locate and describe the human and physical features of a county.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To use maps and atlases to identify human features of a county. 2. To apply understanding of topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) when describing physical features of a county. 3. To combine knowledge of human and physical features to interpret how the land is used. 	
LK9 – Locate and describe the human and physical features of a region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To use maps and atlases to identify human features of a region. 2. To apply understanding of topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) when describing physical features of a region. 3. To combine knowledge of human and physical features to interpret how the land is used. 	
LK10 – Identify and explain patterns in land use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare the land use of opposing counties of the UK (Worcester, Greater London, Cumbria,) 2. Give reasons for the differences and similarities between counties. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain land use changes over time. 2. Make predictions about how land use will change in the future.
LK11 – To identify the position and significance of various lines of latitude and longitude.	<p>Yr 3 –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know that latitude and the Equator line are linked (horizontal). 2. To know the Equator is the dividing line between the northern and southern hemisphere. 5. To know that longitude lines are vertical. 6. To locate Greenwich Meridian. 7. To know that longitude lines run from the North to the South pole. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To locate the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 2. To know the significance of the tropics of Capricorn (position of the sun on 21st June Summer Solstice / 21st December Winter Solstice). 3. To know the relevance of lines of longitude. 4. To know how they relate to time zones (day and night).



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	<p>Yr 4 Revisit Yr 3 coverage above</p> <p>8. To know the equator is zero degrees latitude.</p> <p>9. To know that the North and South poles are 90 degrees latitude.</p>	
Place Knowledge		
PK1 – To know the geographical similarities and differences within a region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the differences within a region. 2. Identify the similarities within a region 3. Explain the similarities and differences using human and physical geography. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand how physical features react and interact with human features and vice versa. 2. To compare land use, population, natural resources within the same region.
PK2 – To know the similarities and differences between different regions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the differences between two regions 2. To know the similarities between two regions 3. Give reasons for the similarities and differences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare land use, population, natural resources between same region 2. To explain the implications of the differences on the human and physical features and the challenges these may present to those living there.
Human and Physical Geography		
HP1 – To know the Climate Zones, Biomes and Vegetation belts of North and South America.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To name 3 main biomes – dessert, rainforest and artic 2. Locate the 3 main biomes on a map 3. Describe the features of the main biomes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To name all the different biomes (Desert, Mediterranean, Savannah, Tropical Rainforest, Tundra, Arctic). 2. To know the links between biomes, vegetation and climate 3. To locate different biomes / vegetation belts on a map using climate maps.
HP2 – To know the physical geography of rivers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To locate and name key rivers. 2. To be able to explain key vocabulary linked to rivers (source, tributaries, mouth, waterfalls, meanders). 	



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	<p>3. To use knowledge of the water cycle (science) to explain its role in the physical geography of rivers</p> <p>4. To be able to explain how the landscape changes as you move from the source to the mouth (lower, different features, gets wider, meanders).</p> <p>5. Explain why the landscape changes as a result of physical geography</p>	
HP3 – To know the human geography of rivers.	<p>1. To explain how different types of settlement have developed on the river.</p> <p>2. To make the links between growth of settlements and trade.</p> <p>3. To know why flooding occurs.</p> <p>4. To know the impact of flooding on humans.</p>	<p>1. To know the impact of rivers on trade</p> <p>2. To know the impact of flooding on humans.</p>
HP4 – To know the physical geography of mountains.	<p>1. To locate and name key mountains of the world.</p> <p>2. To understand how mountains are formed (Destructive plate boundaries and continental / Ocean plates. 1 continental and 1 ocean = Fold mountains.</p> <p>3. To understand the effects of some physical geography features on humans</p>	
HP5 – To know the human geography of mountains.	<p>1. To locate settlements on a mountain area.</p> <p>2. To understand how the types of settlement are restricted i.e. Transport, vegetation, and climate.</p> <p>Yr 4 – 1) Land use, 2) Tourism</p>	
HP6 – To know the physical geography of earthquakes.		<p>1. To locate earthquakes on a map.</p> <p>2. To know how an earthquake occurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plates moving friction builds up. - Jolting causing an earthquake. <p>3. To know how earthquakes are measured.</p>



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HP7 – To know the physical geography of volcanoes	Pre-teach – Locate key volcanoes in North and South America.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To locate volcanoes on a map.2. To know how a volcano forms. (Magma, plates, core)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 2 plates moving apart (Iceland)- An ocean plate going under a continental plate (Sicily, Vesuvius).
HP8 – To know the human geography of earthquakes.		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To describe the human impact of Earthquakes on different countries e.g. Nepal (Red Cross website), Tokyo.2. To identify the similarities and differences between the level of development and the impact of the earthquake.
HP9 – To know the human geography of volcanoes		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To describe the human impact of volcanoes on different countries2. To identify the similarities and differences between the level of development and the impact of the volcano.
HP10 – To know the plate boundaries on a world map.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify plate boundaries.2. Link plate boundaries to the continents of the world.3. Identify that all Earthquakes and Volcanoes are on plate boundaries.	
HP11 – To know the human geography of the distribution of natural resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To know what a natural resource is (water).2. To know the natural resources of the UK.3. To locate where the natural resources are.4. To understand how different regions rely on different resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To know what a natural resource is (energy, minerals).2. To know the natural resources of the world.3. To locate where the natural resources are.4. To look at the distribution of natural resources.5. To explain the interdependency of resources on life.6. To look at the sustainability of natural resources.



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Geographical skills and fieldwork.

<p>GSF1 – To use a variety of maps at different scales.</p>	<p>1. Understand that maps can have different scales 2. Understand that maps with different scales show different information 3. Choose appropriate scale maps to locate specific information</p>	<p>1:50,000 1:25,000 - Ordnance Survey Maps 1:12,000 - Choose best coverage for the activity you are doing.</p>
<p>GSF2 - To use population distribution maps and land use maps (climate, precipitation, population)</p>	<p>- Use land use and population. 1. Understand what the map shows. 2. Interpret the key. 3. Use the map to draw conclusions.</p>	<p>- Use Temperature and precipitation maps + LKS2 1. To explore Climate Zones, Biomes and population distribution. 2. To combine population maps to form precise conclusions.</p>
<p>GSF3 – To use digital and computer maps (Google Earth)</p>	<p>1. To be able to zoom in and out. 2. To locate given locations. 3. To search for Countries, features, Cities etc 4. To use in-app features (such as street view) to identify human and physical features</p>	<p>1. To locate places by using latitude and longitude. 2. To use in-app features (such as timeline) to compare areas over time.</p>
<p>GSF4 – To be able to use the eight digits of a compass.</p>	<p>1. To apply knowledge of NSEW on a map of the UK 2. Recall all 8 compass points in order 3. Make comparisons between the 8 compass points and names of regions in the UK</p>	<p>1. To be able to recite the eight points of a compass in order. 2. To understand the relationship between the eight points. 3. To locate places in relationship to others using eight points.</p>
<p>GSF5 – To use grid references.</p>	<p>1. To be able to locate areas using 4-figure grid references. Strategies include: - Identify numbers on the line. - Along the X-axis / up the Y-axis. - ‘Along the corridor / up the stairs’</p>	<p>1. To know that a 6-figure grid reference locates a specific point on a map. 2. To name a specific location using a 6-figure grid reference. 3. To give a 6-figure grid reference of a specific locational point.</p>



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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To know the 4-figure grid reference is worked out by looking in the bottom left hand corner of the box. To know that a 4-figure grid reference locates an area. To name an area using a 4-figure grid reference. To give a 4-figure grid reference of an area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To use their knowledge of 10ths to locate specific places within a box. To know the first 2 numbers refer to the area and the third refers to the 10ths.
GSF6 – To use symbols and keys.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To know the symbols and keys on an Ordnance Survey map for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads - Mountains - Post Office - Rail lines - Parking - Rivers - Woodland 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To use symbols (revisit - learnt in LKS2) Create own keys.
GSF7 – To be able to use fieldwork to measure quantitative human and physical features.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To collect data (Daily temperature / residential vs industrial / roads / land use) To interpret given data 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To collect data (land use / precipitation / comparative temperatures / active volcanoes / size of earthquakes) To interpret given data
GSF8 - To be able to use fieldwork to measure qualitative human and physical features.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To interpret a photo To make comparisons 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To gather data by combining visual resources (maps / images / videos, photo) To make comparisons
GSF9 – To be able to use fieldwork to record human and physical features.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To record using tables, charts and tallies. To summarise findings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the best way to record data. To suggest which data to collect Record data accurately
GSF10 – To be able to use fieldwork to present human and physical features.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To present work-using bar charts, pictograms, block graphs and sketch maps. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To present data using line graphs. To independently choose the best methods to present data.