



End Points for Geography

YEAR ONE

Geographical enquiry	Physical Geography	Human geography	Geographical knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Answer questions and say what they like about a locality – Croston. - Sort some things they like and don't like. - Answer some questions using different resources such as books, the internet and atlases. - Answer questions about the weather. - Keep a weather chart. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the main features of a hot and cold place. - Describe a locality using words and pictures. - Explain how the weather changes with each season. - Name key features associated with a town or village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Say something about the people who live in hot and cold places. - Explain what they might wear if they lived in a very hot or a very cold place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the four countries making up the United Kingdom. - Name the capital cities in the UK - Recognise where the equator, north pole and south pole are on a globe or atlas. - Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

Greater Depth

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Answer questions using a weather chart. - Make plausible predictions about what the weather may be like. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can name key features of a town or village e.g. types of house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name different jobs that people living in their area might do. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name a few towns in the south and north of the UK.
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End Points for Geography

YEAR TWO

Geographical enquiry

- Label a diagram or photograph using geographical words.
- Find out about a locality using different sources of evidence.
- Find out about a locality by asking some good questions to someone else.
- Say what they like and don't like about their locality and another locality.

Physical Geography

- Describe physical features of their own locality.
- Explain what makes a locality special.
- Describe some places that are not near school.
- Describe a place outside Europe using geographical terms.
- Describe the key features of a place, using words like, beach, coast, mountain.

Human Geography

- Describe human features of own locality.
- Know that people can spoil an area and reasons why.
- Say how people can make an area better.
- Explain what facilities a town or village might need.

Geographical knowledge

- Name the continents and find them in an atlas.
- Name the oceans and find them on an atlas.
- Name the main cities in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.
- Find where they live on a map of the UK.
- Recognise North, East, South and West on a map and compass.

Greater Depth

- Make inferences by looking at a weather chart.
- Make predictions about what the weather may be like in another part of the world.

- Find the longest and shortest route using a map.

- Explain how the weather affects different people.

- Locate some of the world's major rivers and mountain ranges.



End Points for Geography – Year cycle A

Year Three/Four

Stone Age to Iron Age

- Suggest ways that a locality could be changed and improved.
- Understand how localities adapted during the stone age to iron age.

Extreme Earth

- Use a 4 figure grid reference.
- know how earthquakes and volcanoes are created and how they impact on people lives.
- Locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes –Mount Vesuvius.
- To be aware of different parts of the world, especially Europe where famous volcanoes are located.
- Locate the USA and Canada on a world map.

The Romans

- Identify the key features of a locality by using a map.
- Plan a journey to a place in England.
- Recognise the 8 points of a compass.
- Name 6 cities that were conquered by the Romans and locate them on a map.

Greater Depth

- Work out how long it would take to get to a given destination taking account of the mode of transport.
- Give accurate measurements between 2 given places within the UK.
- Explain why people may choose to live in a city rather than a village.

- Explain how peoples lives vary due to weather.
- Explain how the people are trying to manage their environment.

- Name the two largest seas around Europe.
- Name some of the main towns and cities in Yorkshire and Lancashire.



End Points for Geography – Year cycle B

Year Three/Four

Ancient Egypt	Rainforests	Ancient Greeks	Discrete sessions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use maps and atlases appropriately by using the contents and index. - Confidently describe physical features of Egypt. - Explain why many cities are situated by rivers – River Nile. - Describe human features of Egypt. (Explain how a locality may change over time with reference to human features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand how to accurately measure and collect information e.g. Rainfall, temperature, wind speed. - Use maps and atlases appropriately by using the contents and index. - Confidently describe physical features in a locality. - Explain different views about an environmental issue E.g. deforestation, palm oil problem. Express their own view. - Be aware of the 6 different biomes. Specifically what biome the rainforest is in and the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use maps and atlases appropriately by using the contents and index. - Recognise the 8 points of the compass. - Name and locate well-known European countries such as Greece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and UK. - Locate and name some of the main islands that surround the UK. - Name and locate counties of the UK.

- Explain why a locality has certain physical features.
- Explain how a locality has changed over time with reference to physical features.
- Explain how people lives vary due to weather.
- Explain how the people are trying to manage their environment.
- Explain why people may choose to live in a city rather

- Explain how the people are trying to manage their environment.

- Name the two largest seas around Europe.



End Points for Geography – Year cycle A

YEAR FIVE/SIX

World War Two

- To map allied and axis powers on a European map.
- List some evacuation reception areas and why they were chosen.
- To define birth and death rates and describe why they change.
- To recognise the push and pull factors influencing migration.

Vikings

- To understand the etymology of Croston and how this can be found elsewhere.
- Name and locate the three European rivers
 - Danube
 - Thames
 - Rhine
- Explain why people are attracted to live by rivers.
- Understand that under the Anglo-Saxons, England was split into different kingdoms.

Explorers (Darwin Y6/Shackleton Y5)

- Locate and name the main countries in South America on a world map and atlas – Brazil, Argentina and Chile.
- Identify and name the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn as well as the Arctic and Antarctic circles.
- Name the main lines of latitude and meridian of longitude.
- Begin to recognise the climate of a given country according to its location on the map.
- Collect information about a place and use it in a report. (The Galapagos/Arctic)

Greater Depth

- Name the seven kingdoms England was split into during the Anglo- Saxons period.
- Explain how time zones work.
- Name more than the main countries of South America.



End Points for Geography – Year cycle B

YEAR FIVE/SIX

Aztecs

- Know that the Aztecs lived in what is now known as Mexico and identify this on a map.
- Know that Tenochtitlan became Mexico City.
- Know that the Aztecs overcame the geographical limitation of settling their city (Tenochtitlan) on a lake.
- Know the difference between chinampas, causeways and bridges.
- Compare the features of everyday lives of Tudor and Aztec people.

Local History/Geography

- To understand the etymology of Croston and how this can be found elsewhere.
- Map land use.
- Explain scale and use maps with a range of scales.
- Use OS maps to answer questions.
- Recognise key symbols used on ordnance survey maps.
- Find answers to their own geographical questions.
- Accurately use 4 and 6 figure grid references.
- Create sketch maps when carrying out a field study.

Greater Depth

- Explain what a place might be like in the future taking account of physical features.
- Report on how humans have both improved and damaged the environment.