

GEOGRAPHY Checklist		End of Key Stage 2
	National Curriculum	KNOW:
Locational Knowledge	<p>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</p> <p>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>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>location of countries including Russia and N and S America some environmental regions physical and human characteristics some major cities</p> <p>continents, oceans UK counties UK cities main UK hills and mountains coastal regions main UK rivers land use patterns</p> <p>significance of longitude and latitude characteristics of N and S Hemisphere (different land mass, ocean and seas, populations, people, weather patterns) time zones</p>
Place Knowledge	<p>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</p>	<p>terms - physical and human (landscape, climate, buildings jobs) in a UK region, a European region, N America region and a S America region</p>
CAN EXPLAIN:		
Human and physical geography	<p>describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>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</p>	<p>human geographical vocabulary physical geographical vocabulary climate zones (weather and climate) vegetation belts (plant life in an area) river processes and water cycle (vocabulary, processes, change over time) mountain ranges (UK, world) volcanic activity (causes, effects) earthquakes (processes, impact, reasons, conclusions) settlement (land use, patterns, change) trade links (food, solutions, ethical trade) energy (renewable and non renewable) minerals and water distribution</p>
CAN USE:		
	<p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>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>maps (political, physical) OS maps atlases GIS</p> <p>compasses, (8 points) 6 figure grid references keys, scale and symbols latitude and longitude on atlas maps</p> <p>contour maps field sketches, field notes climate graphs tally charts, bar charts, pie charts, line graphs</p>