



## Geography End Points

<b>INTENT</b>	At St Francis Xavier our intent, when teaching geography, is to inspire in children a curiosity and fascination about the world and people within it; to promote the children’s interest and understanding of diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth’s key physical and human processes.		
PUPILS ARE ENABLED TO...	Be confident and curious geographers who have a diverse understanding of our world and communities.		
<b>EYFS</b>	<b>Key Stage 1</b>	<b>Lower Key Stage 2</b>	<b>Upper Key Stage 2</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?).</li> <li>• Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.</li> <li>• Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the local area and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</li> <li>• Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</li> <li>• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.</li> <li>• Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.</li> <li>• Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of settlement and land use and their change over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</li> <li>• Use different types of fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</li> <li>• Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> <li>• Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones</li> </ul>



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	<p>of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non- European country (Kenya).</li> <li>• Describe the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</li> <li>• Identify land use around the school.</li> <li>• Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.</li> <li>b) key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), North America and South America, concentrating on the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</li> <li>• Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the local and a region in a European country or North and South America.</li> <li>• Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of human geography such as types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</li> <li>• Describe geographical diversity across the world.</li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)</li> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</li> <li>b) human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe key aspects of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</li><li>b) human geography, including: settlements and land use.</li></ul></li></ul>	
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