

Skill	Symbol	Description	National Curriculum examples
Field work		Field work is when the children are collecting data, using observation, putting knowledge into context in the world around them and transferring data into graphs and tables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Map skills		Map skills include reading maps, atlases and globes as well as Identifying symbols.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe routes on a map.</li> <li>Devise a simple map</li> <li>Use and construct basic symbols in a key</li> </ul>
Physical Geography		Physical geography includes all aspects of understanding the natural world and environment.	<p><b>KS1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> </ul> <p><b>KS2</b></p> <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>

Human Geography		Human geography includes all aspects of social, economical geography.	<p><b>KS1</b> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p><b>KS2</b> Describe and understand key aspects of 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>
Place Knowledge		Place knowledge being able to compare and contrast their environment with that of others.	<p><b>KS1</b> 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</p> <p><b>KS2</b> 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>
Location Knowledge		Place knowledge is understanding where things are in a world, within a continent or a country.	<p><b>KS1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>• name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</li> </ul> <p><b>KS2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <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; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>