



Upper KS2 objectives

Date:

Throughout their time in KS2, children should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical tools and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Upper KS2	Objective (those in bold are the NC end of KS2 objectives)	Pupils working towards	Pupils working at	Pupils working beyond
Locational Knowledge	I can locate and name the counties of the UK. I can locate the River Mersey on a UK map and look at how it has affected land use around it over time. I can name and locate the key hill and mountain ranges of the UK. I can find my local area on a map of the UK and understand how the land use has changed over time. 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.			
	I can explain how time zones work. I can name and locate many of the world’s major rivers on maps. I can identify and name the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn as well as the Arctic Circle and Antarctica. I can name the largest desert in the world. 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).			
Place Knowledge	I can describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their physical features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a rural county like Cheshire vs a densely-populated county like Greater Manchester; - UK vs a country in South America e.g. Chile; - UK vs a country in Africa e.g. Egypt 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 style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Human & Physical Geography</p>	<p>I can explain what a place might be like in the future, taking account of issues impacting on human features.</p> <p>I can explain why people are attracted to live by rivers.</p> <p>I can explain how the water cycle works.</p> <p>I can explain why water is such a valuable commodity.</p> <p>I can explain why many cities of the world are situated by rivers.</p> <p>I can explain how a location fits into its wider geographical location; with reference to physical features.</p> <p>I can describe and understand key aspects of two major rivers.</p> <p>I can describe and understand types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources.</p> <p>I can describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their human and physical features.</p> <p>I can give extended descriptions of the physical features of different places around the world e.g. Atacama Desert, Torres del Paine National Park – desert vs glaciers).</p> <p>I can describe the key physical features of the driest place on Earth (Atacama Desert).</p> <p>I can describe the distribution of natural resources and how it affects settlement and land use (copper mining in Chile).</p> <p>I can begin to understand the distribution of minerals (e.g. copper).</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • 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 style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Geographical Skills & Fieldwork</p>	<p>I can use maps, aerial photos, plans and web resources to describe what a locality might be like.</p> <p>I can locate the USA and Canada on a world map and find them in an atlas.</p> <p>I can name and locate some of the world’s main mountain ranges on a map.</p> <p>I can name and locate some of the world’s major rivers on a map.</p> <p>I can locate and name the main countries in South American on a world map and in an atlas.</p> <p>I can plan a journey to a place in another part of the world taking account of distance and time.</p> <p>I can describe Chile’s location relative to other countries in South America using the 4 points of the compass.</p> <p>I can explain scale and I can understand how it affects the representation of different places including the level of detail.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>			
	<p>I can use the eight points of a compass.</p> <p>I can collect information about a place and use it in a report.</p> <p>I can find answers to my own geographical questions.</p> <p>I can use Ordnance Survey maps to answer questions.</p> <p>I can recognise and use key symbols used on Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>I can accurately use a 6-figure grid reference.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>			



Capenhurst CE Primary
National Curriculum 2014 – Geography (KS2)

	<p>I can collect information about a place and use it in a report. I can choose the best way to collect required data and decide upon the most appropriate units of measure. I can create sketch maps when carrying out a field study. I can map land use. I can make detailed sketches and plans improving their accuracy later. I can make careful measurements and use the data for a purpose. I can collect information about a place and use it in a report. 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>			
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