Geography at a Glance

Bassingbourn Community Primary School · Reception to Year 6

This summary shows how pupils' geographical knowledge and skills develop as they move through the school. Our classes are mixed-age, so we share expectations at four points: the end of Reception, Year 2, Year 4 and Year 6.

Area	By the end of Reception children can:	By the end of Year 2 pupils can:	By the end of Year 4 pupils can:	By the end of Year 6 pupils can:
Locational knowledge	Talk about where they live and places they have visited.	Name and locate the seven continents, five oceans and the four countries and capital cities of the UK.	Locate countries, cities and regions of the UK and the world, including lines such as the Equator.	Locate places using latitude, longitude and time zones, and describe the world's key regions and biomes.
Place knowledge	Notice similarities and differences between their own lives and life in other countries.	Compare their local area with a small area of a contrasting country, such as Nepal.	Compare a region of the UK with regions of Europe and the Americas.	Explain similarities and differences between places, such as the Alps and their local area.
Physical geography	Explore the natural world around them, including the seasons and weather.	Describe seasonal weather in the UK, and name physical features such as hills, rivers and the coast.	Explain how rivers, volcanoes, rainforests and climate zones form and change.	Explain the water cycle, oceans, deserts and mountains, and how they affect people.
Human geography	Talk about the jobs people do and the places in their community.	Name human features such as houses, shops and farms, and say what they are used for.	Explain why people settle in different places, and where our food comes from.	Explain how population, trade and energy use change places, and their impact on the environment.
Maps and fieldwork	Draw simple maps and talk about routes and places on them.	Use simple maps, compass directions and aerial photos, and carry out small surveys of the school grounds.	Use maps, atlases and digital mapping, use four- and six-figure grid references, and collect data in the local area.	Plan and carry out their own fieldwork enquiry, and present findings using maps, graphs and reasoned conclusions.

Across every stage, pupils think and work like geographers: asking questions, observing, measuring, recording and explaining what they find.