Threshold concepts

Investigate places	Investigate patterns	Communicate geographically
Milestones 1–3 A description of the end goals	**Milestones 1–3** A description of the end goals	**Milestones 1–3** A description of the end goals

Milestones

Knowledge categories

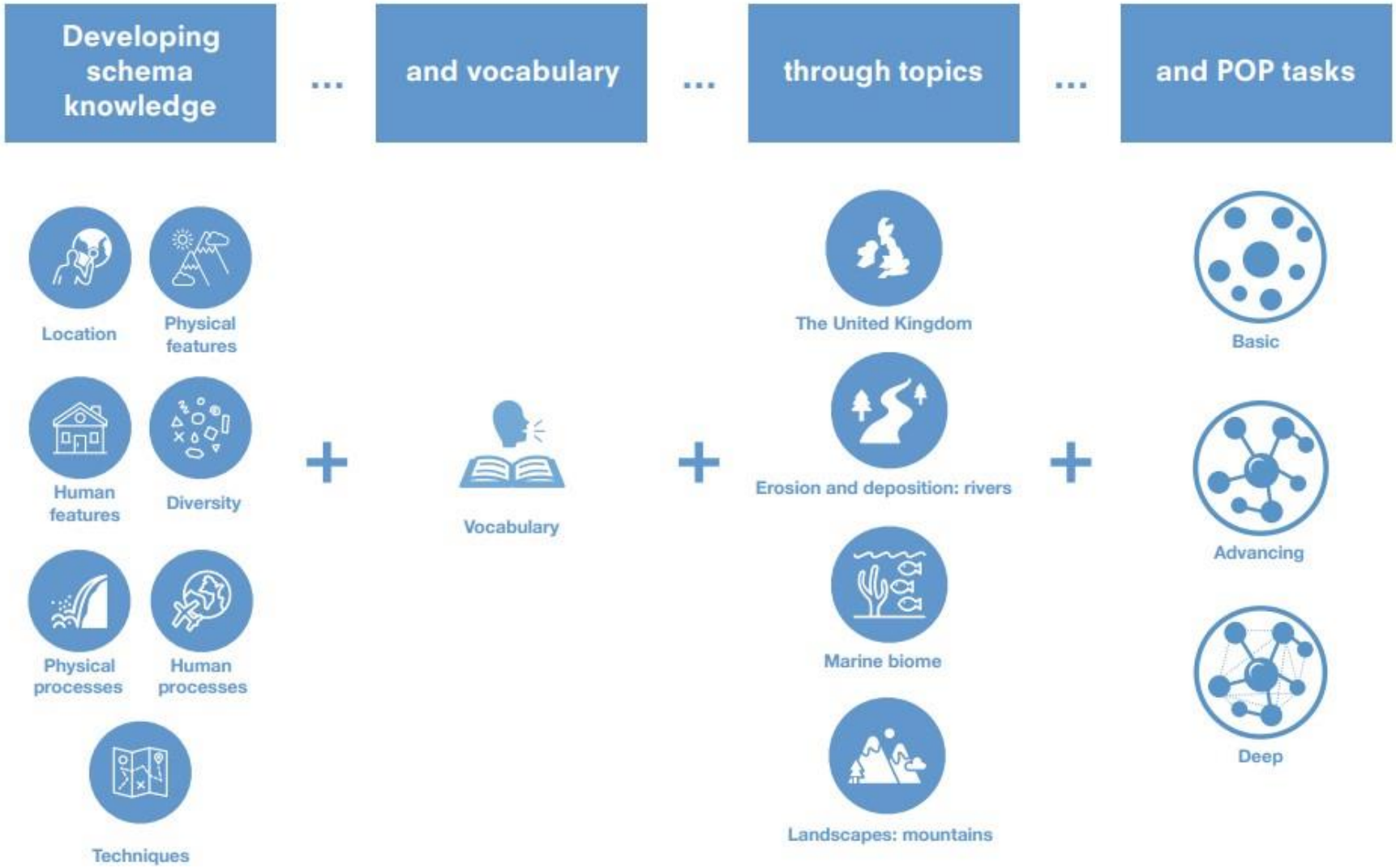











Developing schema knowledge
...
and vocabulary
...
through topics
...
and POP tasks
Location
Physical features
Human features
Diversity
Physical processes
Human processes
Techniques
+
Vocabulary
+
The United Kingdom
Erosion and deposition: rivers
Marine biome
Landscapes: mountains
+
Basic
Advancing
Deep

Milestone 1

Investigate places

- 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?).
- Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.
- Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.

Investigate patterns

- 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.
- 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.
- Identify land use around the school.

Communicate geographically

- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
    - key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather.
    - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.
- Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).

Milestone 2

Investigate places

- Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.
- Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- 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.
- Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.

Investigate patterns

- Name and locate the equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.
- Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.

Communicate geographically

- Describe key aspects of:
  - physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
  - human geography, including: settlements and land use.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Milestone 3

Investigate places	Investigate patterns	Communicate geographically

• Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
• Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
• Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
• Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.
• Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London's Tube map).
• Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
• Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
	• Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).
	• Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
	• Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.
	• Describe geographical diversity across the world.
	• Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
		• Describe and understand key aspects of:
		  • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
		  • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.
		• Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.
		• Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).

Milestone 1 vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
place	A geographical point, such as a town, city, etc
investigate	To inquire into (a situation or problem, especially a crime or death) thoroughly; examine systematically, especially in order to discover the truth
pertinent	Relating to the matter at hand; relevant
city	A large town
town	A densely populated urban area, typically smaller than a city and larger than a village, having some local powers of government and a fixed boundary
village	A group of houses, together with other buildings such as a church and a school in the countryside
coastal	Relating to things that are in the sea or on the land near a coast
rural	Relating to, or characteristic of, the countryside or country life
continent	A very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia, that consists of several countries
surrounding	The conditions, scenery, etc, around a person, place or thing; environment
locate	To find out where something or someone is

Vocabulary	Definition
environment	External conditions or surroundings, especially those in which people live or work
characteristic	A distinguishing quality, attribute, or trait
map	A drawing of a particular area such as a city, country, or continent, showing its main features as they would appear if looked at from above
world	The planet that we live on
atlas	A book of maps
globe	A ball-shaped object with a map of the world on it, usually fixed on a stand
countries	Territories distinguished by its people, culture, language, geography, etc.
ocean	One of the five very large areas of sea on the Earth's surface
human features	Human geography looks at the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world
physical features	Physical geography looks at the natural processes of the Earth, such as climate and plate tectonics
United Kingdom (UK)	England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Milestone 1 vocabulary (continued)



Vocabulary	Definition
vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers
factory	A large building where machines are used to make large quantities of goods
farm	An area of land, together with the buildings on it, that is used for growing crops or raising animals, usually in order to sell them
house	A building in which people live, usually the people belonging to one family
office	A room or a part of a building where people work sitting at desks
shop	A building or part of a building where things are sold
compass	An instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north
north	The direction that is on your left when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises
south	The direction that is on your right when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises
east	The direction that you look towards in the morning in order to see the sun rise
west	The direction that you look towards in the evening in order to see the sun set
construct	To build or make something, e.g. a building, road or machine
symbol	Something that represents or stands for something else, usually by convention or association, especially a material object used to represent something abstract

Vocabulary	Definition
grid reference	A method of locating a point on a map or plan by a number referring to the lines of a grid drawn upon the map or plan and to subdivisions of the space between the lines
surrounding	The conditions, scenery, etc. around a person, place or thing; environment
environment	External conditions or surroundings, especially those in which people live or work
characteristic	A distinguishing quality, attribute or trait
locate	To find out where something or someone is
seasonal	Occurring at a certain season or certain seasons of the year
daily	Happening every day
weather	The condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, e.g. if it is raining, hot or windy
hot	Having a high temperature
cold	Having a low temperature
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

Milestone 1 vocabulary (continued)



Vocabulary	Definition
North Pole	The place on the surface of the Earth that is furthest towards the north
South Pole	The place on the surface of the Earth that is furthest towards the south
beach	An area of sand or stones beside the sea
coast	An area of land that is next to the sea
hill	An area of land that is higher than the land that surrounds it
mountain	A very high area of land with steep sides
river	A large amount of fresh water flowing continuously in a long line across the land
soil	The substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow
valley	A low stretch of land between hills, especially one that has a river flowing through it.

Milestone 2 vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
hemisphere	One half of the Earth
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary line around the Earth 23.5° north of the equator
Tropic of Capricorn	An imaginary line around the Earth 23.5° south of the equator
Arctic	The area of the world around the North Pole. It is extremely cold and there is very little light in winter and very little darkness in summer
Antarctic	The area around the South Pole
time zone	One of the areas into which the world is divided, where the time is calculated as being a particular number of hours behind or ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (the local clock time at Greenwich, UK)
topographical	Relating to the physical features of an area of land, e.g. its hills, valleys and rivers
land use	The management and modification of the natural environment or wilderness into a built environment, such as settlements, and semi-natural habitats, such as arable fields, pastures and managed woods
volcano	A mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst
water cycle	The circulation of the Earth's water: water evaporates from the sea into the atmosphere, where it condenses and falls as rain or snow, returning to the sea by rivers or returning to the atmosphere by evaporation
earthquake	A shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust.

Milestone 3 vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
sampling	The act or process of taking a small part or quantity of something as a sample for testing or analysis
systematic	Characterised by the use of order and planning; methodical
analyse	To consider something carefully or use statistical methods in order to fully understand it
effectiveness	The quality of working well and producing the results that were intended
aerial	Existing, occurring, moving or operating in the air
London Tube map	A schematic transport map of the lines, stations and services of the London Underground, known colloquially as 'the Tube', hence the map's name
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place
biome	A major ecological community, extending over a large area and usually characterised by a dominant vegetation
settlement	A place newly settled; colony

Vocabulary	Definition
economic	Concerned with the organisation of the money, industry and trade of a country, region or society
trade	The exchange of goods and services between one country and another. Goods bought into a country are called imports, and those sold to another country are called exports
distribution	The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area
energy	The power derived from the utilisation of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines
food	Anything that nourishes or stimulates; whatever helps something to keep active, grow, etc.
minerals	Substances that are formed naturally in the Earth. Minerals are usually solid, inorganic, have a crystal structure and form naturally by geological processes
water supply	The provision of water by public utilities, commercial organisations, community endeavours or by individuals, usually via a system of pumps and pipes
Ordnance Survey (OS)	The national mapping agency of the United Kingdom which covers the island of Great Britain
population	All the inhabitants of a particular place
depict	Represent in words; describe.