

Pupils not meeting the minimum expected requirements	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Expected requirements Milestone 3</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">(Expected standard Year 5 and Year 6)</h3>	Pupils exceeding the minimum expected requirements																				
	<p><b><i>To investigate places</i></b>  <b><i>Name and locate:</i></b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="283 440 1766 475">The countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="283 475 1766 578">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 (incl. day and night).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="283 613 751 748">Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</td> <td data-bbox="751 613 1199 748">Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</td> <td data-bbox="1199 613 1766 748">Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="283 748 995 919">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.</td> <td data-bbox="995 748 1766 919">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 Mersey Travel Train Maps).</td> </tr> </table> <p><b><i>To investigate patterns</i></b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td data-bbox="283 989 680 1159">Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</td> <td data-bbox="680 989 1052 1159">Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change.</td> <td data-bbox="1052 989 1297 1159">Describe geographical diversity across the world.</td> <td data-bbox="1297 989 1766 1159">Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b><i>To communicate geographically</i></b> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td data-bbox="283 1227 636 1498"><b>physical geography</b>, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</td> <td data-bbox="636 1227 1031 1498"><b>human geography</b>, settlements, land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies etc.</td> <td data-bbox="1031 1227 1541 1498">Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (Ordnance Survey standard symbols) to communicate knowledge of the UK and the world.</td> <td data-bbox="1541 1227 1766 1498">Create maps of locations identifying patterns (land use, climate zones etc.)</td> </tr> </table>	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 (incl. day and night).			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 Mersey Travel Train Maps).	Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.	Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change.	Describe geographical diversity across the world.	Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent.	<b>physical geography</b> , including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	<b>human geography</b> , settlements, land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies etc.	Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (Ordnance Survey standard symbols) to communicate knowledge of the UK and the world.	Create maps of locations identifying patterns (land use, climate zones etc.)	
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