

## **Assessment End Points - Geography**

### **Year 1**

<b>Autumn Term End Point Assessment</b>
Identifies and describes some physical/ human features of environments
Knows where they live in the UK
Has basic understanding of how land use changes
Observes and records examples of physical and human features
<b>Big Question: What is the Geography of where I live?</b>

<b>Spring Term End Point Assessment</b>
Identifies and describes basic elements of weather and why it changes
Describes ways that great artists depict the weather
Observes weather changes across seasons
Recognises how music creates pictures of seasons
Observes and reasons the distribution of hot and cold places
Compares and contrasts hot and cold places
Understands why people wanted to reach the South Pole
<b>Big Question: How does the weather affect our lives?</b>

<b>Summer Term End Point Assessment</b>
Identifies and describes the key features of Antarctica, including why it is a desert
Describes how penguins have adapted
Identifies countries lying within the Sahara Desert and key geographical features
Compares and contrasts Arctic and Antarctica
Explains the food chain of the emperor penguin
Compares and contrasts Antarctica and Zambia
<b>Big Question: Why don't penguins need to fly?</b>

## **Assessment End Points - Geography**

### **Year 2**

#### **Autumn Term End Point Assessment**

- Recognises that food comes from plants and animals, including farms
- Identifies physical features of Devon, and compares physical/ human with own locality
- Compares and contrasts Devon's weather and how it helps with farming
- Describes harvesting, packaging and exporting, linking to Costa Rica
- Describes how sugar is refined and why the amount eaten should be monitored
- Categorises local, UK and imported foods, and the benefits of buying locally

**Big Question: Why does it matter where our food comes from?**

#### **Spring Term End Point Assessment**

- Identifies where they live in the UK and locates Kampong Ayer
- Compares and contrasts homes in the UK and Kampong Ayer
- Describes the main elements of the weather, including global temperature change
- Investigates everyday life in Kampong Ayer, including transport and schooling
- Describes the structure of a rainforest, and explains how living things adapt to the rainforest

**Big Question: How does Kampong Ayer compare with where I live?**

#### **Summer Term End Point Assessment**

- Identifies and describes physical/ human features of seaside environments
- Provides reasons for protecting living things and understands their interdependence
- Categorises living things and explains shell distribution
- Offers reasons for the presence of pollution and how people can take care of the seaside
- Describes why seaside holidays have changed and offer reasons for why European flight destinations are available from Manchester Airport

**Big Question: Why do we love being beside the seaside so much?**

## **Assessment End Points - Geography**

### **Year 3**

<b>Autumn Term End Point Assessment</b>
Locates and describes the effects of the Christchurch earthquake
Observes and records the distribution of earthquakes, explaining the causes
Explains and concludes why powerful earthquakes don't cause the most deaths
Explains the cause of volcanoes and why they occur in the same locations
<b>Big Question: Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?</b>

<b>Spring Term End Point Assessment</b>
Identifies and explains the function and attraction of theme parks
Compares and contrasts the US states, focusing on Florida
Gives reasons for the end of the Maya civilisation
Observes the pattern of visitors to the Magic Kingdom
Recognises the geographical features of a peninsula, comparing and contrasting
Recognises human and physical features of the Kennedy Space Centre, analysing location
<b>Big Question: Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?</b>

<b>Summer Term End Point Assessment</b>
Describes the key features of cities, explaining distribution of megacities including Baghdad
Identifies top cities in the UK, comparing and contrasting with fastest growing cities
Locates the largest cities in South America, explaining why Brazil gained a new capital city
Compares and contrasts the benefits and disadvantages of city life
<b>Big Question: Why do so many people live in megacities?</b>

## **Assessment End Points - Geography**

### **Year 4**

<b>Autumn Term End Point Assessment</b>
Gives reasons why environments change
Explains changes in the school and its environment
Explains how life in the local area has changed/ been affected by significant events
Demonstrates understanding of how environmental quality can change
Recognises how satellites inform of environmental change
<b>Big Question: How and why is my local environment changing?</b>

<b>Spring Term End Point Assessment</b>
Explains what living sustainability means
Describes differences between renewable and non-renewable resources
Understands how solar panels, wind turbines and hydroelectric power stations generate electricity
Identifies how energy sources are changing
Shares examples of sustainable development e.g. habitats and solar cookers
<b>Big Question: How can we live more sustainably?</b>

<b>Summer Term End Point Assessment</b>
Describes and observes the UK climate
Describes and offers reasons for world climate distribution, comparing and contrasting rainfall
Understands how the climate affects biomes
Explains why tropical rainforests have so much convectional rainfall
Describes the Atacama Desert and why Arica is the driest inhabited place
<b>Big Question: Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?</b>

## **Assessment End Points - Geography**

### **Year 5**

<b>Autumn Term End Point Assessment</b>
Compares and contrasts countries within Europe, describing the key geographical features of the Westman Islands (Iceland)
Compares and contrasts physical and human geography of Vestmannaeyjar
Explains how volcanoes form and the global pattern
Understands how and why Hiemaey changed over time, with positive/ negative impact
Understands the stages in the manufacture of an economic activity – export, import and trade
<b>Big Question: How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?</b>

<b>Spring Term End Point Assessment</b>
Describes how physical features of rivers change and why
Describes how the features of river estuaries change and importance to ecosystems
Describes the components of the water cycle
Explains the rise and fall of the Isle of Dogs river port
Concludes why Bangladesh is at risk of annual flooding
Understands how art forms reflect the importance and impact of rivers
<b>Big Question: What is a river?</b>

<b>Summer Term End Point Assessment</b>
Recognises definitions of mountains and locates the largest ranges in the world
Explains how the movement of plates can form fold mountains
Evaluates the success/ failure of the Mallory expedition
Understands how fossils form and explains why sea animals were found on Everest's summit
Compares and contrasts the Cambrian and Himalaya mountains
Describes the tourist attractions of the Cambrian mountains
Evaluates why reservoirs were constructed in the mountains of central Wales
<b>Big Question: Why are mountains so important?</b>

## **Assessment End Points - Geography**

### **Year 6**

<b>Autumn Term End Point Assessment</b>
Identifies why communities in The Gambia are affected by weather changes
Makes judgements on the impact of changing weather patterns in Victoria
Understands why coastal communities need flood resilience plans
Evaluates viewpoints about implications of changing weather patterns in Greenland
Explains how global warming affects weather patterns and how countries have acted to reduce it
Understands how communities can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions
<b>Big Question: How is climate change affecting the world?</b>

<b>Spring Term End Point Assessment</b>
Explains the importance of the Silk Road
Explains why and how countries trade, including key commodities
Compares and contrasts range of commodities imported and exported by the UK
Reflects on why international trade isn't always fair
Explains fair trade
<b>Big Question: Why is fair trade fair?</b>

<b>Summer Term End Point Assessment</b>
Explains the distribution of the UK national parks, recording key natural features
Recognises special qualities of national parks, including cultural heritage
Explains how national parks actively encourage visitors
Identifies physical and human geographical features of Southwest England
Understands who looks after national parks in the UK
Compares and contrasts Everglades National Park with Dartmoor and Exmoor National Park
<b>Big Question: Who are Britain's National Parks for?</b>