

## GEOGRAPHY SKILLS PROGRESSION

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Locational Knowledge</b>	To talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. (ELG)	Name and locate local town/village	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 seven continents and five oceans.	Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (in hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (inc the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities.  Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Locate the main countries in Europe and North or South America. Locate and name principal cities.  Compare 2 different regions in UK rural/urban.  Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.  Linking with History, compare land use maps of UK from past with the present, focusing on land use.  Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day	On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania. Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.  Linking with local History, map how land use has changed in local area over time.  Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.
<b>Place Knowledge</b>	Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. (30-50)  To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. (ELG)	Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a European country.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the UK.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in the United Kingdom and region in a European country.	Compare a region in the UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.	Compare a region in the UK with a region in N. or S. America with significant differences and similarities.

<b>Human &amp; Physical Geography</b>	<p>Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. (30-50)</p> <p>Looks closely at similarities and differences, patterns and change. (40-60)</p> <p>To make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. (ELG)</p>	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles.</p> <p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features of their school and its grounds and of the surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles.</p> <p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (inc – beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather) and human features (inc city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop) of a contrasting nonEuropean country.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of :</p> <p>Physical geography including coasts, rivers and the water cycle including transpiration; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Human geography including trade between UK and Europe.</p> <p>Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade).</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of :</p> <p>Physical geography including Volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.</p> <p>Distribution of natural resources focusing on energy</p>
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<b>Geographical Skills &amp; Field work</b>	<p>Uses positional language. (30-50)</p> <p>Children use everyday language to talk about positions and distance to solve problems.</p> <p>Can describe their relative position such as behind or next to. (40-60)</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language (eg, near and far, left and right), Describe the location of features and routes on maps.</p> <p>Use photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise simple picture maps.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features: devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</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> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.</p> <p>Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.</p>
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