



Subject: Geography

Skills and Knowledge Progression

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<p>Draw information from a simple map</p> <p>Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name and locate the four countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities. - Name the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. - Talk about the main features of each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom. - Begin to name some of the World's continents - Begin to name some of the World's oceans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate and name the continents on a World Map. - Locate and label the five oceans. - Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name some counties and cities in the UK. - Share my own views about locations. - Know the names of some countries from the southern and northern hemispheres (Egypt, Africa, Australia, Italy, UK, Spain, Canada, and Brazil). - Identify the equator, northern and southern hemispheres - Use the terms Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere when referring to the Earth. - Describe different types of land use and settlement and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time (Stone age: types of houses, hamlets, villages, town, city, rural, urban, port) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. - Locate 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 at least four of the countries of Europe (close to Italy) and their capital cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name 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. - Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). - Know about time zones and work out differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 South America.

<h2>Place Knowledge</h2>	<p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask and answer basic geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What is at this place? What do people do in this place? - Recognise similarities and differences of geographical features in their immediate environment. - Talk about people and places within their local environment. - Talk about people and places beyond their local environment. - Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask and answer geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? Why do people like to visit here? When does it get busy? - Compare and contrast the human and physical features of a British locality with a non-European locality, including land use differences. - Find similarities and differences between their local area and a town in a contrasting country considering languages, populations, human and physical features and climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know the name of and locate some of the world's longest rivers (Nile, Amazon, Mississippi) - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom that is not theirs (Wiltshire) including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use. - Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Stonehenge, Wiltshire, county, city, physical features, human features, landscape, feature, population, land use, retail, leisure, housing, business, industrial, agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare 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. -Identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe. -Describe some of the features of the following areas: The Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles and date and time zones. -Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. -Explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of a European country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. - Explain how locations around the world are changing and suggest some of the reasons for change. - Beginning to understand and explain geographical diversity across the world. - Explore similarities and differences, comparing the human geography of a region of the UK and a region of a European country - Know some key difference between living in the UK and in Greece (weather systems, urban vs rural land uses, desserts, economic activity, language, currency) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain and discuss a range of reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. - Explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. - Describe geographical diversity across the world. - Explore and draw conclusions based on key difference between living in the UK and in Brazil (weather systems, urban vs rural land uses, economic activity, language, currency)
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Human and physical geography	<p>Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare and contrast the human and physical features of two British localities, including how the use of land differs in each locality. - Talk about weather in the UK, what happens in different seasons and how weather changes on a daily basis. - Identify land use around the school. - Use some geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, and farm, and house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features of places studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Talk about hot and cold parts of the world, discussing in relation to the equator and the North/South Poles. - Compare and contrast the human and physical features of a British locality with a non-European locality, including land use differences. -Correctly use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, port and harbour to refer to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask simple geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. -Describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, oceans, bays and gulfs. - Know and label the main features of a river (precipitation, source, waterfalls, meander, mouth, upper course, lower course, middle course) - Explain why most cities are located close to a river or ocean - Give a simple description of the water cycle. - Explain how coasts are formed with the process of erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask and answer simple geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. - Describe key aspects of physical geography, including mountains, volcanoes, and earthquakes. - Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use - Describe and explain what causes an earthquake (pressure released in tectonic plates) - Label the different parts of a volcano (vent, ash cloud, conduit, layers of cooled ash, lava, magma chamber) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location - Beginning to collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. - Beginning to identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. -Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle. - Explain in detail the features of a water cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. - Identify and explain how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. - Identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of Brazil in South America. - Explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent - Describe and understand key aspects of physical

			the physical and human features of places studied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the ways that changes to physical geography can affect people and the environment. 		(evaporation, condensation, precipitation., surface run off) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and locate some of the world's deserts (Sahara, Gobi, Antarctica) 	geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. - Describe and understand economic activity and distribution of natural resources
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore the natural world around them - Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and cities. - Use aerial images to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. - Use simple fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. - Learn and use the four points of a compass to describe the location of features on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate physical features - Use a given range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. - Use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping confidently to locate countries of Europe and describe features - Use a wider range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. - Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a few geographical resources to give descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. - Use different types of fieldwork (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a range of geographical resources with ease to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location - Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical

		<p>and physical features in the local area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a simple key to recognise physical or human features on a map. - Create a simple map of my local environment. - Use basic directional language such as near and far 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map. - Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. - Devise a simple map, and use and construct basic symbols in a key. - Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. 	<p>right to describe the location of features on a map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the eight points of a compass, simple grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. - Begin to create maps of locations identifying some features using a given key. - Read and interpret the globe as a flat map - Use the key to interpret symbols and marks on an OS map (bus stop, medical centre, church, restaurant, hotel, shops) - Look at and describe photographs of an area in the UK. 	<p>keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create maps of locations identifying features using a key. - Know how to use four-figure grid reference - Use and create a key interpreting symbols and marks on an OS map (bus stop, medical centre, church, restaurant, hotel, shops) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record the results and present information in different ways. - Talk about 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) - Use the eight points of a compass, four to six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of our local area - Create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land. - Use/create surveys to explore human and physical features in the local area 	<p>representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London's Tube map)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) confidently to build my knowledge of the wider world. - Create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land
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