



Progression of Knowledge and Skills for Geography

Knowledge

Skills

	End of Year 2	End of Year 4	End of Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas; Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom (Bucks, Oxfordshire, Devon, West Midlands, Kent, Yorkshire, Snowdonia) Identify the human and physical characteristics of the counties named above including Hills, mountains, coasts and rivers. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Ask and answer own questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and look at land use patterns of the counties studied in Year 3/4 and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 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. Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Use world maps, atlases and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries using maps to focus on Europe. Study the environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. 	<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

	<p>globes to identify the continents and oceans.</p> <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? What do people do in this place?’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features. 	<p>features and land-use patterns; understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – London’s tube map).
<p>Place Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical differences and similarities through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. • Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. • Ask and answer geographical questions such as ‘What is this place like? What or who will I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region of a European country. • Ask and answer own questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate North and South America. Study the key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.

	<p>see in this place? What do people do in this place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. 	range of methods.	
To investigate patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 simple field work and observational skills to study geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surroundings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Name and locate</u> the latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, tropics of cancer and Capricorn, artic, Antarctic circle, the prime/Greenwich meridian and time zones. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Identify and describe the geographical significance</u> of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, tropics of cancer and Capricorn, artic, Antarctic circle, the prime/Greenwich meridian and time zones. Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. 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.
Communicate geographically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical vocabulary: Physical: forest, hill, mountain, sea, beach, cliff, coast, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather Human: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical vocabulary: Physical: rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle. Human: settlement and land use Use the eight points of the compass, four figure references, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. Human: settlements, land-use, economic

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use simple compass directions (North, east, South and West) and locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe the location and features on a map• Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.	symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	activity, including trade links and the distribution of natural resources, including energy, minerals, food and water supplies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and a key (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 and height of land.
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