



GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Geographical Skills and Enquiry					
Key Skills	<p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions. Observe and describe daily weather patterns. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their school and its grounds. Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images. Use maps and other images to talk about everyday life e.g. where they live, journeys to school etc. Draw, speak or write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see where. Use a simple picture map to move around the school; Recognise that it is about a place. Describe some places and features using basic geographical vocabulary.</p>	<p>Ask and answer simple geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of the school and the local environment. Use a range of sources such as maps, globes, atlases and aerial photos to identify features and places as well as to follow routes. Express views about the environment and can recognise how people sometimes affect the environment. Follow a route on a map. Use a plan view. Use an infant atlas to locate places. Describe places and features using simple geographical vocabulary.</p>	<p>Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Observe, record, and name geographical features in their local environments. Use a range of sources including digital maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research and present geographical information. Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise how people can affect the environment both positively and negatively. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including the use of ICT. Locate places on larger scale maps e.g. map of Europe. Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. Use geographical language to describe some aspects of human and physical features and patterns.</p>	<p>Ask and respond to more searching geographical questions including 'how?' and 'why?' Observe, record, and explain physical and human features of the environment. Use a range of sources including digital and Ordnance Survey maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research geographical information. Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise that other people may think differently. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations. Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or India on globe) Follow a route on a large scale map. Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns) Use geographical language to identify and explain some aspects of human and physical features and patterns</p>	<p>Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? Observe, measure, and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs, and digital technologies. Use a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Demonstrate an understanding of the difference between Ordnance Survey and other maps and when it is most appropriate to use each. Express and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognise why other people may think differently. Choose from a range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicating geographical information. Compare maps with aerial photographs. Select a map for a specific purpose. (E.g. OS map to find local village.) Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. find wettest part of the world) Use geographical language to identify and explain key aspects of human and physical features and patterns as well as links and interactions between people, places and environments.</p>	<p>Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings. Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic, and digital maps. Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events. Communicate geographical information using a wide range of methods including writing at increasing length. Follow a short route on an OS map. Describe features shown on OS map. Locate places on a world map. Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns) Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns.</p>



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Locational Knowledge

<p>National Curriculum</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>		<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), 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, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p>			
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Country, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, globe, map, Irish Sea, English Channel, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean</p>	<p>Continent, ocean, country, city, capital city, sea, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, globe, map, Irish Sea, English Channel, North Sea, Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern, Belfast, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, globe, map, atlas, locate,</p>	<p>County, city, capital city, sea, atlas, Europe, rivers, Trent, Severn, Thames, Tyne, Nile, Danube, The Amazon, European countries, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, position, locate,</p>	<p>European countries, capital city, mountain ranges, Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, The Himalayas, Andes, Alps, Pyrenees Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, position, locate,</p>	<p>European countries, continent, capital city, Africa, latitude, longitude, North, South, East, West,</p>	<p>North America, continent, countries, capital cities, latitude, Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle,</p>
<p>Key Knowledge</p>	<p>Know the names of the four countries which make up the UK and the 4 main seas/oceans which surround the UK.</p>	<p>Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world. Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world. Know the names of and locate the four capital cities of the UK.</p>	<p>Know the names of and locate at least 8 counties and at least 8 cities in England. Know the names of major rivers in the UK, e.g. Trent, Thames, Severn, Tyne. Know the names of some major rivers in the world, e.g. Nile, Danube, The Amazon. Know the names of and locate at least eight European countries. Know the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres and locate countries in these positions.</p>	<p>Know the names of and locate at least ten European countries and their capital cities. Know the names of main mountain ranges in the UK, e.g. Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan. Know the names of significant mountain ranges in the world, e.g. The Himalayas, Andes, Alps, Pyrenees. Identify the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and locate countries in these positions.</p>	<p>Know the names of a number of European countries and their capital cities. Know the names of and locate at least 10 countries in Africa and their capital cities. Identify the position of latitude and longitude and understand how they enable us to locate places in the world.</p>	<p>Know the names of and locate at least 10 countries in North America and their capital cities. Know the five main lines of latitude – Arctic and Antarctica circles, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Equator.</p>



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Place Knowledge

<p>National Curriculum</p>	<p>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 contrasting non-European country</p>		<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p>			
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Address, street, local area, city, country, Coventry, capital city, London, England, features, landmark, river Thames, building, physical, human, urban, church, farm, shop, house, hot, cold, place, Equator, North Pole, South Pole,</p>	<p>Country, England, United Kingdom, similarities, differences, beach, diff, coast, island, sea, ocean, forest, mountain, hill, river, soil, valley, vegetation, church, farm, shop, town, village, countryside, rural, urban, church, farm, house,</p>	<p>Coventry, Cornwall, region, human, physical, locality, features,</p>	<p>Poland, country, human, physical, locality, features, similarities, differences,</p>	<p>Africa, continent, human, physical, locality, features,</p>	<p>North America, continent, region, human, physical, locality, features,</p>
<p>Key Knowledge</p>	<p>Know features of hot and cold places. Locate the place of hot and cold places in relation to the equator. North Pole and South Pole. Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area in the UK. (Coventry and London)</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area on the UK and an area in a non-European country,</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in the UK (Cornwall)</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of country in Europe. (Poland)</p>	<p>Compare a region in the UK with a region in Africa with significant differences and similarities.</p>	<p>Compare a region in the UK with a region in North America with significant differences and similarities.</p>

Human and Physical Geography

<p>National Curriculum</p>	<p>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. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. 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.</p>
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Vocabulary	Seasons, Autumn, Spring, Summer, Winter, freezing, frosty, cloudy, misty, weather, patterns, forecast, symbol, city, town, village.	Physical, human, features, beach, river, cliff, coast, mountain, forest, hill, sea, ocean, soil, valley, city, village, town, house, office, harbour, shop, weather, patterns,	Earthquake, tectonic plates, plate boundary, magnitude, Tsunami, volcano, eruption, lava, crust, magma, molten rocks, ash cloud, active, river, source, tributary, channel, riverbank, floodplain, mouth, flow, outflow, estuary, meander, interlocking spurs, oxbow lake, v-shaped valley, waterfall, land use, settlement,	Mountains, tectonic plates, fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic, plateau, landscape, topography, contour lines, steep, slope,	Climate, climate zones, agricultural, land use, vegetation belts, economic activity, trade links,	Biomes, climate, climate zones, landscapes, rainforests, deserts, natural resources, minerals, distribution, energy, food,
Key Knowledge	Know the four seasons and their typical weather patterns. Know and recognise key weather symbols. Know the main differences between a city, town and village.	Identify physical features, e.g. beach, river, cliff, forest, mountain, valley, hill. Identify human features, e.g. city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop Explain the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city and village. Compare weather patterns in places studied.	Know what causes and earthquake. Label the different parts of a volcano. Know and label the main features of a river. Describe land use in an area. Know why cities are located by rivers. (link to historical river settlements in Bronze age, iron age and stone age)	Know how mountains are formed. Know the five main types of mountain – fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau. Identify the topography of an area using contour lines on a map.	Describe in detail agricultural land use in the UK. Name and locate the world's climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. Describe the travel links between the UK and other parts of the world.	Name and locate the world's biomes and understand their key characteristics. Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork						
National Curriculum	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 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. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.		Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 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. 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.			



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Vocabulary

Equator, North Pole, South Pole, North, South, East, West, compass, directions, map, globe, symbol, route, address, aerial photograph,

Compass, North, South, East, West, aerial photograph, map, globe, atlas, directions, symbol, key, contents, index,

Compass, N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, symbol, key, contents, index, source,

Symbols, compass, N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, coordinates,

Grid references, coordinates, Ordnance Survey, sketches,

Grid references, coordinates, Ordnance Survey, scale, measurements, data,

Key Knowledge

Know where the Equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe. Know which is N, S, E and W on a compass. Know their own address, including post code. Understand a simple map of an area. Use own symbols on a map.

Know and use the four main compass points – North, South, East, West. Know how to use the contents and index pages of an atlas to locate countries. Begin to understand the need for a key on a map and started to use agreed symbols as a class.

Use a key and agreed symbols on a map. Know and use the eight main compass points – N, NE, NW, S, SW, SE, E, W. Know how to use the contents pages and index pages with speed to locate countries in an atlas.

Recognise and use a range of symbols on a map. Recognise atlas symbols. Know and use the eight main compass points – N, NE, NW, S, SW, SE, E, W. Know how to use coordinates to locate places on a map in an atlas.

Use four figure and start to use six figured grid references. Plan routes on a map. Begin to understand some basic OS symbols used on a map.

Know what most of the OS symbols stand for and be able to apply them when using a map. (Doly-Moch) Use four figure and six figure grid references. Understand and use scale on a map.