

Geography

Key Skills Progression Map

Year Group	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	<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?). • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • 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"> • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • 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 simple grid references (A1, B1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. • Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • 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 simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • 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 simple grid references (A1, B1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 simple grid references (A1, B1).
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

			<p>using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. 	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying 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. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. • Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Describe key aspects of human geography, including: settlements and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the countries of North America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 - as in London's Tube map). • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • 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 key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw conclusions about locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • 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 key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.