

Smithdown Primary School - Geography Curriculum Progression

EYS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.</p> <p>Early Learning Goal Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes</p>	Geographical skills and fieldwork					
	<p>Ask simple geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place?</p> <p>Use simple observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds.</p> <p>Use simple maps of the local area e.g. large scale, pictorial etc.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right) to describe the location of features and routes.</p> <p>Make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language e.g. near and far; left and right, 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 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.</p>	<p>Ask and respond to geographical questions, e.g. Describe the landscape. Why is it like this? How is it changing? What do you think about that? What do you think it might be like if...continues?</p> <p>Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using aerial photos/pictures e.g. population, temperatures etc.</p> <p>Recognise that different people hold different views about an issue and begin understand some of the reasons why.</p> <p>Communicate findings in ways appropriate to the task or for the audience.</p> <p>Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary such as cliff, ocean, valley, vegetation, soil,</p>	<p>Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary</p> <p>Measure straight line distances using the appropriate scale.</p> <p>Explore features on OS maps using 6 figure grid references.</p> <p>Draw accurate maps with more complex keys.</p> <p>Plan the steps and strategies for an enquiry.</p>	<p>Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary - climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</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 his/her knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary - urban, rural, land use, sustainability, tributary, trade links etc.</p>

mountain, port,
harbour, factory, office.

Make more detailed
fieldwork
sketches/diagrams.

Use fieldwork
instruments e.g.
camera, rain gauge.

Use and interpret maps,
globes, atlases and
digital / computer
mapping to locate
countries and key
features.

Use four figure grid
references.

Use the 8 points of a
compass.

Make plans and maps
using symbols and keys.

Use maps, charts etc. to
support decision making
about the location of
places e.g. new bypass.

Human and physical geography

	<p>Understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads, trains.</p> <p>Describe seasonal weather changes.</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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>Identify and describe physical features.</p> <p>Identify physical and human features of the locality.</p> <p>Explain about weather conditions / patterns</p>	<p>Describe human features of UK regions, cities and /or counties.</p> <p>Understand the effect of landscape features on the development of a locality.</p> <p>Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment.</p> <p>Explain about key natural resources e.g. water in the locality.</p> <p>Explore weather patterns around parts of the around the UK and parts of Europe.</p>	<p>Understand about world weather patterns around the World and relate these climate zones.</p> <p>Understand how humans affect the environment over time.</p> <p>Know about changes to world environments over time.</p> <p>Understand why people seek manage and sustain their environment.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Know how rivers erode, transport and deposit materials.</p> <p>Know about the physical features of coasts and begin understand erosion and deposition.</p>
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Place knowledge / Locational knowledge

<p>Name, describe and compare familiar places.</p> <p>Link their homes with other places in their local community.</p> <p>Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school. (Place knowledge)</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a</p>	<p>Identify where counties are within the UK and the key topographical features.</p> <p>Name and locate the cities of the UK.</p> <p>Understand why there are similarities and differences between places.</p>	<p>Recognise the different shapes of continents.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of features about places around him/her and beyond the UK.</p> <p>Identify where countries are within Europe; including Russia.</p>	<p>Identify and describe the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones including day and night.</p> <p>Recognise the different shapes of countries.</p> <p>Know about the wider context of places eg. county, region and country.</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.</p>
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	<p>Suggest ideas for improving the school environment.</p>	<p>small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>Develop an awareness of how places relate each other.</p>	<p>Recognise that people have differing quality of life living in different locations and environments.</p> <p>Know how the locality is set within a wider geographical context.</p> <p>Know about the wider context of places - region, country.</p> <p>Understand why there are similarities and differences between places.</p> <p>Know location of: capital cities of countries of British Isles and U.K., seas around U.K., European Union countries with high populations and large areas and the largest cities in each continent.</p>	<p>Know and describe where a variety of places are in relation to physical and human features.</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>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>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</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>
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