

Geography Skills Progression King Athelstan Primary School

Geography National Curriculum KS1

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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

Geography National Curriculum KS2

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Questions					
<p><i>Ask simple geographical questions</i> Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. Provide stories that help children to make sense of different environments</p>	<p>Use resources provided and their own observations to respond to questions about places.</p>	<p><i>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 it continues?</i> Select information from resources provided. Use this information and their own observations to ask and respond to questions about places.</p>	<p>Use skills and sources of evidence to respond to a range of geographical questions. Offer reasons for some of their observations and judgements about places. Offer explanations for the location for some human and physical features in different localities</p>	<p>Draw on their knowledge and understanding to suggest suitable geographical questions for study. Use a range of geographical skills and evidence to investigate places and themes</p>	<p>Identify relevant geographical questions. Drawing on their knowledge and understanding they select and use appropriate skills and evidence to help them investigate places and themes. They reach plausible conclusions and present their findings both graphically and in writing.</p>
Geographical terms and vocabulary					
<p>Use locational and directional language (EG near and far; left and right) to describe the location of features and routes</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary</p>	<p>Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms</p>	<p>Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary – contour, height, valley, erosion, deposition, transportation, headland, volcanoes, earthquakes etc</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>Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary – urban, rural, land use, sustainability, tributary, trade links, etc</p>
Mapping skills					
<p>Use simple maps of the local area e.g. large scale, pictorial etc.</p>	<p>Use world map, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studies at this key stage</p>	<p>Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and key features</p>			<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p>

	use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features;	Use four figure grid references	Explore features on OS maps using 6 figure grid references		Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure 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 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 the 8 points of a compass			
Make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story	devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	Make plans and maps using symbols and keys	Draw accurate maps with more complex keys		Use maps, charts etc to support decision making about the location of places e.g. new bypass
Fieldwork and inquiry skills					
Use simple observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds		Communicate findings in ways appropriate to the task or for the audience	Plan the steps and strategies for an enquiry		Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
	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	Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using aerial photos/ pictures e.g. population, temperatures etc.	Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using aerial photos/ pictures e.g. population, temperatures etc.		
		Recognise different people hold different views about an issue and			

		begin to understand some of the reasons why			
		Make more detailed fieldwork sketches/ diagrams			
		Use fieldwork instruments e.g. camera, rain gauge			
Locational knowledge					
Understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads and trains	Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans	Identify where countries are within Europe; including Russia	Recognise the different shapes of continents	Recognise the different shapes of countries	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, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom	Name and locate the cities of the UK	Demonstrate knowledge of features about places around him/ her and beyond UK	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	Name and locate counties and cities of United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hill, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns: and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the seas surrounding the UK	Identify where counties are within the UK and key topographical features	Identify where countries are within Europe; including Russia	Identify the physical characteristics and key topographical features of the countries within North America	
			Recognise that people have differing quality of life living in different locations and environments	Identify and describe the significance of the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones including day and night	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)
			Know how the locality is set within a wider geographical context	Know about the wider context of places e.g. county, region and country	
				Know and describe where a variety of places are in relation to physical and human features	
Human and physical knowledge					
Describe seasonal weather changes	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	Explain about weather conditions/ patterns around the UK and parts of Europe	Explore weather patterns around parts of the world	Understand about weather patterns around the world and relate these to climate zones	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, river, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle

	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	Identify physical and human features of the locality	Describe human features of UK regions, cities and/ or counties	Know about the physical features of coasts and begin to understand erosion and deposition	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
	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Explain about Key natural resources e.g. water in locality	Explain about key resources e.g. water in the locality	Know how rivers erode, transport and deposit materials	
				Understand how humans affect the environment over time	
			Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment	Know about changes to world environments over time	
			Understand the effect of landscape features on the development of a locality	Understand why people seek to manage and sustain their environment	
Place knowledge					
Name, describe and compare familiar places	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	Recognise there are similarities and differences between places	Understand why there are similarities and differences between places	Compare the physical and human features of a region of the UK and a region in North America, identifying similarities and differences	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
Know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school		Develop an awareness of how places relate to each other	Know about the wider context of places – region, country		
Suggestions for improving the school environment					
KEY VOCABULARY					
<p>Mapping language: turn, journey, route, plan, map, home, address, left right, up, down, forwards, backwards around, over, under, through, past, bird's eye view, journey, landmark, 2 dimensional/ 2D, map, messy map, locate, find, represent, identify, address, street, town, county, country,</p> <p>Physical and human features: human, physical, feature, school, library, traffic lights, park, key, symbols home, school, hall, classroom, ground floor, office, corridor, playground road, house, park, church, railway, train,</p>	<p>Mapping language: aerial photograph, map, plan, landmark, bird's eye view, atlas, country, city, capital city, town, route, landmark, sea, ocean, border, near, far, left, right, north, west, south, east, symbol, post box, road, school, bus stop, church, park, etc, plot, key, atlas, globe, country, continent, sea, ocean, equator</p> <p>compass directions</p> <p>Locational language: Continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. Oceans: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern,</p> <p>Physical and human features:</p>	<p>Mapping language: UK, map, atlases, photograph, aerial photograph, overlay, country, continent, globe, political, interpret, border, line, locate, find, home country, map symbols,</p> <p>Locational language: Africa, Europe, European countries</p> <p>Physical and human features: settlement, hamlet, village, town, city, county topography, hills, mountains, coasts and rivers, geographical region, people, population, biome, environment, culture, food, lifestyle, emigrate bank, bed, side, flow, channel, river, pond,</p>	<p>Mapping language: map, atlas, locate, landmark, feature, human/ physical, UK region, country, area, landmark, OS map, 6 figure reference, globe, continent, equator</p> <p>Locational language: Greater London, South East, South West, West Midlands, North West, North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, East Anglia London, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, Sheffield, Leeds, Portsmouth, Nottingham</p> <p>Physical and human features:</p>	<p>Mapping language: continent, Ordnance Survey, grid reference, symbols, locate,</p> <p>Locational language: North Sea, Hogsmill, Ewell</p> <p>Physical and human features: sea, Viking, coast, land, route, journey, coast, erosion, deposition, sand, silt, sediment, layers, shoreline, surf, cliffs, stacks, caves, current, tide, deposition, ecosystem, manage, sustain, improve, risk, groynes, rip rap, sea wall, gabions, revetment, nourishment, soft, hard solution, sea levels, landmarks vocabulary, sea, mountain, lakes, islands, mainland, city,</p>	<p>Mapping language: oceans, latitude, longitude, equator, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night), grid reference, compass points, north, south, east, west, NW, NE, SE, SW, NNE, NNW, etc, region</p> <p>Locational language: Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, EU</p> <p>Physical and human features: natural resources, biodiversity, Emergent, canopy, understory, forest floor, ecosystem, Indigenous, tribe, uncontacted, tradition, Allies, allied, Axis,</p>

<p>local area, UK, coast, seaside, sea, river local area features coastline, rock pool, cliff, sea, connection, connected, transport links</p> <p>Weather and climate: sunshine, showers, rain, sunny, hail, frost, hot, cold, snow, days of the week, change, record, temperature</p> <p>Making Comparisons: compare, before, after, new, old, improve, like, dislike, better, same, different, compare</p>	<p>school, house, river, hill, vegetation, landmarks, settlement, buildings, church, public land, park, traffic lights, roads, houses, shops, library, symbol village, town, city, settlement, inhabitant, Monument, Thames, London Eye, Shard, St Paul's, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Tower of London, Hyde Park, Green Park terraced, detached, semi-detached, flat, bungalow, brick, tiles, Water cycle, evaporation, movement, vapour beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Weather and climate: Spring, summer, autumn, Winter, weather types, snow, rain, sun, hail, storm, hot, cold, temperate, climate, interlinked, season and weather,</p> <p>Making Comparisons: compare, before, after, new, old, improve, like, dislike, better, same, different, compare</p>	<p>ocean, source, spring, floodplain, river, stream, ocean, lake, length, depth, width,</p> <p>Weather and climate: climate, heat, temperature, impact, global warming, disaster, ice caps, greenhouse effect, greenhouse gases, change, reduce, energy, recycle, biome, arid, tropical, desert, savannah, grassland, equator, weather, , climate</p> <p>Making Comparisons: compare, I believe..., I feel that..., It is crucial that...</p>	<p>river, valley, flood plain, landmarks, river, flood plain, source, mouth, route, journey, channel, delta, mountain, land use volcano, magma, earth crust, eruption, mantle, lava, pumice, active, dormant, core, ash, extinct, shield, coastal feature, erosion, Earth's crust, coast, cliff, beach, erosion, stack, bay, headland, dune, fossil, drift, change, crust, timeline, modern, globe, tectonic plates and the mid-Atlantic ridge, river, rainforest, mountains, oceans, desert, equator, biome, location, environment, mountain, desert, ocean,</p> <p>Weather and climate:</p> <p>Making Comparisons: compare, consider, changes, importance, fact vs opinion, same, different, contrast, similar, pros/ cons, report, purpose, impact, problems, benefits, opinion, flooding, damage, resource, reservoir</p>	<p>location, settlement, urban, rural, people, population, landscape, valley, source, estuary, mouth, delta, deposition, exposition, ox bow lake, meander, floodplain, tributary spring, course, channel, plastic, pollution, impact</p> <p>Weather and climate: temperature, climate,</p> <p>Making Comparisons: negative, positive, affect, compare, contrast, similar, different,</p>	<p>continents, global influence, trade, deal, funding, employment, transport, health care,</p> <p>Weather and climate: Biome, climate, climate change</p> <p>Making Comparisons: opinion, improving, infographic, response, representation, opinion, decision, democratic, change, improvement, benefits, disadvantages, way of life, threat, impact, impact, deforestation, cause, effect, demolition, negative, positive, livelihood, wealth, biodiversity, deforestation, economic benefit, alternative, solution, compare, population, similarity, difference, cause, effect, variation, benefit, disadvantage, decrease, solution</p>
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