



Progression of skills



EYFS	KS1 Geography Objectives	KS2 Geography Objectives
<p><u>Understanding the World</u> <u>People, Culture and Communities</u> <u>Reception</u> Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Understand that some places are special to members of their community.</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p><u>ELG</u> Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <p>-Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>-Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and- when appropriate- maps.</p>	<p><u>Locational Knowledge</u> 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 it's surrounding seas.</p> <p><u>Place Knowledge</u> 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><u>Human and Physical Geography</u> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key physical features• Key human features <p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and it's countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this Key Stage. Use simple compass directions and locational and simple directional language 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 it's grounds and the key human and physical features of it's surrounding environment.</p>	<p><u>Locational Knowledge</u> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe 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 UK, geographical regions and 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, Tropics of Cancer/ Capricorn, Arctic/ Antarctic Circle, The Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.</p> <p><u>Place Knowledge</u> 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><u>Human and Physical Geography</u> Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical geography; climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.• rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.• Human geography: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. <p><u>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</u> Use range of mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use eight points of a compass; 4 and 6 figure grid references, symbols and a key. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods.</p>

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	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical enquiry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher led enquiries, to ask and respond to simple closed questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use information books/pictures as sources of information. Investigate their surroundings Make observations about where things are e.g. within school or local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children encouraged to ask simple geographical questions; Where is it? What's it like? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use NF books, stories, maps, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information. Investigate their surroundings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make appropriate observations about why things happen. Make simple comparisons between features of different places. 	Begin to ask/initiate geographical questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use NF books, stories, atlases, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate places and themes at more than one scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to collect and record evidence Analyse evidence and begin to draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between two locations using photos/ pictures, temperatures in different locations. 	Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend to satellite images, aerial photographs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate places and themes at more than one scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and record evidence with some aid Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations photos/pictures/ maps 	Begin to suggest questions for investigating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and record evidence unaided Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales e.g. temperature of various locations - influence on people/everyday life 	Suggest questions for investigating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and record evidence unaided Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. from field work data on land use comparing land use/temperature, look at patterns and explain reasons behind it.
Direction/ Location		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow directions (Up, down, left/right, forwards/backwards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow directions (as yr 1 and inc'. NSEW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 4 compass points well: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to use 8 compass points; Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map confidently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 8 compass points; Begin to use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on a map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately; Use 4 figure co-ordinates confidently to locate features on a map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to use 6 figure grid refs; use latitude and longitude on atlas maps
Drawing maps		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. (e.g. add detail) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a map of a short route experienced, with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data.

			to a sketch map from aerial photograph)	features in correct order; • Try to make a simple scale drawing.	features in correct order; • Make a simple scale drawing.		• Begin to draw plans of increasing complexity.
Representation		• Use own symbols on imaginary map.	• Begin to understand the need for a key. • Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key.	• Know why a key is needed. • Use standard symbols.	• Know why a key is needed • Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map.	• Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key; • Use/recognise OS map symbols	• Use/recognise OS map symbols; • Use atlas symbols.
Using maps		• Use a simple picture map to move around the school; • Recognise that it is about a place.	• Follow a route on a map. • Use a plan view. • Use an infant atlas to locate places.	• Locate places on larger scale maps e.g. map of Europe. Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. (e.g. whilst orienteering)	• Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or India on globe) • Follow a route on a large scale map	• Compare maps with aerial photographs. • Select a map for a specific purpose. (E.g. Pick atlas to find Taiwan, OS map to find local village.) • Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. find wettest part of the world)	• 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).
Scale/Distance		• Use relative vocabulary (e.g. bigger/smaller, like/dislike)	• Begin to spatially match places (e.g. recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale map)	• Begin to match boundaries (E.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps.)	• Begin to match boundaries (E.g. find same boundary of a county on different scale maps.)	• Measure straight line distance on a plan. • Find/recognise places on maps of different scales. (E.g. river Nile.)	• Use a scale to measure distances. • Draw/use maps and plans at a range of scales.
Perspective		• Draw around objects to make a plan.	• Look down on objects to make a plan view map.	• Begin to draw a sketch map from a high view point.	• Draw a sketch map from a high view point.	• Draw a plan view map with some accuracy.	• Draw a plan view map accurately.
Map knowledge		• Learn names of some places within/around the UK. E.g. Home town, cities, countries e.g. Wales, France.	• Locate and name on UK map major features e.g. London, River Thames, home location, seas.	• Begin to identify points on maps A,B and C.	• Begin to identify significant places and environments	• Identify significant places and environments	• Confidently identify significant places and environments.
Style of map		• Picture maps and globes	• Find land/sea on globe. • Use teacher drawn base maps. • Use large scale OS maps. • Use an infant atlas	• Use large scale OS maps. • Begin to use map sites on internet. • Begin to use junior atlases. • Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	• Use large and medium scale OS maps. • Use junior atlases. • Use map sites on internet. • Identify features on aerial/oblique photographs	• Use index and contents page within atlases. • Use medium scale land ranger OS maps.	• Use OS maps. • Confidently use an atlas. • Recognise world map as a flattened globe