



Geography skills progression

Core Skill:		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Investigate places	Aut	Locate place of study using a variety of geographical sources including Digital Mapping and understand their location in relationship to locations previously studied.						
	Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds Identify the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to identify basic human and physical features and landmarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use World maps, atlases and globes to name, locate and identify the United Kingdom, it's countries, capital cities and surrounding seas. Identify key human and physical features using aerial photographs of the four countries and famous landmarks Identify and describe the key features of cities, towns and villages. Identify the similarities and differences between urban and rural areas. Find geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom Ask and answer geographical questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and continents and describe features (Ancient Egypt) Describe locations using human and physical features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate countries and continents and describe features (Europe) Name and locate the equator Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Ask and answer geographical questions about physical and human features (France) Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. (France and England) • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features of local area using a range of methods including maps and plans. (orienteeing / Coventry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a geographical source to locate place of study (Ancient Greece). Identify the main physical and human characteristics of place of study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate different rainforests around the Word Use a range of resources to identify key physical and human features of a location. Name and locate the equator, Northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere and the Tropics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a variety of geographical sources to locate the place of study and analyse their effectiveness (continent of Africa and countries within it). Use a range of geographical sources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.



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	Sum	<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?). Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of Coventry and a coastal town. Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, or coastal Be able to find similarities and differences of Coventry and Coastal town including human and physical features. Use aerial photographs to locate basic human and physical features Name and describe the key features of Coventry and a coastal town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the worlds, continents and oceans Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country (India). Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation the equator and the north and south poles. Use simple grid references Use compass directions and locational language (near and far) 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use fieldwork to observe 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. Name and locate geographical regions in the UK and identify their human and physical characteristics (mountains, rivers and key topographical features) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. (Dol-Y-Moch)
Investigate patterns	Aut			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate early settlements and their location and make links with cities today. (River Nile, River Thames). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate land use patterns Understand how some of the geographical features have changed over time. 		
	Spr		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal weather patterns in the United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe some of the simple characteristics (weather) of the countries in relation to the equator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe geographical similarities and differences within similar locations (rainfall, climate) Describe key aspects of physical geography within the rainforest (layers and biodiversity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate changes in climate and explain the cause and effects (drought Africa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify places in which earthquakes occur using a variety of sources (newspaper articles, accounts) Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations (tectonic plates and earthquake locations). Identify and describe the geographical significance of tectonic plates in relation to earthquakes.



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Communicating Geographically	Sum						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypothesise the likelihood of a disaster in a given location using extrapolation of created sources (earthquake)
	Aut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key (classroom / bedroom /playground) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe locations within the locality and understand the reasons for similarities and differences.
Communicating Geographically	Aut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key including the four compass points (N,S,E,W) Use simple grid references. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key including the eight compass points Use simple grid references. Use literacy skills to communicate geographical understanding Explain own views about locations giving reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key aspects of physical geography within the rainforest Communicate the key aspects of rainfall using graphs Describe geographical similarities and differences between places Conduct a geographical enquiry into the physical and human changes in a location over time (deforestation) Explain own views about a location giving reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe geographical similarities and differences between places Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including economic activity. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (population density and climate zones) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand human geography including settlements (evacuation), land use (farming), economic activity (factories), including trade links. (How human geography impacted upon bombings). Devise maps of locations identifying patterns (tectonic plates, earthquake zones – overlap tracing paper), Conduct an independent geographical enquiry (volcanoes). Explain how societies have adapted to living in disaster prone areas (earthquake)
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Communicating Geographically	Sum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key including the four compass points (N,S,E,W) Use location language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of Coventry and a coastal town. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of living in either Coventry or a coastal town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use geographical vocabulary to inform others about a location (India) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain views about why people settled in specific places giving reasons. 	<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. Describe key aspects of physical geography (the water cycle). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.



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