

Great Whelnetham C of E Primary School

EYFS Skills and Knowledge ProgressionSubject area: Geography

| E Primary SC. | Progression subject area. Geography | | |
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| | | | |
| 3 and 4 Yr. Olds | Understanding the World | | |
| | Talk about what they see using a wide vocabulary. Show interest in different occupations. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natur Continue devolving positive attitude about the differences betv Know that there are different countries in the world and talk ab photos. | veen people. | |
| Reception | Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments that are deferent from the one which they live. Understand the effect of changes seasons on the natural world around them. | | |
| ELG | Understanding the World People, Culture and Communities | Understanding the World- The Natural World | |
| | Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 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. | Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing ontheir experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons. | |

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| 200 | Skills and Knowledge Progression | | | |
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| Primary Sch | Subject area: Geography | | | |
| Skills and Knowledge | Year 1 | Year 2 & Year 3 | Year 4 /5 | Year 6 |
| Geographical Skillsand | Ask simple geographical | Know and begin to use the eight compass | Use a widening range of subject specific | Understand and use a wide range of |
| Fieldwork | questions e.g. What is it like | points and locational and directional | vocabulary such as valley, erosion, deposition, | subject specific vocabulary such as urban, |
| | to live in this place? Begin | language. | transportation, headland, meander, | rural, land, use, settlements, economic |
| (Vocabulary, using | to use basic vocabulary | | floodplain, industry, transport, settlement, | activity, trade links, fault lines. |
| maps, Locational | such as town,farm, shop, | Use world maps, atlases and globes to | water cycle, climate zones, biomes, latitude | |
| language, | mountain andsea. | identify the United Kingdom and its countries, | and longitude, grasslands, Tundra, | Use four and six figure grid references, |
| Observation Skills, | | as well as the continent the UK islocated | sustainability, tributary, trade links and fair | symbols and key (including the use of |
| Making maps) | Use simple maps of the | within and compare to other continents and | trade. | Ordnance Survey maps) to build his/her |
| | local area. | oceans. | | knowledge of the United Kingdom and |
| | | | Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and | the wider world. |
| | Use locational language | Develop and understand subject specific | digital/computer mapping to locate countries, | |
| | (e.g., near and far, left and right) to describe the | vocabulary such as such as cliff, ocean, valley, mountain, port, harbour and. volcanoes, | mountain ranges, rivers and oceans. | Measure using the appropriate scale. |
| | location of features. | mountain, port, narbour and, voicanoes, | Continue to use and explore features on OS | Use maps, charts etc. to support decision |
| | location of leatures. | Use aerial photographs to recognise | maps. | making about the location of places e.g., |
| | Use simple observational | landmarks and basic human and physical | maps. | best city to live in. |
| | skills to study the | features. | Use four figure grid references, symbols andkey | best city to live in. |
| | geography of the school | reatures. | (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) | Use a range of recording methods, |
| | and its grounds. | Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to | (including the use of Oranance survey maps) | including sketch maps, plans and graphs, |
| | and its grounds. | study the geography of their school and its | Draw accurate maps with more complexkeys. | and digital technologies. |
| | Make simple maps and | grounds and the key human and physical | | and anglian country great |
| | plans. | features of its surrounding environment. | | Draw accurate maps with more complex |
| | | | | keys. |
| | | | Answer questions using map reading skills. | |
| | | Use fieldwork instruments e.g., camera, rain | | Recognise that different people hold |
| | | gauge. | Study pictures of the past and present to compare and contrast. | different views about an issue and begin to understand some of the reasons why. |
| | | Devise a simple map; and use and construct | | |
| | | basic symbols in a key. | Plan the steps and strategies for an enquiry / undertake a survey. | Use fieldwork to observe, measure,record and present the human and |

| | | | Make observations, field notes and draw | physical features in the local area. |
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| | V 4 | V 20 V 2 | conclusions from data collected. | W. C |
| | Year 1 | Year 2 & Year 3 | Year 4/5 | Year 6 |
| LocationalKnowledge | Begin to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. | Name and locate the world's sevencontinents and five oceans | Recognise the different shapes of the continents. | Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on United States North America and countries in South America, compare, |
| | Name and locate key features on a map. | Name, locate and identify the four countriesand capital cities of the United Kingdom. | Demonstrate knowledge of geographical features about places around him/her and beyond the UK. | contrast and locate their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. |
| | reatures on a map. | Name, locate and identify the seas | beyond the oil. | characteristics, countries, and major cities. |
| | | surrounding the United Kingdom. | Recognise that people have differing qualities of life living in different locations and | Identify the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, |
| | | Identify where countries are within Europe, including Russia. | environments | Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime /Greenwich Meridian and time zones. |
| | | Know the location European Union countries with high populations and large areas and the largest cities in each continent. | Know how the locality is set within a wider geographical context e.g., county, region, country. Know the location of capital cities of countries in the British Isles and UK, seasaround the UK. 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 havechanged over time. | Identify and describe the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones including night and day. |
| | | | Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, | |

| | Year 1 | Year 2 & Year 3 | Year 4 /5 | Year 6 |
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| Human and Physical Geography | Describe seasonal weather changes. To locate of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Use basic geographical vocabulary key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. | Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, weather and valley. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including city, town, village, factory, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Identify physical and human features of the locality. Explain about weather conditions/patterns around the UK and parts of the Europe | Explore weather patterns around parts of the world. Describe human features of the UK regions, cities and/or counties. Compare and contrast rural and urbanAfrica. Begin to understand trade links and where food comes from. Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment. Know how water effects environment, settlements, changes and sustainability. Explain and present the process of riversand how these have changed. Begin to understand erosion and deposition, climate zones, biomes. | Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity. Understand the effect of landscape features on the development of a locality. Explain how movements of the earth cause natural disasters and the effectsthey have on the area. Understand why people seek to manage and sustain their environment. Understand how humans affect the environment over time and land use. Know about changes to the world environments over time. |

| | Year 1 | Year 2 & Year 3 | Year 4 /5 | Year 6 |
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| 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 | Know about the wider context of places – region, country. | Understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a |
| | Link their homes with other places in their local community | Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. | Understand why there are similarities and differences between places | region of the UK and a region within North or South America |
| | Know about some present | Understand why there are similarities and differences between places including UK a | Classify buildings and building uses. | |
| | changes that are happening in the local | region of a mainland European country. | Compare landscape, population, trade and points of interest in Great Britain. | |
| | environment e.g. at school | Develop an awareness of how places relateto each other. | Compare the physical and human features ofa | |
| | Suggest ideas for improving the school environment | | region of the UK and a region of Africa identifying similarities and differences | |