

Progression of Skills: Years 1 and 2

In Year 1 and 2, the children can...

Areas of Study:

Where I live

Key Vocabulary:

Address, postcode, buildings, hospital, path, road, shop, street, train station, map, key, symbols, position, route, journey, compass, directions, north, south, east, west, human features, physical features, forest, hill, village, town, detached house, terraced house, bungalow, flats, park

Weather

Key Vocabulary:

Weather, change, seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter, cloud, cold, fog, gale, hot, rain, showers, snow, sun, warm, blizzard, flood, heatwave, hurricane, tornado, chart

Antarctica Study

Key Vocabulary:

Antarctica, arctic, north pole, south pole, hibernate, midnight, northern lights, penguin, polar bear, desert, hot, cold, cactus, camel, drought, dune, meerkat, oasis, palm tree, country, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, map,

Our school and our local area

Key Vocabulary:

Address, postcode, school, buildings, grounds, compass, directions, position, north, south, east, west, near, far, left, right, route, aerial view, map, key, symbols, roads, road safety, pollution, transport, the UK, changes, human, physical

Continents and Oceans

Vocabulary:

Continent, equator, world map, ocean, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America, South America, Antarctica, globe, atlas, world

Kenya Study

Vocabulary:

Geography Progression Map

Compare, capital city, London, country, population, weather, similarities, differences, farming, culture, Africa, Kenya, Nairobi, river, forest, hill, valley, mountain, deserts, swamps, village, town, city, shops, market, wildlife, national park, Indian Ocean, land, cattle, culture, tribes,

Seaside

Vocabulary:

United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, town, city, village, sea, beach, hill, mountain, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, capital city, world map, locate, cliff, coast, ocean, hill, port, harbour, features.

Children will be taught:

Locational Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 its surrounding seas.

Place Knowledge

Pupils should be taught to:

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and a contrasting non-European country.

Human and Physical Geography

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.
- 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.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

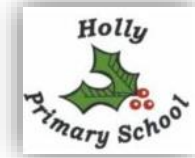
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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

Holly Primary School
Geography Progression Map

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
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Progression of Skills: Years 3 and 4

In Years 3 and 4, the children can...

Areas of Study

Extreme Earth Geography

Vocabulary:

Volcano, topsoil, subsoil, bedrock, crust, mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, earthquake, eruption, main vent, crater, magma chamber, active, dormant, extinct, epicentre, hypocentre, fault line, shockwave, magnitude (power/strength), richter, Mercalli, tsunami, harbour wave, tornado, climate, tropics

Greece

Vocabulary:

Country, continent, Europe, Greece, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, city, capital, Athens, London, Moscow, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, Mount Olympus, Mount Vesuvius, Mount Matterhorn, hill, river, river Volga, sea, climate, landmark, Eiffel tower, Stonehenge, St Basil's cathedral, map, atlas, index, coordinates

Dragonology

Vocabulary:

United Kingdom, world, county, country, town, region, county, district, grid reference, postcode, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, land use, zone, changes, time, compass, 8 point compass, north, north west, north east, west, east, south, south east, south west, map, symbol, key, grid reference, ordnance survey map

The Mediterranean

Vocabulary:

Mediterranean, region, country, county, town, coast, climate, shore, beach, mountains, hill, river, sea, landscape, landmarks, Italy, Amalfi coast, cliff, Sahara Desert, Egypt, Mediterranean sea, olives, figs, dates, citrus fruits, chilli peppers, tomatoes, courgette, broccoli, tourist destination, ancient villages, beach, historical buildings, Pathenon temple, Egyptian pyramids, Pamukkale, ancient city walls of Dubrovnik, physical features, human features, atlas, index, coordinates, key, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, population, land use, retail, leisure, housing, business, industrial, agricultural, land use, settlement, economy, natural resources

Vikings

Vocabulary:

Settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental.

Australia

Vocabulary:

Australia, Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Adelaide, Oceania, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, states, arid, desert, coastline, Mount Kosciuszko, Ayers rock, Murray river, Great Barrier Reef, climate, atlas, index, coordinates, country, North America, South America, border, key, tropics, tropical, of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use, urban, rural, coordinates, atlas, index, coordinates, latitude, longitude, Ordnance Survey

The Romans

Vocabulary:

County, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, , settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food, environmental disaster, settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint, peak, plateau, fold mountain, fault-block mountain, dome mountain, volcanic mountain, plateau mountain, tourism, positive, negative, economic, social, environmental.

Robin Hood

Vocabulary:

Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, compass, 8 point compass, north, north west, north east, west, east, south, south east, south west, map, symbol, key, grid reference, ordnance survey map, fieldwork, measure, observe, record, map, sketch, graph.

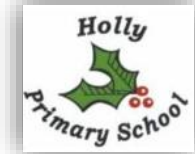
Thrills and Spills

Vocabulary:

map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, key, symbol, land use

Children will be taught:

<p><u>Locational Knowledge</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities• name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key geographical 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, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	<p><u>Place Knowledge</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country
<p><u>Human and Physical Geography</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe and understand key aspects of: ◊ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes• 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><u>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied• 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 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



Progression of Skills: Years 5 and 6

In Years 5 and 6, the children can...

Areas of Study

Will you ever see the water you drink again?

Vocabulary:

Water cycle, changes, clouds, collection, heat, sea, evaporation, condensation, wind, precipitation, rivers, streams, lake, liquid, runoff, underground water, sun, vapour, transpiration, infiltration

Compass and maps

Vocabulary:

compass, 8 point compass, north, north west, north east, west, east, south, south east, south west, map, symbol, key, grid reference, ordnance survey map, abbreviations

Human Geography

Vocabulary:

settlement, land use, banking, economy, education, farming, healthcare, industry, insurance, leisure, manufacture, pollution, retail, settler, site, need, shelter, food, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint,

Map Work

Vocabulary:

USA, South America, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, continent, border, key, map, globe,

What's so special about the USA?

Vocabulary:

USA, North America, country, town, coast, physical features, human features, mountain, hill, river, sea, climate, continent, border, key, map, globe,

Children will be taught:

<p><u>Locational Knowledge</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• 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><u>Place Knowledge</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America
<p><u>Human and Physical Geography</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe and understand key aspects of the water cycle.• 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><u>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied• 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 their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world