

ST JOHN'S C OF E PRIMARY SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY PROGRESSION OVERVIEW

KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far, left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • 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. • 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 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. • 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.
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. • 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.
KS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the 8 points of a compass, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their 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. • To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: rivers and mountains.

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Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities. • To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. • To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world's countries including Russia, North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. • Use 4 figure grid references (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • 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). • To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.
Year 6	<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, a region in a European country, and a region North or South America. • To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: economic activity including trade links, the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. • Use 6 figure grid references (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.