

## Geography Progression of skills

### Year R UW The World Progression Map

Enjoys playing with small world reconstructions, building on first-hand experiences,	Notices detailed features of objects in their environment	Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world	Shows care and concern for living things and the environment	Begin to understand the effect their behaviour can have on the environment	Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change in nature	Knows about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things	Talks about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another	Makes observations of animals and plants and explains why some things occur, and talks about changes
--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

## Geography Progression of skills

	Year 1	Year 2	End of KS1 expectations
<b>Location Knowledge</b>	<p>To recognise similarities and differences in relation to places, objects and living things. E.g. town, countryside, seaside.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Name and Locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Identify these on a map/atlas/globe.</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.</p>
<b>Place Knowledge</b>	<p>To identify where they live.</p> <p>To discuss and find their way around the school and school grounds, including, a visit to the local park.</p> <p>To identify how to be safe in their local area. Compare 2 local roads. (link to road safety week).</p>	<p>Understand Geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area of a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.</p>
<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	<p>Understand Geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical Geography of a small area of the UK.</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary when referring to human features.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary when referring to physical features.</p>	<p>Identify the location and seasonal weather patterns of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary when referring to human features.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary when referring to physical features.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</li> <li>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shops</li> </ul>

## Geography Progression of skills

<b>Geographical Skills and fieldwork</b>	<p>Uses world maps, atlases and globes to identify England, Wales, Northern Island and Scotland. (Including Google Earth)</p> <p>To devise and construct a simple map and devise a simple key using symbols (draw journeys to school and local routes)</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork to study the Geography of their school and its grounds including the human and physical features found in the environment. (Link to Park trip in local area).</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork to study the Geography of their school and its grounds including the human and physical features found in the environment.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>
--	--	---	---