



Ringway Primary School Geography Progression Grid



The progression grid outlines the specific knowledge which pupils are expected to learn in each year group, along with the specific vocabulary which supports this understanding.

Geography in the Early Years Foundation Stage

2 to 3 year olds

- Plays with small world constructions, building on first hand experiences e.g. visiting farms, garages, train tracks or a doll's house.
- In pretend play, imitates everyday actions and events from own family and cultural background, e.g. making and drinking tea, going to the barbers.
- Learn that they have similarities and differences that connect them to and distinguish them from others.

3 and 4 year old

- Continue to develop positive attitudes about the differences between people.
- Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.

Reception

- Talk about members of their immediate family and community.
- Draw information from a simple map.
- Understand that some places are special to members of their community.
- Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.
- Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- 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.

Geography in Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features: devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key.</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>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, 2 figure grid reference, some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build upon their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass and four figure grid references.</p> <p>Expand map skills to include non – UK countries</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, introduce six figure grid reference with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.</p> <p>Use some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to study North and South America in comparison to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Introduce the Koppen system to identify aspects of varying climates and use ICT to research the climates of locations in North and South America, comparing this to the UK.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Confidently explain and use six figure grid references and longitude and latitude.</p> <p>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.</p>

Locational Knowledge

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics. Name and locate the key topographical features including hills, and rivers.	On a world map, locate area of similar environmental regions. Locate the main countries of Europe. Identify capital cities of Europe. Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Name and locate the key topographical features including mountains	Locate the main countries in North and South America. Locate the principle cities. Compare two different regions in North America (urban/rural) to a region in the UK. Identify the position and significance of latitude/longitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day.	Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, . Understand how these features have changed over time.

Place Knowledge

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the countries of the United Kingdom.	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.	Compare regions within the UK, thinking carefully about how human and physical geography has shaped regional identity.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and of a region in a European country.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and of a region in North/South America.	Compare a region in the UK to a region in North/South America with significant differences and similarities. E.g. Link to Fairtrade of bananas in St. Lucia Understand some of the reasons for similarities and differences.

Human and Physical Geography

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.	Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	Describe and understand the key features of physical geography including rivers and the water cycle. Brief introduction to volcanoes and earthquakes.	Describe and understand the key features of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, and vegetation belts. (link to work on rainforest)	Describe and understand the key features of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.	Describe and understand the key features of physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.

		<p>linking to science – rock types.</p> <p>Human geography including types of settlements in Early Britain linked to history. Why did early people choose to settle there?</p>	<p>Human geography including trade links in the pre – Roman and Roman era.</p> <p>Types of settlement in modern Britain: villages, towns and cities.</p>	<p>Distribution of natural resources focusing on energy.</p> <p>Types of settlements in Saxon Britain linked to History.</p>	<p>Human geography including trade between UK, Europe and the rest of the world.</p> <p>Fair/ unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade)</p>
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Vocabulary

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Simple vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • near • far • wet • sunny • hot • dry • cold • house • school • street • shop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • human geography • physical geography • coast • harbour • port • cliff • city • United Kingdom • world • country • forest • wood • England • Scotland 	<p>Develop vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hill • mountain • river • stream • sea • beach • village • town • field • bridge • footpath • attractive • journey • polar • arctic • desert <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean • Atlantic • Pacific • Indian • continent (including names) • capital • North • East • South 	<p>Continue to develop vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temperature • rainfall • environment • landscape • transport • pollution • rainforest • tropical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • settlement • county • human characteristics • physical characteristics • mountains • volcanoes • geology • non – European • Ordnance survey • river • meander 	<p>Continue to develop vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rainforest • tropical • temperature • Mediterranean • humid • climate • urban • rural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn • Northern Hemisphere • Southern Hemisphere • climate zones • water cycle • deforestation 	<p>Use precise geographical vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development • renewable • recyclable • sustainable • latitude • longitude • biomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordnance survey • Greenwich • time zones • Meridan • eight points of a compass • grid reference • symbol key • economic • region • trade links 	<p>Be able to describe and start to explain geographical processes using the correct terminology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coastal • erosion • deposition • transpiration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • longitude • latitude • biomes • Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn • Northern Hemisphere • Southern Hemisphere • vegetation belts

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northern Ireland• valley• North Sea• Irish Sea• the channel• mountain• river• office• atlas• left• right	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West• vegetation• globe• North Pole• South Pole• equator• compass• route• location• Europe				
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