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Newfield Park Primary School
Geography Skills Progression

Newfield Park Primary School

	Year 1	Year 2
CLIMATE, WEATHER	Keep a chart and answer questions about the weather. Explain how the weather changes and name the seasons.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom Identify location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
LOCATIONS	To name the four countries of the UK and name them on a map. To name some of the main towns and cities in the UK. Explain where they live and tell someone their address. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a non-European country. Name the continents and oceans of the world.	To name the capital cities of the four countries of the UK. To name and locate where children live on a map of the UK. Explain what I do and don't like about the place I live. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country. Name and locate the continents and oceans of the world.
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	Answer and answer geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What/who do I see in this place? What do people do in this place? Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features city, town, village, farm, house and shop.	Ask and answer geographical questions about a locations and begin to compare to other to the local area. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features beach, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river and weather. Identify different land use around the school. Start to use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the physical features of its surrounding environment.	Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise some landmarks and basic physical features. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the physical features of its surrounding environment. Explain how an area has been spoilt or improved giving reasons.
MAPPING	Use compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1).

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	Year 3	Year 4
CLIMATE, WEATHER	To look at the weather and climate in the UK and a contrasting non-EU country.	To collect and accurately measure information about rainfall, temperature and wind speed.
LOCATIONS	Describe most geographical similarities and differences between countries. Observe and record the local area using a range of methods including sketching, maps and plans. Name and locate most of the countries of Europe and identify their capital cities. Explain own views about locations.	Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. Explain own views about locations e.g explain why somebody may choose to live in one place rather than another. Name and locate at least 6 cities in the UK. Know the countries that make up the European Union. Talk about how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps and plans. Describe key aspects of: **human geography**, including: settlements and land use. Ask and answer geographical questions about the human characteristics of a location.	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Describe key aspects of human geography, including: settlements and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	Use fieldwork to observe and record the physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps and plans. Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, and the water cycle. Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical characteristics of a location. Name and locate the largest desert in the world and locate desert regions in an atlas.	Use fieldwork to observe and record the physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Describe key aspects of physical geography: rivers, mountains and the water cycle. Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.
MAPPING	Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key. Use grid references on a map. To use an atlas by using the index to find places. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.	Use the eight points of a compass. Use four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.

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	Year 5	Year 6
CLIMATE, WEATHER	Identify the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, EG: How do these things affect the weather/climate?	Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night/seasons/day and night/ climate)
LOCATIONS	Collect and discuss statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions of the characteristic features of a location. Observe and record the local area using a range of methods including sketching, maps and plans. To identify and locate the nearest river, mountain range and coast to Halesowen.	Describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Explain how time zones work and calculate time differences around the world. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map).
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human features in the local area. Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human characteristics. Describe key aspects of human geography, including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.	Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the physical features in the local area. Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. Name and locate most of the countries of North and South America and identify their main human characteristics.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the physical features in the local area. Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, and rivers. To explain the course of a river. To name and locate many of the world's famous rivers and mountains on a world map. Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle.	Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the physical features in the local area. Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. Name and locate most of the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical characteristics. Describe how volcanoes are created. To locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes.
MAPPING	With support and growing confidence, use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).	Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).