

Cranford Park Primary School Geography progression and coverage of skills and knowledge.

EYFS

Fieldwork

Can make basic observations about the environment they are in.
Can draw a basic sketch showing some key features of the environment they are in or know.
Can measure using simple words and simple recording.
Can work in a group to ask and answer questions.

Map Skills

Can recognise a globe and map of the world.
Can use basic directional language: up, down, right, left, under and around.
Can draw a simple map using imagination or knowledge of a specific place, eg playground or bedroom.
Can ask and answer questions about places, features and environments.

Understanding the World

- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society;
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

People, Culture and Communities

- 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.

The Natural World

- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

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Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
Year 1			
<p align="center">Fieldwork</p> <p>Can make simple observations. Can use a photo, video or audio taken by an adult as evidence of what they have seen. Can draw a simple sketch map showing key features of the school, its grounds and surrounding environments. Can work in a group with an adult to ask questions about the school, its grounds and surrounding environment. Can measure using simple words and frequency recording. Can reach a simple conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction.</p> <p align="center">Map skills</p> <p>Can use picture maps and globes. Can identify the world's five oceans and seven continents on a map. Can use simple directional language: near, far, left and right to describe location of features and routes on a map. Can use plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Can draw basic maps and create own symbols. Can ask questions about specific places and environments.</p>	<p align="center">My Local park</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language 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 aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map with a key. Identify human features of our local area. Identify physical features of our local area.</p>		
	<p align="center">Seasons and weather</p> <p>Identify seasonal weather patterns in the UK Identify daily weather patterns in the UK</p>		
	<p align="center">The United Kingdom</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Name and locate the four countries of the UK. Name and locate capital cities of the UK. Identify the characteristics of the four capital cities of the UK. Identify the characteristics of the four countries of the UK Name and identify the seas surrounding the UK. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: vegetation, season and weather, soil, city, town, village, factory, farm use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. Continents and oceans.</p>	<p align="center">Hike</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a small area of a non-European country Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including cliff, 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, house, office, & shop 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 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.</p>	

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
Year 2			
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Can make detailed observations. Can use a camera, video or audio to gather evidence of what they have seen. Can draw a sketch map with labels showing key features of the school, its grounds and surrounding environments. Can ask trusted and familiar adults questions about the school, its grounds and surrounding environments. Can measure using a guided tally and standard units such as minutes and metres. Can present findings simply using maps and graphs. Can reach a simply described conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Map Skills</u></p> <p>Can use a simple atlas. Can identify the UK, its countries and the comparison area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. Can use the four-point compass directions: North, South, East and West to describe location of features and routes on a map. Can use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Can draw a simple map and use agreed realistic, in line with Ordnance Survey (OS) map, symbols to make a simple key. Can ask a series of questions about places and environments.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Continents and Oceans</u></p> <p>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 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</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hot and cold areas of the world</u></p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 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 & shop Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify 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 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.</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Out and about in Yateley and India</u></p> <p>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 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 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.</p>		

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Year 3			
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Can make links to different observations in the local area. Can use a camera, video or audio to gather appropriate data. Can draw a sketch map with simple annotations showing human and physical features of the local area. Can confidently ask questions to a range of people. Can measure accurately using a tally and standard units. Can identify benefits and limitations of data collection methods. Can present data and findings simply using maps, graphs and digital technologies. Can reach a thoroughly described conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Map Skills</u></p> <p>Can confidently use a range of maps and images. Can locate countries and describe features studied in the KS2 National Curriculum. Can confidently use compass directions: North, South, East and West to follow and give directions to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Can use letter and number co-ordinates to locate features on a map. Can draw a simple map of a familiar short route using OS symbols. Can ask geographical questions about places and environments and express opinions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Types of settlement and land use</u></p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>South America Study : Peru</u></p> <p>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 Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) 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 within North or South America Physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. Human geography: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy food minerals and water.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>UK region-Yateley</u></p> <p>name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying 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 Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle 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>		

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
Year 4			
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Can make clear links between different observations in the local area.</p> <p>Can use a camera and locate labelled photographs on a map.</p> <p>Can draw a sketch map with relatively sized features and annotations showing human and physical features of the local area.</p> <p>Can devise and ask questions using geographical vocabulary to recognise that others may think differently.</p> <p>Can measure using simple instruments, digital technologies and can measure more than one aspect at once.</p> <p>Can describe the benefits and limitations of data collection methods.</p> <p>Can present data and findings using maps, graphs and digital technologies to show a clear enquiry route from teacher-led question to child-led conclusion.</p> <p>Can reach a thoroughly described and simply explained conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Map Skills</u></p> <p>Can confidently use globes, atlases, images, aerial photographs and begin to use computer mapping.</p> <p>Can locate countries and describe features studied in the KS2 National Curriculum. Can identify the eight-point compass directions: North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West, and North West to follow and give directions to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p> <p>Can use four-figure grid references to locate features on a map.</p> <p>Can draw an accurate map of a short route using OS symbol.</p> <p>Can ask questions and answer questions about places and environments to aid investigations and express their different opinions relating to issues.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Natural resources</u></p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Oceania concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Human geography, including the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</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 to build their knowledge of the wider world</p> <p>Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>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 & digital technologies</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Biomes and climate zones</u></p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Physical geography: climate zones</p> <p>Physical geography: biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Physical geography: water cycle</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Looking after our world</u></p> <p>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> <p>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.</p>		

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
Year 5			
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Can make clearly explained links between observations in the local area.</p> <p>Can use a camera and locate annotated photographs on a map.</p> <p>Can draw a sketch map with relatively sized features and annotations showing human and physical features of the local area.</p> <p>Can devise and ask questions using geographical vocabulary and make notes during the interview to express own opinions and recognise why others may have different points of view.</p> <p>Can measure human and physical features in the local area using a range of appropriate instruments.</p> <p>Can simply justify data collection methods.</p> <p>Can independently present data and findings using maps, graphs and digital technologies to show a clear enquiry route from child-led question to child-led conclusion.</p> <p>Can reach a described and explained conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction that is backed up with evidence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Map Skills</u></p> <p>Can confidently use an atlas including the contents page and index.</p> <p>Can locate countries and describe features studied in the KS2 National Curriculum.</p> <p>Can confidently use the eight-point compass directions: North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West and North West to follow and give directions to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p> <p>Can accurately use four-figure grid references on an OS map and attempt six-figure grid references.</p> <p>Can draw a sketch map using OS symbols and a key.</p> <p>Can ask questions to carry out an investigation and express the opinions from a range of points of view.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rivers and water cycle</u></p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying 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</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, latitude, longitude, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn</p> <p>Physical geography, including rivers</p> <p>Physical geography, including the water cycle</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Similarities and differences between uk and Italy</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>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,</p> <p>human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Economic activity</u></p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Africa concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Physical geography: climate zones</p> <p>Physical geography: biomes and vegetation belts</p> <p>Human geography: the distribution of natural resources including food and water</p> <p>Human geography: economic activity including trade links</p>		

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Year 6			
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fieldwork</u></p> <p>Can make clearly explained links between observations in the local area and the wider world to identify patterns. Can use a camera and locate annotated photographs on a map. Can draw a sketch map with relatively sized features and annotations showing human and physical features of the local area. Can devise and ask questions using geographical vocabulary and make notes during the interview to express own opinions and recognise why others may have different points of view. Can accurately measure human and physical features in the local area using a range of appropriate instruments . Can confidently justify and evaluate data collection methods. Can independently present data and findings using maps, graphs and digital technologies to show a clear enquiry route from child-led question to child-led conclusion. Can reach a described and explained conclusion to the fieldwork question or prediction that is backed up with data and evidence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Map Skills</u></p> <p>Can confidently use a range of maps, atlases, images, globes and digital mapping. Can locate countries and describe features studied in the KS2 National Curriculum. Can confidently and accurately use the eight-point compass directions: North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West and North West to follow and give directions to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Can accurately use six-figure grid references on an OS map. Can draw a variety of maps, sketches and plans with accurate symbols, keys and scale. Can ask a range of geographical questions to carry out an investigation and can explain the opinions from a range of different points of view.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Uk Region and Coasts</u></p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying 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</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of Physical geography.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Volcanoes and Earthquakes</u></p> <p>describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>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.</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>North America study : San Fransico</u></p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>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 America.</p> <p>Physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <p>Human geography: types of statement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy food minerals and water.</p>		