

## **Brookfield Primary School - Geography Progression of skills and knowledge**

This document outlines how we cover the relevant Geographical knowledge and skills across EYFS and KS1/2. These are taught within the context of a half-termly topic.

Year Group	Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Early Years	Identifying land and water on a map or globe Making observations about the characteristics of places (in stories, photographs or in the school grounds/local area)  To know some vocabulary to describe different bodies of water, even if used inaccurately (sea/ocean, lake, river, pond)  To know that usually water is represented in blue on a map or globe.  To know the name of their school and the place where they live.  To know some vocabulary to describe the characteristics of different places, even if used inaccurately (hill, field, building, road, house, old).	Discussing how environments in stories and images are different to the environment they live in.  To know that places within this country can differ from each other coming soon!  To know that there are differences between places in this country and places in other countries.	Observing weather across the seasons.  Observing and discussing the effect the changing seasons have on the world around them.  Beginning to use the names of the seasons in the correct context.  Making observations about the features of places (in stories, photographs or in the school grounds/local area).  Making observations about the characteristics of places (in stories, photographs or in the school grounds/local area).  To know that the terms Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter are used to describe the season.  To know some of the key characteristics of each season. To know that there are four seasons in a year marked by certain weather conditions.  To know some vocabulary to describe different bodies of water, even if used inaccurately (sea/ocean, lake, river, pond).  To know some vocabulary to describe the characteristics of different places, even if used inaccurately (hill, field, building, road, house, old).	Ask questions about the world around them.  Commenting on the features they see in their school and school grounds.  Answering simple questions, guided by the teacher.  Creating some of the features they notice in their school and school grounds.  Expressing their likes and dislikes about a specific place and its features, beginning to explain their reasoning.

⊣
_
ര
a
>

To know that the United Kingdom is made up of

To know the name of the country they live in

four countries and their names.

Locating two of the world's seven continents on a Naming some key similarities between their local Describing how the weather changes with each Ask questions about the world around them. world map. area and a small area of a contrasting nonseason in the UK. Commenting on the features they see in their school and European country. school grounds. Locating two of the world's oceans (Atlantic Describing the daily weather patterns in their Ocean and Pacific Ocean) on a world map. Naming some key differences between their local Asking and answering simple questions about the area and a small area of a contrasting nonfeatures of their school and school grounds. Showing on a map which continent they live in. European country. Confidently using the vocabulary 'season' and Drawing some of the features they notice in their school To know that life elsewhere in the world is often To know the name of two continents (Europe and and school grounds in correct relation to each other on a different to ours. To know the four seasons of the UK. Asia). sketch map. To know that life elsewhere in the world often Using a simple recording technique to express their To know that a continent is a group of countries. To know that 'weather' refers to the conditions has similarities to ours. feelings about a specific place and explaining why they outside at a particular time. like/dislike some of its features. To know that they live in the continent of To know that different parts of the UK often Europe. experience different weather. To know that an ocean is a large body of water. To know that a weather forecast is when To know the name of two of the world's oceans someone tries to predict what the weather will (Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean). be like in the near future. Locating the four countries of the United Kingdom To know that weather conditions can be (UK) on a map of this area. measured and recorded. Showing on a map which country they live in and locating its capital city. To know that the UK is short for 'United Kingdom'. To know that a country is a land or nation with its own government.

Locating all the world's seven continents on a world map.

Locating the world's five oceans on a world map.

Showing on a map the oceans nearest the continent they live in.

To be able to name the seven continents of the world.

To be able to name the five oceans of the world.

Locating the surrounding seas and oceans of the UK on a map of this area .

Locating the capital cities of the four countries of the UK on a map of this area.

Identifying characteristics (both human and physical) of the four capital cities of the UK.

Showing on a map the city, town or village where they live in relation to their capital city.

To know that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean.

To know that there are four bodies of water surrounding the UK and to be able to name them.

To name some characteristics of the four capital cities of the UK.

To know the four capital cities of the UK.

To know that a capital city is the city where a country's government is located.

Describing and beginning to explain some key similarities between their local area and a small area of a contrasting non-European country.

Describing and beginning to explain some key differences between their local area and a small area of a contrasting non-European country.

Describing what physical features may occur in a hot place in comparison to a cold place.

To know some similarities and differences between their local area and a contrasting non European country.

Locating some hot and cold areas of the world on a world map.

Locating the Equator and North and South Poles on a world map.

Locating hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South poles.

To know that the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.

To know that, because it is the widest part of the Earth, the Equator is much closer to the sun than the North and South poles.

To know that the North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth and the South Pole is the southernmost point of the Earth.

To know that different parts of the world experience different weather conditions and that these are often caused by the location of the place.

Describing the key physical features of a coast using subject specific vocabulary.

To know that coasts (and other physical features) change over time.

To know some key physical features of the UK.

Describing and understanding the differences between a city, town and village.

Describing the key human features of a coastal town using subject specific vocabulary.

To know that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean.

To know that human features change over time.

To know some key human features of the UK.

Recognising there are different ways to answer a question.

Discussing the features they see in the area surrounding their school when on a walk.

Asking and answering simple questions about human and physical features of the area surrounding their school grounds.

Collecting quantitative data through a small survey of the local area/school to answer an enquiry question.

Classifying the features they notice into human and physical with teacher support.

Taking digital photographs of geographical features in the locality.

Making digital audio recordings when interviewing someone.

Presenting data in simple tally charts or pictograms and commenting on what the data shows.

Asking and answering simple questions about data.

Locating some countries in Europe and North and South America using maps.

Locating some major cities of the countries studied.

Locating some key physical features in countries studied on a map including significant environmental regions.

Locating some key human features in countries studied.

Locating the world's most significant mountain ranges on a world map and identifying any patterns.

Locating where the world's volcanoes are on a map and identifying the 'Ring of Fire'.

Locating some of the world's most significant rivers and identifying any patterns.

To know where North and South America are on a world map.

To know the names of some countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.

To know the names of some of the world's most significant mountain ranges.

To know the names of some of the world's most significant rivers.

To know that mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries.

To know that climate zones are areas of the world with similar climates.\*

To know the world's different climate zones (equatorial, tropical, hot desert, temperate and polar).\*

To know that biomes are areas of world with similar climates, vegetation and animals.\*

To know the world's biomes.

Describing and beginning to explain similarities between two regions studied.

Describing and beginning to explain differences between two regions studied.

Describing how and why humans have responded in different ways to their local environments.

To know the negative effects of living near a volcano.

To know the positive effects of living near a volcano.

To know the negative effects an earthquake can have on a community.

To know ways in which communities respond to earthquakes.

Mapping and labeling the seven biomes on a world map.

Understanding some of the causes of climate change.

Describing how physical features, such as mountains and rivers are formed, and why volcanoes and earthquakes occur.

Describing where volcanoes, earthquakes and mountains are located globally.

Describing and explaining how physical features such as rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes have had an impact upon the surrounding landscape and communities.

Describing how humans use water in a variety of ways.

To know that the water cycle is the processes and stores which move water around our Earth and to be able to name these.

To know the courses and key features of a river.

To know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed.

To know that an earthquake is the intense shaking of the ground.

To know that a biome is a region of the globe sharing a similar climate, landscape, vegetation and wildlife.\*

To know the world's biomes.

To know that the hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

To know that climate zones are areas of the world with similar climates.

To know the world's different climate zones.

To know that climates can influence the foods able to grow.

Beginning to choose the best approach to answer an enquiry question.

Mapping land use in a small local area using maps and plans.

Making a plan for how they wish to collect data to answer an enquiry-based question, with the support of a teacher.

Asking and answering one- step and two-step geographical questions.

Observing, recording, and naming geographical features in their local environments.

Using simple sampling techniques appropriately.

Making digital audio recordings for a specific purpose.

Designing a questionnaire / interviews to collect quantitative fieldwork data.

Taking digital photos and labeling or captioning them.

Making annotated sketches, field drawings and freehand maps to record observations during fieldwork.

Beginning to use a simplified Likert Scale to record their judgements of environmental quality.

Using a questionnaire/interviews to collect qualitative fieldwork data.

Presenting data using plans, freehand sketch maps, annotated drawings, graphs, presentations, writing and digital technologies when communicating geographical information.

Suggesting different ways that a locality could be changed and improved.

Finding answers to geographical questions through data collection.

Analysing and presenting quantitative data in charts and graphs.

Locating some counties in the UK (local to your school).

Locating some cities in the UK (local to your school).

Identifying key physical and human characteristics of counties, cities and/or geographical regions in the UK.

Beginning to locate the twelve geographical regions of the UK.

Identifying how topographical features studied have changed over time using examples.

Describing how a locality has changed over time, giving examples of both physical and human features.

To know the name of some counties in the UK (local to your school).

To know the name of some cities in the UK (local to your school).

To know the name of the county that they live in and their closest city.

To begin to name the twelve geographical regions of the UK.

To know the main types of land use.

To know some types of settlement.

Discussing how climates have an impact on trade, land use and settlement.

Explaining what measures humans have taken in order to adapt to survive in cold places.

To describe and explain how people who live in a contrasting physical area may have different lives to people in the UK.

Mapping and labeling the seven biomes on a world map.

Understanding some of the causes of climate change.

Describing how physical features, such as mountains and rivers are formed, and why volcanoes and earthquakes occur.

Describing where volcanoes, earthquakes and mountains are located globally.

Describing and explaining how physical features such as rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes have had an impact upon the surrounding landscape and communities.

Describing how humans use water in a variety of ways.

To know that the water cycle is the processes and stores which move water around our Earth and to be able to name these.

To know the courses and key features of a river.

To know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed.

To know that an earthquake is the intense shaking of the ground.

To know that a biome is a region of the globe sharing a similar climate, landscape, vegetation and wildlife.\*

To know the world's biomes.

To know that the hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

To know that climate zones are areas of the world with similar climates.

To know the world's different climate zones.

To know that climates can influence the foods able to grow.

Beginning to choose the best approach to answer an enquiry question.

Mapping land use in a small local area using maps and plans.

Making a plan for how they wish to collect data to answer an enquiry-based question, with the support of a teacher.

Asking and answering one- step and two-step geographical questions.

Observing, recording, and naming geographical features in their local environments.

Using simple sampling techniques appropriately.

Making digital audio recordings for a specific purpose.

Designing a questionnaire / interviews to collect quantitative fieldwork data.

Taking digital photos and labeling or captioning them.

Making annotated sketches, field drawings and freehand maps to record observations during fieldwork.

Beginning to use a simplified Likert Scale to record their judgements of environmental quality.

Using a questionnaire/interviews to collect qualitative fieldwork data.

Presenting data using plans, freehand sketch maps, annotated drawings, graphs, presentations, writing and digital technologies when communicating geographical information.

Suggesting different ways that a locality could be changed and improved.

Finding answers to geographical questions through data collection.

Analysing and presenting quantitative data in charts and graphs.

forest, mixed forest, temperate

desert scrub, desert, highland).

grassland, tropical grassland, mediterranean,

Locating more countries in Europe and North and Describing and explaining similarities between two Describing and understanding the key aspects of Developing their own enquiry questions. South America using maps. environmental regions studied. the six biomes. Choosing the best approach to answering an enquiry Describing and explaining differences between Locating major cities of the countries studied. Describing and understanding the key aspects of question. two environmental regions studied. the six climate zones. Locating key physical features in countries studied Making sketch maps of areas studied including labels on a map. Explaining how and why humans have responded Understanding some of the impacts and causes of and keys where necessary. in different ways to their local environments in Making an independent or collaborative plan of how climate change. Locating key human features in countries studied. they wish to collect data to answer an enquiry based two contrasting regions. Describing and understanding the key aspects and auestion. Understanding how climates impact on trade, land distribution of the vegetation belts in relation to Identifying significant environmental regions on a use and settlement. the six biomes, climate and Selecting appropriate methods for data collection. map. weather. Using maps to show the distribution of the world's Explaining how humans have used desert Designing interviews/questionnaires to collect Giving examples of alternative viewpoints and qualitative data. climate zones, biomes and environments. vegetation belts. solutions regarding an environmental issue and Using maps to explore wider global trading routes. explaining its links to climate change. Beginning to use standard field sampling techniques To know the name of many countries and major appropriately. cities in Europe and North and To know some similarities and differences To know vegetation belts are areas of the world South America. that are home to similar plant species. Using GIS (Geographical Information Systems) to plot between the UK and a European mountain data sets (e.g prevalence of crime in certain areas) onto region. To know the location of key physical features in To name and describe some of the world's base maps which can then be analysed. countries studied. To know why tourists visit mountain regions. vegetation belts. Using a simplified Likert Scale to record their judgements To name and describe some of the world's To know why the ocean is important. of environmental quality. vegetation belts (ice cape, tundra, coniferous forest, deciduous forest, evergreen Conducting interviews/questionnaires to collect

qualitative data.

Interpreting and using real-time/live data.

To identify and mitigate potential risks during fieldwork.

Locating many counties in the UK. Describing and explaining similarities between two Describing and understanding economic activity Developing their own enquiry questions. environmental regions studied. including trade links. Locating many cities in the UK. Choosing the best approach to answering an enquiry Describing and explaining differences between Suggesting reasons why the global population has question. Confidently locating the twelve geographical two environmental regions studied. grown significantly in the last 70 years. Making sketch maps of areas studied including labels regions of the UK. Explaining how and why humans have responded Describing the 'push' and 'pull' factors that people and keys where necessary. Identifying key physical and human characteristics in different ways to their local environments in may consider when migrating. Making an independent or collaborative plan of how of the geographical regions in the UK. two contrasting regions. they wish to collect data to answer an enquiry based question. Understanding the distribution of natural Understanding how climates impact on trade, land Understanding how land-use has changed over resources both globally and within a specific time using examples. use and settlement. region or country studied. Selecting appropriate methods for data collection. Explaining why a locality has changed over time, Recognising geographical issues affecting people in Designing interviews/questionnaires to collect giving examples of both physical and human different places and environments. qualitative data. Using maps to explore wider global trading routes. features. To know how goods are traded with other Describing and explaining how humans can impact Beginning to use standard field sampling techniques To know the name of many counties in the UK. countries. the environment both positively and negatively, appropriately. Year using examples. To know the name of many cities in the UK. Using GIS (Geographical Information Systems) to plot To know the global population has grown data sets (e.g prevalence of crime in certain areas) onto To confidently name the twelve geographical significantly since the 1950s. base maps which can then be analysed. regions of the UK. To know which factors are considered before Using a simplified Likert Scale to record their judgements To know that London and the South East regions people build settlements. of environmental quality. have the largest population in the UK. To know migration is the movement of people Conducting interviews/questionnaires to collect from one country to another. qualitative data. To know that natural resources can be used to Interpreting and using real-time/live data. make energy. To identify and mitigate potential risks during fieldwork. To know some positive impacts of humans on the environment. To know some negative impacts of humans on

the environment.