



Geography Progression of Skills Key Stage 2 2016/7

Year 3

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<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>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in an European country</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</i> - <i>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</i> 	<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, 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 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>

Geography Progression of Skills Key Stage 2 2016/7

Year 4

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<p>Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region of a European country and a region within North America.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>physical geography, including:</i> climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - <i>human geography, including:</i> types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<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, 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 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>

Geography Progression of Skills Key Stage 2 2016/7

Year 5

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<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>Name and locate 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 latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the 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 South America.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>physical geography, including:</i> climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - <i>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</i> 	<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, 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 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>

Geography Progression of Skills Key Stage 2 2016/7

Year 6

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<p>Name and locate 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>Locate the world's countries, using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the 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 of North or South America</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>physical geography, including:</i> climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, <u>mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</u>, and the water cycle - <i>human geography, including:</i> types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the <u>distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</u> 	<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, 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 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>