Allanson Street Primary School – Geography Progression Document



Nursery	Make observations about their local environment e.g. classroom, home, allotment, farm.									
	Use simple vocabulary to talk about the weather e.g. cold, hot, wet, snow.									
	Name simple features e.g. trees, ground, wall, grass, road.									
	Begin to use directional language e.g. next to, in front of, behind.									
	Create own aerial views of imaginary worlds.									
Reception	Identify and describe features in the local environment e.g. church, farm, supermarket, seaside.									
	Use and create own maps and aerial images to talk about everyday life e.g. where they live, journeys to school.									
	Observe and describe daily weather patterns.									
	Talk about and describe people and places in the local area, including similarities and differences between places.									
	Visit different parts of the local community throughout the year to observe changes to develop a sense of place.									
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
	Know about the local area	Recall the location of:	Recall the location of:	Recall the location of:	Recall the location of:	Recall the location of:				
LOCATIONAL	and can name key	UK countries, capital cities	UK countries, capital	UK countries, capital	UK countries, capital cities and seas	UK countries, capital				
LOCATIONAL	landmarks.	and seas	cities and seas	cities and seas Continents	Continents and oceans	cities and seas				
AND PLACE			Continents and oceans.	and oceans	Some regions, counties and cities using	Continents and oceans				
	Use an atlas to name and	Compare the local area		Some regions, counties	8-point compass directions.	Some regions, counties				
KNOWLEDGE	locate on a map the	with a coastal resort.,	To know there are 9	and cities using 8-point	5 European countries	and cities using 8-point				
	four countries and capital	naming and locating key	regions and name some	compass directions.		compass directions.				
The least	cities of the United Kingdom	landmarks	counties and cities;		Name and locate 5 countries in North	5 European countries				
The local	and its surrounding seas.		locate where they live in	Name and locate 5	America.	5 North American				
area, UK, and		Can name and locate the	the UK.	countries in Europe.		countries				
	Identify the position of the	seven continents and five			Name and locate the 5 environmental	5 World Rivers				
the world.	poles and the equator	oceans on a globe or atlas.	Locate Merseyside's	Locate and describe some	regions of North America.					
			urban and rural areas	human and physical		Name and locate 5				
4	Identify and describe	Identify and describe	and the River Mersey.	characteristics of	Identify locations of different climate	countries in South				
*see	human and physical features	human and physical	Name and Lande Mannet	European countries and	zones, biomes and vegetation belts	America.				
Vocabulary	using key vocabulary*.	features using key vocabulary*.	Name and locate Mount Kilimanjaro on a world	cities.	across the world.	Locate places studied in				
•		vocabulary .	•	Identify and describe	Name and locate rivers in the UK and	relation to the Equator,				
document			map.	human and physical	across the world, including the River	the Tropics of Cancer and				
			Identify and describe	features using key	Mersey.	Capricorn,				
			human and physical	vocabulary*.	Mersey.	latitude and longitude,				
			features using key	vocabulary .	Locate places studied in relation to the	and relate this to their				
			vocabulary*.		Equator, Tropics of Cancer and	time zone, climate,				
			vocabalary .		Capricorn,	seasons and vegetation.				
					Capricorn,	seasons and vegetation.				
					Identify and describe	Identify and describe				
					human and physical features using key	human and physical				
					vocabulary*.	features using key				
						vocabulary*.				

HUMAN AND
PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY

Talks about a human environment, such as the local area or a UK city, naming some features using some key vocabulary.

Talks about a natural environment, naming its features using some key vocabulary.

Talks about the day-to-day weather and some of the features of the seasons in their locality.

Aware that the weather may vary in different parts of the UK and in different parts of the world.

Identify a range of human environments, such as the **local area** and contrasting settlements, and describe them and some of the activities that occur there using key vocabulary.

Recognise a natural environment and describe it using key vocabulary.

Identify human features of areas in the UK.

Recognise the main land uses within urban areas over time, and the key characteristics of rural areas.

Understand the basic physical and human geography of the UK and its contrasting human and physical environments.

Recognise that some regions are different from others.

Recognise different natural features such as a mountain and describe them using a range of key vocabulary.

Understand the characteristics of a mountain **region**.

Describe the characteristics of settlements with different functions, e.g., coastal towns.

Use appropriate vocabulary to describe the main land uses within urban areas and identify the key characteristics of rural areas.

Understand how physical **processes** can cause hazards to people.

Describe some advantages and disadvantages of living in hazard-prone areas in relation to volcanoes and earthquakes. Explain some ways a biome is valuable and under threat from human activity.

Understand hazards from physical environments such as hurricanes in coastal regions.

Indicate all climate zones on a globe or map and describe the characteristics of these zones using appropriate vocabulary.

Understand how climate and vegetation are connected in **biomes**

Describe a river and mountain environment in the UK, using appropriate geographical vocabulary.

Identify the physical characteristics of a river.

Describe the water cycle in sequence, using appropriate vocabulary.

Know the journey of how one product gets into our homes in detail.

Know where some of our main natural resources come from.

Understand that products we use are imported as well as locally produced.

Explain how the types of industry in the area have changed over time.

Understand where our energy and natural resources come from.

Understand how food production is influenced by climate.

MAP	SKILLS

Using maps

Use a simple picture map to move around the school.

Use relative vocabulary such as bigger, smaller, like, dislike.

Use directional language such as near and far, up and down, left and right, forwards and backwards

Map knowledge

Use maps to locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.

Locate on a globe and world map the hot and cold areas of the world including the Equator and the North and South Poles.

Making maps

Draw basic maps, including appropriate symbols and pictures to represent places or features.

Use photographs and maps to identify features.

aps Using maps

Follow a route on a map.

Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West).

Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.

Map knowledge

Locate and name on a world map and globe the seven continents and five oceans.

Locate and name Kenya on a world map.

Making maps

Draw or make a map of real or imaginary places.

Use and construct basic symbols in a key.

Using maps

Follow a route on a map with some accuracy.

Locate places using a range of maps including OS & digital.

Use maps to identify land-use over time.

Begin to use 8 figure compass and four figure grid references to identify features on a map.

Map knowledge

Locate the UK on a variety of different scale maps.

Name & locate regions, counties and cities of the UK.

Making maps

Recognise 10 OS map symbols.

Make a map of a short route experience, with features in current order.

Use standard symbols and understand the importance of a key.

Using maps

Follow a route on a largescale map.

Locate places on a range of maps (variety of scales).

Identify features on an aerial photograph, digital or computer map.

Use 8 figure compass and four figure grid references to identify features on a map.

Map knowledge

Locate Europe on a largescale map or globe.

Name and locate countries in Europe and their capitals cities.

Making maps

Recognise and use 15 OS map symbols, including completion of a key and understanding why it is important.

Draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint

Using maps

Compare maps with aerial photographs.

Begin to use atlases to find out other information (e.g. temperature).

Find and recognise places on maps of different scales.

Use 8 figure compasses and begin to use 6 figure grid references.

Map knowledge

Locate North America on a large-scale map or globe.

Name and locate countries in North America and their capital cities.

Making maps

Use and recognise 20 OS map symbols.

Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data.

Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key.

Using maps

Follow a short route on a OS map.

Describe the features shown on an OS map.

Use atlases to find out data about other places
Use 8 figure compass and 6 figure grid reference accurately.

Use lines of longitude and latitude on maps.

Map knowledge

Locate South America on a large-scale map or globe.

Name and locate countries in South America and their capital cities.

Making maps

Use and recognise 25 OS map symbols.

Draw plans of increasing complexity.

Begin to use and recognise atlas symbols.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
GEOGRAPHICAL	Use basic observational skills.		Gather information.		Gather information.	•
SKILLS AND	Carry out a small survey of the local area/school.		Ask geographical questions.		Select appropriate methods for data collection such as interviews.	
ENQUIRY	Draw simple features.		Use a simple database to present findings from		Use a database to interrogate/amend information collected.	
	Ask and respond to basic geographical questions.		fieldwork.		Use graphs to display data collected.	
	Ask a familiar person prepared questions.		Record findings from fieldtrips.		Evaluate the quality of evidence collected and suggest	
FIELDWORK	Use a pro-forma to collect data e.g., tally survey. Sketching.		Use a database to present findings. Use appropriate terminology.		improvements.	
					Sketching.	
	Create plans and raw simple features in their familiar		Sketching.		Evaluate their sketch against set criteria and improve it.	
	environment.		Draw an annotated sketch from observation including		Use sketches as evidence in an investigation.	
	Add labels onto a sketch map, map or photograph of		descriptive / explanatory labels and indicating		Select field sketching from a variety of techniques.	
	features.		direction.		Annotate sketches to describe and explain geographical processes	
	Audio/Visual recording.		Audio/Visual recording.		and patterns.	
	Recognise a photo or a video as a record of what has been		Select views to photograph. Add titles and labels giving date and location		Audio/Visual recording.	
		en or heard. se a camera in the field to help to record what is seen.		g date and location	Make a judgement about the best angle or viewpoint when taking	
	Use a camera in the field to hel	ip to record what is seen.	information.		an image or completing a sketch.	
			Consider how photos provide useful evidence use a camera independently.		Use photographic evidence in their investigations. Evaluate the usefulness of the images.	
			Locate position of a photo	on a man	Evaluate the userumess of the images.	
			Locate position of a photo	οιι α πιαμ.		