

GEOGRAPHY – PROGRESS MAP

	F1	F2	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
<u>Context of Study</u>	Little Red Riding Hood, Rumble in the Jungle , Handa's surprise, Pirates, When I grow up, Gruffalo, Cleversticks, Farmer Duck, You can't take an elephant on a bus, Bear Hunt, Dino cafe		Selston village London Beijing UK coastal towns e.g. Skegness, Scarborough		Cresswell Crags The Nile Mount St Helens Mount Vesuvius		Nottingham City Swiss Alps Amazon Basin Grand Canyon Baghdad (AD 900)	
<u>National Curriculum</u>	<p>DM Describe a familiar route. (M)</p> <p>Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. (M)</p> <p>Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (UW)</p> <p>Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. (UW)</p> <p>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment</p>	<p>ELG Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. (UW)</p> <p>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. (UW)</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries Use simple compass directions and locational 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe 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 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 e.g. rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Describe and understand key aspects of human 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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) 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 Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts 	

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	<p>and all living things. (UW)</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. (UW)</p> <p>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. (EAD)</p>	<p>natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. (UW)</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. (UW)</p>	<p>and directional language, to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>geography e.g. types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography e.g. the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 			
<p><u>Significant and diverse individuals.</u></p>	<p>Hamza Yassin (Ranger Hamza) Jane Goodall</p>	<p>Traveller communities Laura Dekker Steve Backshall</p>	<p>Sidi Mubarak Bombay Greta Thunberg David Attenborough Indigenous Peoples: e.g. Cowlitz call Mount St Helen's Lawetlat'la</p>	<p>Nelly Bly Ibn Battuta Captain Robert Falcon Scott Alastair Humphries Indigenous Peoples e.g. Hopi, Havasupai</p>				
<p><u>Geographical Enquiry</u></p>		<p>I can draw information from a simple map.</p>	<p>Say what they like about their locality.</p> <p>Answer some questions using different</p>	<p>Label a diagram or photograph using some geographical words.</p>	<p>Carry out a survey to discover features of cities and villages and describe the results.</p>	<p>Carry out a survey to discover features of cities and villages and explain the results.</p>	<p>Collect information about a place and use it in a report.</p> <p>Map land use.</p>	<p>Confidently explain scale and use maps with a range of scales.</p> <p>Choose the best way to collect information</p>

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			<p>resources, such as books, internet and atlases.</p> <p>Think of a few relevant questions to ask about a locality.</p> <p>Answer questions about the weather.</p> <p>Talk about a photograph using some geographical words.</p>	<p>Find out about a locality by using different sources of evidence.</p> <p>Find out about a locality by asking some relevant questions to someone else.</p> <p>Say what they like and don't like about their locality and another locality like the seaside.</p> <p>Answer questions about the weather, and make statements about the possibility of types of weather.</p>	<p>Identify key features of a locality by using a map.</p> <p>Use simple 2 figure grid references e.g. B.3</p> <p>Accurately plot NSEW on a map.</p> <p>Use some basic OS map symbols.</p> <p>Find the same place on a globe and in an atlas.</p>	<p>Label the same features on an aerial photograph as on a map.</p> <p>Begin to use 4 figure grid references.</p> <p>Identify features in the local area using OS symbols</p> <p>Choose the most suitable resource to find countries e.g. globes or atlases.</p> <p>Recognise the 8 points on a compass.</p>	<p>Make detailed sketches and plans improving their accuracy.</p> <p>Use OS maps to answer questions.</p> <p>Use 4 figure grid references with increasing accuracy.</p>	<p>needed and decide the most appropriate units of measure.</p> <p>Make careful measurements and use the data.</p> <p>Use OS maps to answer questions.</p> <p>Use maps, aerial photos, plans and web resources to describe what a locality might be like.</p> <p>Use a wider range of OS maps to answer questions</p> <p>Use 6 figure grid references.</p>
<u>Physical Geography</u>		<p>I can recognise some environments that are different to the one in which I live.</p>	<p>Tell someone their address.</p> <p>Explain the main features of a hot and cold place.</p> <p>Describe a locality using words and pictures.</p>	<p>Describe some physical features of their own locality.</p> <p>Explain what makes their locality special.</p>	<p>Use maps and atlases appropriately by using contents and indexes.</p> <p>Describe the main physical difference between cities and villages.</p>	<p>Label and create cross-sectional diagrams of volcanos.</p> <p>Identify and explain why certain areas of the world are</p>	<p>Describe the physical features of different places around the world.</p> <p>Describe a range of biomes.</p> <p>Describe the effects that physical</p>	<p>Give extended descriptions of the physical features of different places around the world.</p> <p>Explain how different biomes are related to climate zones.</p>

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			<p>Explain how the weather changes with each season and name the seasons.</p> <p>Name key features associated with a town or village eg, church, shop, farm, house.</p> <p>Describe the key features of a place, using words like, beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, valley.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W)</p>	<p>Describe some places which are not near the school.</p> <p>Describe a place outside Europe using geographical words.</p> <p>Describe some of the features associated with an island.</p> <p>Describe the main features of a well-known city.</p>	<p>Describe how volcanos are created.</p> <p>Describe how earthquakes are created.</p> <p>Use appropriate symbols to represent different physical features on a map.</p> <p>Explain why many cities of the world are situated by rivers.</p> <p>Identify and label the key aspects of the water cycle.</p>	<p>prone to earthquakes.</p> <p>Explain the course of a river.</p> <p>Explain how a location fits into it's wider geographical location; with reference to physical features.</p> <p>Explain how the water cycle works.</p> <p>Explain why water is such a valuable commodity.</p>	<p>geography has on the people that live there.</p>	<p>Describe how some places are similar and other are different in relation to their physical features.</p>
<u>Human Geography</u>	<p>I can recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p>	<p>I can explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in another on knowledge from stories,</p>	<p>Begin to explain why they would wear different clothes at different times of the year.</p> <p>Tell something about the</p>	<p>Explain how the jobs people do may be different in different parts of the world.</p> <p>Explain how people can spoil</p>	<p>Describe how volcanoes have an impact on people's lives.</p> <p>Confidently describe human features in a locality.</p>	<p>Explain why people are attracted to live in the cities.</p> <p>Explain why people may choose to live in</p>	<p>Explain why people are attracted to live by rivers.</p> <p>Explain how a location fits into its wider</p>	<p>Give an extended description of the human features of different places around the world.</p> <p>Map land use with their own criteria.</p>

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		non-fiction texts and maps (when appropriate).	<p>people who live in hot and cold places.</p> <p>Explain what they might wear if they lived in a very hot places or a very cold place.</p> <p>Describe some human features of their own locality, such as the jobs people do.</p>	<p>an area or try to make it better.</p> <p>Explain what facilities a town or a village may need.</p>	<p>Explain why a locality has certain human features.</p> <p>Explain why a place is like it is.</p> <p>Explain how the lives of people living in the Mediterranean would be different from their own.</p>	<p>a village rather than a city.</p> <p>Explain how a locality has changes over time with reference to human features.</p> <p>Find different views about environmental issue.</p> <p>Suggest different ways that a locality could be changed and improved.</p>	<p>geographical location; with reference to human and economical features.</p> <p>Explain what a place might be like in the future, taking account of issues impacting human features.</p>	<p>Describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their human features.</p>
<u>Geographical Knowledge</u>	<p>I can say that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences I have seen in photos.</p>	<p>I can name some different countries in the world.</p>	<p>Identify the four countries making up the UK and locate them on map.</p> <p>Name some of the main cities in the UK.</p> <p>Point out where the equator, north pole and south pole are on the globe or atlas.</p>	<p>Name the continents of the world and find them on an atlas.</p> <p>Name the world's oceans and find them on an atlas.</p> <p>Name the major cities in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.</p>	<p>Name a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes.</p> <p>Name and locate some well-known European countries.</p>	<p>Locate the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.</p> <p>Know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and the UK.</p> <p>Name up to 6 cities in the UK and locate them on a map.</p>	<p>Name and locate many of the world's major rivers on maps.</p> <p>Name and locate many of the world's most famous mountain regions on maps.</p> <p>Locate the USA and Canada on a world map and atlas.</p> <p>Locate and name the main</p>	<p>Name the largest desert in the world and locate desert regions in an atlas.</p> <p>Accurately identify the names of key lines of latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Explain how time zones work and calculate time difference around the world.</p> <p>Continue to increase knowledge of</p>

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				Find where they live on a map of the UK.	Name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries. Be aware of different weather in different parts of the world, especially Europe.	Locate the names of some of the main islands that surround the UK. Name the area of origin of the main ethnic groups in the UK and in their school.	countries in South America on a world map and atlas. Identify and name the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn as well as the Arctic and Antarctic circles.	countries around the world, using knowledge of continents to help narrow down locations,
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<p>Sun: A star providing us with heat and light.</p> <p>Cloudy: Sky filled with clouds.</p> <p>Rain: Drops of water that fall from clouds.</p> <p>Snow: Flakes of ice that fall from clouds.</p> <p>Day: Between sunrise and sunset.</p> <p>Night: Between sunset and sunrise.</p> <p>Home: The place where you live.</p> <p>Where: A place.</p>	<p>House: A building where people live.</p> <p>Shop: A place to buy items.</p> <p>Farm: Land to grow crops or raise animals.</p> <p>Beach: The sand or pebbles where water meets the edge of the land.</p> <p>Sea: Salt water covering most of the Earth.</p> <p>School: A place for teaching and learning.</p> <p>Job: A particular task or duty, sometimes paid.</p>	<p>Cliff: A high, steep rock face.</p> <p>Coast: The land next to the sea or ocean.</p> <p>Forest: A large area of land covered with many trees and plants.</p> <p>Hill: A raised area of land (smaller than a mountain).</p> <p>Mountain: Land of great height with steep sides (higher than a hill).</p> <p>Valley: An area of low land between mountains or hills.</p> <p>Ocean: One of the five major areas of salt water covering most of the Earth.</p> <p>River: A large natural stream of water following towards a lake, sea or ocean.</p> <p>Soil: The top layer of the Earth's surface.</p> <p>Vegetation: Plants or plant life in a particular place.</p>	<p>Human Geography: The study of where people live, what they do and how they use the land.</p> <p>Physical Geography: The study of Earth's natural features.</p> <p>Aerial: Relating to in the air.</p> <p>Navigation: The method of figuring our position, course and distance travelled.</p> <p>Orientation: To work out how directions on a map align with directions on the ground.</p> <p>Sustainability: Capable of continuing or not running out over time.</p> <p>Cycle: A circle of events that repeat in a regular pattern.</p> <p>Union: Working together.</p> <p>Resources: A country's wealth and way of producing wealth.</p> <p>Scarce: In short supply.</p> <p>Abundant: A large amount or plentiful supply.</p>	<p>Biome: A major type of ecological community.</p> <p>Climate: The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time.</p> <p>Hemisphere: Half of a sphere.</p> <p>Latitude: A distance north or south from the equator measured in degrees.</p> <p>Longitude: A distance measured east or west from the prime meridian.</p> <p>Time zone: An area with a standard time throughout.</p> <p>Alliance: A union between people, families or parties.</p> <p>Economic: Systems and issues related to money.</p> <p>Recreational: Activities that are fun.</p> <p>Industrial: The making of goods and services.</p> <p>Meridian: An imaginary vertical circle on the Earth's surface passing through North and South poles.</p> <p>Equator: An imaginary horizontal circle on the Earth's surface an equal distance from the North and South pole.</p>			

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	<p>Find: To discover.</p>	<p>Place: A space with a specific purpose.</p>	<p>Season: One of the four parts of the year marked by changes in weather. Weather: The conditions outside. City: An area of streets, houses and buildings that is larger than a town. Town: An area of streets, houses and building that is larger than a village but smaller than a city. Village: An area of streets, houses and buildings that is smaller than a town. Factory: A building where products are made using machines. Office: A room where business or work is completed. Port: A place where ships load and unload near to a town or city. Harbour: A sheltered area of water where boats can anchor. Local: Near a particular place. Country: An area of land where people live under the same leaders. Continent: One of the Earth's seven major areas of land. Location: A place or position. Island: An area of land, smaller than a continent, surrounded by water.</p>	<p>Trade: Exchanging, buying or selling goods. Agriculture: The work of raising crops and farm animals. Tectonic: The large pieces that the crust of the Earth is broken into. Precipitation: Water falling in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail. Evaporation: Liquid turning into a gas. County: A named section of a country with boundaries. Destination: A place that is being travelled to. Environment: The conditions all around us. Settlement: A place where people have settled.</p>	<p>Tropics: The region around the equator between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, characterised by the hot climate. Renewable: To make something like new, to restore or to extend. Export: To sell to another country. Import: To buy from another country. Immigration: To come into a foreign country to live. Emigration: To leave a country or region to live elsewhere. Region: A broad geographic area. Impact: A strong and powerful effect.</p>
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