

Geography Progression of Knowledge and Skills KS2

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate some counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, and land-use patterns). Field study of local area. Understand how some of these aspects of human and physical geography have changed over time in a local area within the UK (Docklands). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and name the countries/major cities in Europe (including the location of Russia). Identify the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small coastal area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting European country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Identify the position and significance of the Arctic and Antarctic Circle, including Alaska (North America).
Place knowledge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the UK and a European country. Focus on a comparative detailed study of the coastal cities of Aberdeen and Naples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (South West England and Peru (South America)). Describe and understand key aspects of the distribution of food. 	
Human and physical geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including volcanoes, earthquakes (including mountains and hills). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including rivers and the water cycle. Human geography: Types of settlement and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical: (Rainforests) Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Human: (Rainforests). Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including economic activity, trade links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human: In depth study of the natural resources in the UK, including energy and minerals and the impact of energy use on the environment

			and the distribution of natural resources.	
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork				
Geographical Enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to ask geographical questions. With guidance, Use NF books, stories, atlases, pictures/photos (satellite images and aerial photographs) and internet as sources of information. With adult support, begin to collect and record evidence. With support, analyse evidence and begin to draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between two locations in terms of topographical features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to geographical questions and offer their own ideas. Confidently use NF books, stories, atlases, pictures/photos (satellite images and aerial photographs) and internet as sources of information. Begin to collect and record evidence with some aid. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between two locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to suggest questions for investigating. Confidently use a range of primary and secondary sources of evidence and begin to critique the reliability of sources in their investigations. Begin to collect and record evidence unaided. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions, using patterns to support generalisations e.g. distribution of rainfall, temperature in different rainforests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest questions for investigating. Confidently use a range of primary and secondary sources of evidence and critique the reliability of sources in their investigations. Collect and record evidence unaided. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions, using patterns to support generalisations using a wider evidence base e.g. what are the benefits of renewable energy?
Direction/location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions. Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 4 compass points accurately. Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map with more accuracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to use 8 compass points. Begin to use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately. Use 4 figure co-ordinates confidently to locate features on a map. Begin to use 6 figure grid refs; use latitude and longitude on atlas maps.
Drawing maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand why a key is needed. Use standard symbols on maps. Begin to make a sketch map of a short route within a local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map. Make a sketch map of a short route within a local area, annotating key features. Make a simple scale drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data e.g. rainfall across different countries. Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key. Use/recognise OS map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data. Begin to draw plans of increasing complexity /recognise OS map

	<p>area, annotating key features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to make a simple scale drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know why a key is needed. 	<p>symbols.</p>	<p>symbols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use atlas symbols.
Using Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate cities and counties on a map of the UK. Use a map to identify key topographical features within the UK. Follow a route on a map with some accuracy (e.g. whilst orienteering). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or Italy on globe). Follow a route on a large scale map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare maps with aerial photographs. Select a map for a specific purpose (e.g. Pick atlas to find Peru, OS map to find local village in South West England). Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places (e.g. find wettest part of the world-rainforests). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow a short route on an OS map. Describe features shown on OS map (linked to Residential Trip). Locate places on a world map. Use atlases to find out about other features of places (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns).