

Geography Skills Progression Document

Skill:	To investigate places This concept involves understanding the geographical location of places and their physical and human features	To investigate patterns This concept involves understanding the relationships between the physical features of places and the human activity within them, and the appreciation of how the world's natural resources are used and transported	To communicate geographically This concept involves understanding geographical representations, vocabulary and techniques
Year Group			
EYFS	EXCEEDING (UW) Children know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity. They can describe some actions which people in their own community do that help to maintain the area they live in.	ELG (UW) Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	ELG(SSM) Use everyday language to talk about position and distance
1	Ask geographical questions. Use world maps and globes to identify the UK and its countries. Use simple field work and observational skills to study	Recognise geographical similarities and differences through the study of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean and river) and human features (factory, farm, house, office and shop)

	the geography of the school. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and surrounding seas.	Identify land use around the school.	Use locational language (near and far) to describe location of features. Devise a simple map.
2	Ask and answer geographical questions. Identify key features of a location to say whether it's a city, town or village. Use maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans. Use field work to identify key human and physical features of the school. Use aerial images to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the UK and Europe Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (soil, valley, vegetation, weather) and human features (city, town, village) Use compass directions to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references.
3	Ask and answer geographical questions.	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of	Describe key aspects of physical geography (rivers, mountains, volcanoes) and human

	Explain own views about locations. Use maps and globes to locate countries and describe their features. Use fieldwork to observe the local area. Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, including human and physical characteristics.	Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Identify geographical similarities and differences between countries.	geography (settlements) Use the 8 points of a compass and symbols to communicate knowledge of the UK.
4	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Give reasons for their views about locations. Use atlases and computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use sketching, maps, plans and digital technology to record geographical features of the local area.	Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these areas. Identify and describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how the locality for the school has changed over time.	Describe key aspects of physical geography (earthquakes and the water cycle) and human geography (land use) Use 4 figure grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the UK and the wider world

	Use a range of resources to identify key physical and human features of a location. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify physical and human features.		
5	Collect statistics and other information in order to draw conclusions about locations. Identify how physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use geographical resources to describe the characteristic features of a location. Use fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record the human and physical features of the local area. Analyse the effectiveness of different representations of a location. Name and locate some of the	Identify the geographical significance of Latitude, Longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe geographical diversity across the world.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle) and human geography (settlements and land use) Use the 8 points of a compass, symbols and a key to communicate knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Create maps of locations.

	countries and cities of the world.		
6	Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw conclusions about locations. Identify and describe how physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use a range of geographical resources to describe the characteristic features of a location. Use fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record the human and physical features of the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different representations of a location. Name and locate the countries of North and South America.	Describe the geographical significance of Latitude, Longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for this change. Describe how countries in geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts) and human geography (economic activity, including trade links and the distribution of natural resources) Use the 8 points of a compass, 4 figure grid references, symbols and a key that uses standard ordinance survey symbols to communicate knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Create maps of locations identifying patterns.

