

RNSF: Progression of Skills in Geography



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Locational Knowledge	Name and locate different parts of the local community.	<p>Name and locate local towns.</p> <p>Know what a continent is and that we live in Europe.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the countries and capital cities of the UK.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify 4 countries in UK and their basic characteristics and capital cities.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Know where in the world the North and South Poles and Equator are.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the seas surrounding the UK</p>	<p>Know geographical regions of UK and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (in 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 to focus on Europe (inc the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S.Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p>
Place Knowledge	Name and locate different parts of the local community.	<p>Observe and describe the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Identify the daily and seasonal weather (using appropriate vocabulary e.g. temperature, rain, wind, sunshine).</p> <p>Describe how weather can change during a day or what it is likely to be like at different times of the year (in my locality /</p>	<p>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 non-European country.</p>	<p>To know what the UK capital cities and where are these located.</p> <p>To describe different locations of the British Isles.</p> <p>To know the geographical similarities and differences of regions in the UK</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a region in the United Kingdom and region in a European country.</p>

		at another place I have studied).			
		Talk about and describe my locality.			
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Use the local area for exploring both the built and the natural environment.</p> <p>Express their opinions on natural and built environments.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles.</p> <p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features of their school and its grounds and of the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Use cameras and audio equipment to record geographical features, changes, and differences e.g. weather, seasons, vegetation, buildings etc.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal/daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles.</p> <p>Use basic Geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features (inc – beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather) and human features (inc city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop) of a contrasting non-European country.</p> <p>Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p>	<p><i>Describe and understand key aspects of:</i> Physical geography including key topographical features (inc hills, mountains, coasts, rivers) and land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p><i>Describe and understand key aspects of:</i> Physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and the ring of fire.</p> <p>Types of settlements in modern Britain: villages, towns, cities.</p> <p>Types of settlements in Viking, Saxon Britain linked to History.</p>
Geographical Skills & Fieldwork	Comment and ask questions about aspects of their	Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and	Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to

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	<p>familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.</p> <p>Show care and concern for living things and the environment.</p> <p>Find out about the environment by talking to people, examining photographs, simple maps and visiting places</p> <p>Have an awareness of features of the environments in the setting and immediate local area. E.g. make visits to shops and parks.</p>	<p>oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language (eg, near and far, left and right, N, W, S, E), Describe the location of features and routes on maps.</p> <p>Use photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise simple picture maps.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds as well as the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p> <p>To use cameras and audio equipment to record geographical features, changes, differences e.g. weather/seasons.</p>	<p>describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding areas.</p> <p>To use cameras and audio equipment to record geographical features, changes, differences e.g. weather/seasons, vegetation, buildings etc.</p>	<p>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 and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Learn the eight points of a compass, and four-figure grid references.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>
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<p>Mapwork</p>	<p>Follow simple directions. Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. Look at signs and symbols on different types of maps for example in school, and the local community. Use a simple map with symbols to spot features in the school grounds or in the local community.</p>	<p>To know what a map is and that maps give information about places in the world. Locate land and sea on maps. Recognise that maps need titles. Recognise simple features on maps e.g. buildings, roads and fields Know which direction is North on a map. Draw a simple map e.g. of a garden, route map, place in a story.</p>	<p>Use a range of maps and globes (including picture maps) at different scales. Use large scale maps and aerial photos of the school and local area. Use the zoom facility of digital maps and understand that zooming in/out means more/less detail can be seen. Use programmable toys to move around a course/screen following simple directional instructions.</p>	<p>To use maps to develop our knowledge of the British Isles by using maps. Begin to use junior atlases and map sites on internet. To know why a key is needed. To use/recognise atlas symbols. Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs. Begin to draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint. To start to use standard</p>	<p>To find local places on an Ordnance Survey map To use Junior atlases and map sites on internet. To investigate what symbols are used on OS maps. To start to explore the human and physical features represented on OS map. Locate places on large scale Maps To sketch map from a high view point with key and symbol.</p>

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		<p>Follow a route on a map starting with a picture map of the school.</p> <p>Use and construct basic symbols in a map key.</p> <p>Begin to realise why maps need a key</p> <p>Look down on objects and make a plan e.g. of the classroom or playground.</p> <p>To know the 4 points on a compass</p>		symbols.	To identify features on aerial photographs.
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