

Geography Skills and Knowledge Progression Map 2020-2022

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<p>To know the 7 continents. To know that there are oceans between the continents. To know the difference between a continent and a country. To name the four countries of the UK. To name the four capital cities of the UK and match them to their country.</p> <p>To begin exploring countries within continents.</p>	<p>To know that Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya.</p>	<p>To name the seven continents of the world independently. To compare the seven continents by size, number of countries and population. To name several different countries in each continent. To name some major capital cities of the world. To know where the North and South Poles are. To know what the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are. To know what the Eastern and Western Hemispheres are. To name some countries that are in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. To know that the terms 'longitude' and 'latitude' are used to describe position on world maps and globes. To know that the tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn are lines of latitude. To know what the prime meridian is. To locate the country and continent of deserts and desert cities.</p>	<p>To name different countries in Europe. To name the seas and oceans surrounding Europe.</p> <p>To identify modern settlements that have developed from an early settlement. To explain how settlements have developed over time. To know that the UK's industries are dependent on geographical areas.</p>	<p>To describe key geographical features of the UK and its countries. To know that the UK can be split into regions and that each region contains several counties. To identify and name the counties of the UK.</p> <p>To name the countries of South America. To use my understanding of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the equator, to predict what the climate in South America might be like.</p>	<p>I know where some places of extreme temperature are located.</p> <p>I know that there are lots of different types of settlements, that they all have different purposes and that these purposes can change over time. I know that settlements can be split into different zones, including commercial, residential, industrial, educational, forests, parks and commons.</p> <p>I can identify the countries of North America. I can match North American capital cities with their correct country.</p>
Vocab	Africa, Europe, South America, North America, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Edinburgh, Dublin, London, Cardiff, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, England, continents, oceans,	Kenya, Asia, capital city,	South, north, compass, direction, continents, population, capital cities, hemisphere, longitude, latitude, map, globes, tropic of cancer/Capricorn, meridian, desert	Europe, countries, seas, oceans, settlements,	Geographical features, region, county, tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn, equator, climate	Extreme, temperature, climate, settlements, purpose, reason, zones, commercial, residential, industrial, county

Place knowledge		<p>To describe how the climate is different in Kenya to the UK. To compare and contrast the landscapes and settlements of Kenya and the UK. To compare the climate of the UK and Ecuador. To compare and contrast the physical features of the UK and Ecuador. To compare and contrast the capital cities of Ecuador and the UK, considering physical and human features.</p>	<p>To compare two different countries and state their similarities and differences.</p>	<p>To compare the human and physical geography of London and Paris. To ask and answer questions to help me compare and contrast London and Paris.</p>	<p>To use a variety of geographical sources, including maps, to compare an area of the UK with an area of South America. To compare and contrast the human and physical features of Brazil and the UK.</p>	<p>To compare my local area with an area in North America by generating and answering questions about the human and physical geography of both places.</p>
Vocab	Town, seaside	Climate, comparison, contrast, landscape, physical features, capital cities, human feature		Comparison, similarities, differences, France, Paris, London, England	Brazil, South America, human features, physical features, map, atlas, globe, photograph, key, symbol, digital maps,	Liverpool, Merseyside, Knowsley, Kirkby, human features, physical features, map, atlas, globe, photograph, digital maps.

Human and physical geography	<p>To identify and describe some of the physical features of the UK, such as mountains, hills and lakes.</p> <p>To know what a settlements is.</p> <p>To describe the basic differences between a village, town and city.</p> <p>To identify and describe some key human and physical features of countries in each of the continents.</p> <p>To know that some countries are hot countries and some countries are cold countries.</p> <p>To know what seasons are and how they relate to the months of the year.</p> <p>To describe the features of each of the seasons using appropriate vocabulary to describe weather patterns.</p> <p>To compare the four seasons.</p>	<p>To know how the different seasons affect life on a farm and can explain what happens on a farm in the different seasons.</p> <p>To describe how living on a farm is different from living in a town.</p> <p>I know that countries near the equator are hot countries and countries near the poles are cold countries.</p> <p>To know places near the equator have hot climates.</p> <p>To describe the physical features of a Kenya</p> <p>To now that there are lots of different groups of people in Kenya and that some live in traditional tribes and some live in modern cities.</p> <p>To describe some of the cultural features of Kenya.</p> <p>To describe the physical and human features of Ecuador.</p> <p>To identify animals that live in hot and cold countries.</p>	<p>To know that places have different climate zones depending on where they are located, such as desert, arctic and tropical.</p> <p>To identify key physical features of the seven continents, including the tallest mountain and longest river in each.</p> <p>To describe the difference between human and physical geography.</p> <p>To use a variety of sources to find out about the physical and human geography of a particular country.</p> <p>To describe the basic features of some climate zones.</p> <p>To know that a lot of foods are imported and exported around the world.</p> <p>To explain how land in tropical biomes is being changed to enable more food to be produced.</p> <p>To describe ways farm land is used in different climate zones.</p> <p>To gather and explain information about UK food trade links.</p> <p>To name and locate the major deserts of the world.</p> <p>To use line graphs and charts to explore and compare climate data for deserts around the world.</p> <p>To explain how erosion and other processes create different desert formations.</p> <p>To describe some of the ways deserts are used.</p> <p>To describe and discuss the causes and consequences of desertification.</p>	<p>To identify European countries based on human features, such as language, flag and currency.</p> <p>To identify the capital cities of Europe.</p> <p>To compare two European capital cities according to their human and physical features</p> <p>I can use independent research to explore the human and physical features of a particular European country.</p> <p>To suggest land features early settlers would need to consider when choosing a settlement location.</p> <p>To design a village incorporating necessary human and physical features.</p> <p>To understand the concept of trade links and economy.</p> <p>To describe how climate and landscape help determine a country's industries.</p> <p>To explain how unemployment affects people in the UK and around the world.</p> <p>To explain how child labour around the world affects the economy.</p>	<p>To explore the human and physical features of a particular town or city in the UK.</p> <p>To describe how different mountains are formed.</p> <p>To name and locate mountain ranges of the UK.</p> <p>I can identify, locate and describe different coastal areas of the UK.</p> <p>To name and locate the major rivers of the UK.</p> <p>To know that rivers start their journey at the source and end their journey at the mouth.</p> <p>To explain the process of the water cycle using appropriate vocabulary, I can describe the role rivers play in the water cycle. To explain the journey of a river from source to mouth in detail,</p> <p>I can explain the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition in relation to rivers.</p> <p>To describe why rivers are useful, such as for transportation, wildlife habitats, energy, farming and leisure.</p> <p>To describe the causes of river pollution and its effect on the environment.</p> <p>To generate geographical questions about a particular river and use a variety of sources to find the answers.</p> <p>To identify and describe the different climate zones of South America.</p> <p>To know that the Andes are the major mountain range of South America.</p> <p>To use plate tectonics to describe how mountains are formed.</p> <p>To know what a volcano is and how they are formed</p> <p>To know the differences between the three types of volcanos</p> <p>To know how humans use the Andes for things like natural resources, hydroelectric dams and tourism.</p> <p>To know that the main industries of South America are agriculture and timber.</p> <p>To name some key industries in different South American countries.</p>	<p>To know that the first layer of the Earth's atmosphere is called the troposphere and that it is here that weather occurs.</p> <p>To use data to create a graph showing the hottest and coldest inhabited places on Earth, before comparing them</p> <p>I can explain why some areas get more rain than others in relation to the water cycle.</p> <p>To describe some extreme weather phenomena around the world, and its affects.</p> <p>To use plate tectonics to describe what earthquakes are and why they happen, and they're affects.</p> <p>To that tsunamis occur when there are earthquakes on the ocean floor.</p> <p>To know the difference between high-order and low-order services in a settlement.</p> <p>To know which products are exported from the UK, their value, their share of UK exports and the main importer countries.</p> <p>To name many of the natural resources that are found in the UK. •</p> <p>To identify UK commodities that are made or produced in my local area.</p> <p>To compare local climate data with climate data for other parts of the UK.</p> <p>To know how different winds can affect the climate of different parts of the UK.</p> <p>To compare the climates of different parts of North America using graphs.</p> <p>To describe some of the main geographical features of North America, such as the and how they were formed.</p> <p>To compare the features of North American capital cities, and order cities by population and area.</p> <p>To can use independent research to find out about the human and physical geography of a particular North American country.</p>
Vocab	city, beach, mountain, lake	Shops, fields, buildings, traffic, beach, volcano, mountains, savannah, valley, culture, tradition, modern, tribes, climate	Desert, arctic, tallest, smallest, mountain, tropical, climate zones, human and physical features, import, export, biomes, arable, pastoral, deforestation, deserts, erosion, desertification	Language, flag, currency, population, countries, European, settlement, village, trade, economy, industries, unemployment, child labour,	Hill, mountain, map, atlas, mountain range, sea, ocean, erosion, coastal stacks, cliffs, coastal, river, source, mouth, precipitation, condensation, evaporation, transpiration, water cycle, delta, tributary, meander, deposition, transportation, erosion, habitats, energy, farming, pollution, rock, igneous, minerals, Geology, eruption, emission, mantel, magma, magma, chamber, lava, explosion, ash, tectonic, plates, agriculture	Troposphere, drought, tornados, tropical storms, hail storms, blizzards, plate tectonics, Richter scale, earthquake, erupt, tsunamis, import, commodities, climate, Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls and the Hubbard Glacier, graph, data,

Fieldwork and map skills	<p>To locate the United Kingdom on a world map.</p> <p>To locate the four countries of the UK on a map.</p> <p>To know where the capital cities of the UK are on a map.</p> <p>To explore my local area, identifying basic human and physical features.</p> <p>To explore a map of my local area and identify basic features, such as roads and rivers.</p> <p>To identify the UK and France on a map of Europe.</p> <p>To know that the lines within a map denote country borders.</p> <p>To locate the seven continents on a world map.</p>	<p>To use an aerial photo to identify features, such as buildings, fields and roads.</p> <p>To use a map with a simple key to identify features of a farm, such as different buildings and fields.</p> <p>To know what the four points of a compass are.</p> <p>To use the four compass points to navigate around a map</p> <p>To describe which oceans surround the continent of Africa. To navigate around a map using a grid and compass directions.</p> <p>To locate the five oceans on a map.</p> <p>To identify the equator and the poles on a world map.</p> <p>To use aerial photos to describe a variety of landscapes and locations around the world.</p> <p>To create a map of my route to school using a key.</p>	<p>To label each of the seven continents on a world map.</p> <p>To locate countries in a particular continent on a world map.</p> <p>To know that I can use an atlas and the internet to find where countries are located in the world.</p> <p>To use a climate zone map to identify what a country's climate is like.</p> <p>To locate major capital cities of the world on a map.</p> <p>To use a climate zone map to identify where ice cap, tundra, boreal, temperate, subtropical and tropical climate zones are located.</p> <p>To read a time-zone map and use it to answer questions about two different locations.</p> <p>To use a map with a key to identify deserts on a world map.</p>	<p>To locate the countries of Europe, including Russia, on a map of Europe</p> <p>To locate the capital cities of Europe on a map.</p> <p>To identify map symbols and abbreviations on an Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>To use online mapping software and Ordnance Survey maps to identify different types of roads (A roads, B roads, etc.).</p> <p>To use online mapping software and Ordnance Survey maps to describe and follow routes between settlements.</p> <p>To create a map of a fictional village.</p> <p>To use a map of the UK to identify where different industries are more prevalent.</p> <p>To annotate a world map to show different industries in different countries.</p>	<p>To place the four countries and capital cities of the UK on a map, along with other places, such as the Isle of Wight and Shetland Islands.</p> <p>To use given clues to locate the counties of England on a map.</p> <p>To can use a map to answer true or false questions about the location of a county.</p> <p>To locate the major towns and cities of the UK on a map.</p> <p>To use a world map to identify major rivers around the world.</p> <p>To locate the countries of South America on a map.</p> <p>To use political maps and climate maps to identify the climate zones of South America.</p> <p>To use a topographical map to locate the mountain ranges of South America.</p> <p>To use a map of plate tectonics to identify the location of the Andes.</p> <p>To create a colour key on a map of South America to denote key industries.</p>	<p>To use fieldwork to observe where some of the UK's natural resources can be found.</p> <p>To use fieldwork to identify different examples of land use in my local area.</p> <p>To use four-figure and six-figure grid references to locate major rivers in the UK and find the river most local to me.</p> <p>To use fieldwork to gather information about the vegetation and wildlife of a local river.</p> <p>To use fieldwork to gather weather data about my local area. To use fieldwork to gather information about rock type, vegetation and wildlife on a local hill or mountain</p> <p>To use a topographical map to identify the major mountain ranges of the UK.</p> <p>To use given information about the location of North American countries to label a map of North America.</p> <p>To use a time zone map to state what the time would be in different places in North America compared to the UK, and vice versa</p>
Vocab	Map, atlas, photograph, key, locate	Ariel photo, map, compass, navigate, grid map, equator, landscapes,	Climate zone, tundra, boreal, subtropical, tropical, ice cap, desert	Village, ordnance survey, settlements, symbol, survey map	Plate tectonics, location, towns, cities, political maps, climate maps, mountain ranges	Weather, six-figure, 4-figure, rock type, vegetation, topographical map, hill, mountain range, north, south, east, west