## Geography

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Location Knowledge			•I know the relative locations of the continents and oceans to the equator and North and South Poles •I can name and locate the capital cities of the UK on a map and they can use the map to find out where they live.	<ul> <li>I can explain that many different types of food come from the different UK regions</li> <li>I can name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries capital cities and other main cities, e.g Manchester, within the of the United Kingdom, and its surrounding seas</li> <li>I can describe an island located inside and outside of Europe using geographical terms such as beach, forest, hill, Mountain, Ocean and valley, stating the differences &amp; similarities</li> </ul>	I can describe longitude and latitude I can locate the Equator, Northern and Southern hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, North and South Poles and Arctic and Antarctic Circles on world maps and globes	<ul> <li>I can describe where the UK is located, using locational terminology (north, south, east, west) and name nearby counties</li> <li>I can name and locate the UK's most significant river and mountain environments</li> <li>I can locate the Prime/Greenwich Meridian on a globe and world map</li> </ul>	• I can begin to locate the tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe or map, name examples and have some understanding of them	• I can locate the tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe or map, name examples and have some understanding of them

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Place Knowledge	•I can make observations about their local environment e.g park, school, home	•I can talk about features of their own immediate environment and how environments may vary from one another.	<ul> <li>I can name, describe and compare familiar places (local area)</li> <li>I can understand some present changes that are happening in the local environment e.g. at school</li> </ul>	•I can 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	<ul> <li>I can understand why there are similarities and differences between places - with a focus on a region within the UK.</li> <li>I can develop an awareness of how places relate to each other- region, town, city, county, hamlet etc.</li> </ul>	•I can understand the wider context of places – region, country (within Europe) •I can understand why there are physical and human similarities and differences between places within Europe.	• I can compare the physical and human features of a region of the UK and a region of North America, identifying similarities and differences	•I can understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region of a mainland European country and a region within North or South America

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•I can use simple vocabulary to talk about the weather e.g. cold, hot, wet, snow	<ul> <li>I can make observations and express their views of the environment.</li> <li>I can explain why geographic changes occur</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom</li> <li>I can begin to use resources that are given to them, and their own observations, to ask and respond to questions about places and environments</li> <li>I can begin to use basic geographical vocabulary for physical and human features</li> </ul>	•I can compare seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and another locality world wide •I can express opinions compare and contrast the features of different geographical places •I can make observations in order to ask and respond to questions about places and human and physical environments •I can independently use basic geographical vocabulary for physical and human features	•I can use Geographical vocabulary is used consistently throughout each piece of work •I can compare and contrast seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and parts of Europe	I can begin to use     Geographical     vocabulary     correctly     throughout pieces     of work using     evidence to     explain an answer     in more detail.     I can begin to     explore weather     patterns in parts     around the world     (continents) and     relate these to     climate zones	• I can use Geographical vocabulary correctly (all majority of the time) throughout pieces of work using evidence to explain an answer in more detail. • I can explore and explain weather patterns around the world (continents) and relate these to climate zones, biomes and vegetation zones. • I can explore trade • I can describe the impact of human geography to physical geography.	•I can use Geographical vocabulary correctly (all the time) throughout pieces of work using evidence to explain an answer in more detail. •I can discuss the impact on climate change

- •I can talk about what they see on the way to school.
- I can name simple features e.g trees, ground, wall, grass, road
- I can use some descriptive vocabulary to describe features e.g tall tree, long wall
- I can use simple directional language (near, far, infront, behind etc.).
- I can ask questions about their familiar world (where they live or the natural world)
- I can discuss daily weather/ seasons.

- I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geographical features of the local environment.
- I can use simple locational and directional language including simple compass points (N, E, S, W).
- I can devise a simple map and use basic symbols in a key of a known specific area.
- I can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries
- I can use locational and directional language e.g. near, far, keft, right, up, down, forwards and backwards
- •I can describe the location of features and routes on maps and photos of a known specific area.
- I can conduct a survey to collect data (eg. types and

- I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of key human and physical features.
- I can use world maps, atlases to identify the UK and contrasting localities.
- I can use maps. atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans.
- I can use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- I can 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.

- •I can use a key to locate public services/amenities on a map
- •I can use maps, atlases and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

•I can start to use

- the eight points of a compass, introduce fourfigure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.
- •I can use orienteering skills to find different locations. • I can collect data
- with a focus on human geography, and start to identify links to physical geography.

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries; identify and describe features studied.
- I can collect and accurately measure information (e.g. rainfall, temperature, wind speed, noise levels etc.).
- I can choose appropriate resources to investigate an aspect of an area. (topic specific)

- I can identify symbols on OS maps and can begin to use compass points confidently.
- I can identify a location using lines of latitude and longitude.
- I can research, represent and interpret data regarding extreme weather and climate.
- •I can start to analyse and draw conclusions about a place, based on a range of statistics.
- I can start to use a range of resources to give support to details and opinions of the characteristic features of a place.
- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
- I can use the eight points of a compass, extend to eight-figure grid

- I can read OS maps, identify common symbols and use the 8 compass points.
- I can use longitude and latitude to identify locations (including time zones).
- •I can use field work to create representations of a location.
- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
- I can use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the wider area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and

Vocabulary	trees grass ground wall road weather hot cold wet snow	under through next to behind seasons forest river beach house school shop park	beach cliff coast forest hill mountain sea ocean river soil valley continent month year season summer autumn winter spring (from Maths NC)  weather hot cold desert (vaguely; i.e. more detail at Y3) rain gauge, wind sock, wind vane  equal to, more/less than, larger smaller most least half whole share group  above below underneath centre journey guess nearly roughly, close to, old(er) new(er)  Europe Africa Asia, North & South America, Antarctica Australia  Pacific Atlantic Indian Arctic Antarctic (Southern)	vegetation seasonal daily (weekly monthly etc) fortnight January February (etc) island peninsula  poles equator temperature thermometer  habitat, life cycle, food chain, food web (from Sci NC)  compare order value rank represents, stands for, exact(ly) round nearest  fractions  symbol calculate, measuring scale  similarity difference office port harbour estuary bay  channel  material artificial natural (from Sci	rivers mountains, natural resources, characteristic  climate zones, vegetation belts (forest, grassland, t undra, desert, ice sheet) climate soil tropical temperate  igneous metamorphic sedimentary pressure heat crystals fossil organic (from Sci NC)  corresponding equivalent positive negative  round up/down, approximate(ly) estimate remainder data(base) row column cell  Regions: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands, East Anglia, (Greater) London, South East,	volcano earthquake epicentre zenith focus tectonic  biome vegetation region dominant environmental anemometer barometer  water cycle, precipitation evaporation condensation (from Sci NC)  negative numbers  increase, decrease factor  plot quadrant origin  economic activity, trade links, land use, finance retail municipal industrial employment infrastructure, arable pastoral, mixed farming, carrying capacity, statistics contiguous  impact settlement waste sewage pollution, sound	topography erosion stock stack column cave cliff wave force friction gravity (from Sci NC)  latitude longitude Equator, N&S Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn, Prime/Greenwich Meridian  Name and locate remaining countries and capitals of the Americas  Identify countries and cities on other continents that are of interest to children eg Bangladesh Indonesia Malaysia Singapore, New Zealand, Madagascar erosion distribution (of natural resources etc)  arrive depart statistics timetable,	Name and locate countries/cities on other continents that might be / have been in the news: Afghanistan Iran Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, North & South Korea, Hong Kong, Zimbabwe Sudan  economy, zone/sphere of influence, demographic  recurring quantities scale proportion ratio (from Maths NC) adaptation evolution, survival of the fittest, (from Sci NC)
					Anglia, (Greater)	waste sewage	·	

Pinner Park Primary School | 7 | Geography Progression Map

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		Northern Ireland,		Orkney Shetland		outcome (from	
		Belfast		Herbrides		Maths NC)	
		area same different		archipelago			
		point		., ., .,		million (from Maths	
		city town village		authority council		NC - so understand	
		factory farm house shop weekend		government borough district		more than in Y3)	
		journey abroad		administration			
		journey abroad		municipality			
		capital country		····•/			
		,		Arctic Circle,			
		object (from Sci NC		Antarctic Circle,			
				tropics/tropical			
				hemisphere (from			
				Maths NC) region, case study,			
				contrast compare			
				settlement locality			
				community culture			
				energy renewable			
				minerals function			
				(inter)national canal			
				waterway			
				amount worth expensive (from			
				Maths NC)			
				Widelia Wej			
				million			
				billion			