

Geography Skills Progression Tracker:

Essential Skills	Early Learning Goal	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6
Investigating places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about features of the immediate environment and how environments may differ from one another. • Talk about changes in environments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions. • Identify key features of a location to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. • Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. • Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic physical features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Name and locate countries and cities of the UK and Europe, including geographical regions and their human and physical characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps).
Investigating patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about similarities in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. • Show some understanding of environmental awareness and how it relates to everyday life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the UK and a contrasting non-European country • Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.

		<p>the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Greenwich Meridian and Time zones. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and independent.
<p>Communicating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple geographical language to communicate ideas about various locations, functions and roles. • Recognise simple symbols or representations on maps and plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features. • Use compass directions and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe key aspects of physical and human geography. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Ordnance Survey symbols to communicate understanding of location. • Describe and understand key aspects of human and physical geography.