

**Progression of Skills  
Geography**

R	<p><b>Communication and Language</b> Engage in non-fiction books. Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary. <b>ELG: Speaking</b> Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary. <b>Literacy</b> <b>3 – 4 years</b> Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. <b>Mathematics</b> <b>3 – 4 years</b> Understand position through words alone. Describe a familiar route Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'.</p>		<p><b>Understanding of the world</b> <b>3 – 4 year olds</b> Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. <b>Reception</b> Talk about members of their immediate community. Draw information from a simple map. Understand that some places are special to members of the community. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. <b>ELG: People, culture and communities</b> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p>	
	<b>Locational</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Human and physical</b>	<b>Fieldwork</b>
1/2	<p>Use maps, globes and atlases to locate the world's seven continents.</p> <p>Use maps, globes and atlases to locate the five oceans.</p> <p>Identify on a map the four countries and capital cities of the UK.</p>	<p>Can identify aspects of human and physical geography.</p> <p>Name similarities and differences of human and physical geography between Vernham Dean and Tanzania</p>	<p>Show the location of the equator, North and South Pole on a globe.</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions.</p> <p>Use locational and directional language eg near, far, left, right to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Draw a simple map.</p> <p>Use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Observe the geography of the school and its grounds.</p> <p>Observe the human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>
KS2	<p>Use maps and atlases to locate counties in the UK.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries in Europe (including Europe) and North and South America.</p> <p>Use maps to locate hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.</p> <p>Identify the position of latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.</p> <p>Use maps to locate hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK and other countries.</p>	<p>Name similarities and differences of human and physical geography between a region in the UK and a region in Europe.</p> <p>Name similarities and differences of human and physical geography between a region in the UK and a region in North America.</p>	<p>Describe key features of rivers and the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe the distribution of natural resources and food.</p> <p>Describe climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Describe types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p>	<p>Use eight points of a compass for directions.</p> <p>Use symbols and keys (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p> <p>Measure the speed of a river.</p> <p>Sketch maps and plans.</p> <p>Use photographs.</p> <p>Use four and six figure grid references.</p> <p>Use symbols and keys (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps and plans, graphs and digital technologies.</p>