			Geography S	Skills Progression	n Reception, KS1	L and KS2		
Big Idea (Maestro)	Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human features and landmarks	Name and talk about man-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks.	Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.	Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Explain how humans function in the place they live.
	Settlements and land use	Describe a contrasting environment to their own.	Identify the characteristics of a settlement.	Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.	Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.	Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.	Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.
Processes	Climate and weather	Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.	Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather.	Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places.	Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.	Explain climatic variations of a country or continent	Explain how the climate affects land use.	Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.
	Physical processes	Describe how	Describe in simple terms	Describe, in simple terms,	 Explain the physical 	Use specific geographical	Describe how soil fertility,	Describe the physical

		different types of weather affect the local environment.	how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity.	the effects of erosion.	processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.	drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.	processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.
Investigation	Geographical resources	Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality.	Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.	Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.	Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps.	Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.
	Data analysis	Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.	Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	• Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).	Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.	Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.	Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.	Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.

	Fieldwork	Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.	Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.	Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.
Materials	Natural and man-made materials	Name some natural and man-made materials in the environment. Assign	Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.	Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.	Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.	 Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers. Describe the properties of different types of soil. 	Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.	Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.
Nature	Physical features	• Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean,	Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	 Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. 	Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.	Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types,	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.

	Environment	river, soil, valley and vegetation. Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.	Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds. Describe ways to improve the local environment.	 Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. 	Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.
	Sustainability		Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows. Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term.	Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment. Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy.	Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations. Identify and explain the significance of humanent relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth.
Place and space	World	Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents	Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.	Name, locate and describe major world cities. Name, locate interconnections between two or more areas of the world.

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	seas.	world on a world map or globe.				
UK	Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.	racinenty	Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.	Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.	Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.	Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world.
Location	Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.	Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe.	• Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.	Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.	Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).	• Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or

	Position	Use simple positional language to describe where things are in relation to each other and give directions.	directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.	feature or symbol place on a key to l and plo geogral places a feature map.	points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, ocate ocate ochical and son a son a points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.	Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
	Maps	 Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined. 	Draw or read a simple picture map.	Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key.	grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. grid references figure grid references keys to describ describ objects places on map.	ces and areas, depressions e the and river basins on a and relief map.	Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.
Comparison	Compare and contrast	Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture	Identify the similarities and differences between two places.	Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an	 Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. Classify, compare and compare aspects aspects physical feature. 	re describe the similarities I and	 Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.

		maps,		area of the UK	- 17 -		geography	
		photographs,		and a			between	
		data and		contrasting			continents.	
		other		non-European				
		geographical		country.				
		resources.		1	=			
Significance	Significant	Discuss and	• Name	Name, locate	Name and	Name, locate	Identify some of	Name, locate and
	places	describe	important	and explain	locate	and explain the	the problems of	explain the
		places that	buildings and	the	significant	importance of	farming in a	distribution of
		are	places and	significance of	volcanoes	significant	developing	significant
		important to	explain their	a place.	and plate	mountains or	country and	industrial,
		them.	importance.		boundaries	rivers.	report on ways	farming and
					and explain		in which these	exporting regions
					why they are		can be	around the
_					important.		supported.	world.
Change	Geographical	Discuss how	Describe how	Describe how	 Describe how 	Explain how	 Describe how 	 Present a
	Change	the loca <mark>l</mark>	a place or	an	a significant	the physical	the	detailed
		environment	geographical	environment	geographical	processes of a	characteristic	account of how
		has changed	feature has	has or might	activity has	river, sea or	of a	an industry,
		over time	changed over	change over	changed a	ocean have	settlement	including
		using	time.	time.	landscape in	changed a	changes as it	tourism, has
		photographs			the short or	landscape over	gets bigger	changed a place
		and first-			long term.	time.	(settlement	or landscape
		hand					hierarchy).	over time.
		experiences.			Describe the			
					activity of			
					plate			
					tectonics and			
				0.00	how this has			
					changed the			
					Earth's			
					surface over			
					time			
					(continental			
					drift).			