

Geography Subject Progression

Area of Study	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	End of Key Stage Expectations
<p>Locational Knowledge</p>	<p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. (3-4yrs)</p>	<p>Name and locate the four countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities.</p> <p>Name the surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Talk about the main features of each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Locate and name the continents on a World Map.</p> <p>Locate and name the five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p> <p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>
<p>Place Knowledge</p>	<p>Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. (3-4yrs)</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. (3-4yrs)</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.(YR)</p>	<p>Name, describe and compare familiar places.</p> <p>Know about some present changes that are happening eg at school, in their local environment.</p> <p>Suggest ideas for improving the school environment.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a</p>	<p>Know about some present changes that are happening e.g. at school, in the local environment and within the UK.</p> <p>Suggest ideas for improving the school environment.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-</p>	<p>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</p>

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	<p>Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.(YR)</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps (ELG)</p>	<p>small area of the UK (e.g. Dronfield – Seaside town).</p>	<p>European (e.g. Dronfield – Africa).</p>	
<p>Physical Geography</p>	<p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. (3-4yrs)</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.(YR)</p> <p>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 (ELG)</p>	<p>Describe seasonal and daily weather changes.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features of places e.g. climate, weather, eco system, wildlife, landscape.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features of places.</p> <p>Physical beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South poles.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</p>
<p>Human Geography</p>	<p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features of places e.g.</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human key features of places.</p>	<p>Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>

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	<p>they have experienced or seen in photos. (3-4yrs)</p> <p>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 (ELG)</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter (ELG)</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class (ELG)</p>	<p>towns, cities, buildings, landmarks.</p>	<p>Human city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop</p>	
<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<p>Draw information from a simple map.(YR)</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion,</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and cities. Use aerial images to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied. Learn and use the four points of a compass to describe the location of features on a map.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</p>

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	<p>stories, non-fiction texts and maps (ELG)</p> <p>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 (ELG)</p>	<p>Use simple fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.</p> <p>Use a simple key to recognise physical or human features on a map?</p> <p>Create a simple map of the local environment.</p>	<p>Use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.</p> <p>Devise a simple map, and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use simple grid references (A1, B1)</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.</p>	<p>and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>
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