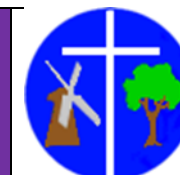


Subject –Skills Progression Key Stage 2



Key Skills	Year 3 UK and a European country	Year 4 UK and a European country	Year 5 UK and North America	Year 6 UK and South America	End of KS Expectations
Locational knowledge	- Locate and name the continents on a world map - Name, locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas - Name and locate the counties of the UK - Locate geographical regions and identify human and physical characteristics, including hills and mountains, rivers, cities and key topographical features and land-use patterns and understand how some of these have changed over time - Name and locate some countries in Europe (including Russia) - Share my own views about locations	- Explain my own views about locations, giving reasons - Name and locate counties and cities of the UK - Locate geographical regions and identify their human and physical characteristics, including hills and mountains, rivers, cities and key topographical features and land-use patterns and understand how some of these have changed over time - Name and locate the countries of Europe - Name and locate the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, Arctic and Antarctic circles, date and time zones	- Locate and name some of the countries and cities of the world and identify their human and physical characteristics, including hills and mountains, rivers, cities and key topographical features and land-use patterns and understand how some of these have changed over time - Name and locate some countries in North and South America - Identify and position and significance of longitude and latitude, the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Arctic and Antarctic circles, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	- Locate and name some of the countries and cities of the world and identify their human and physical characteristics, including hills and mountains, rivers, cities and key topographical features and land-use patterns and understand how some of these have changed over time - Name and locate some countries of South America - Identify and position and significance of longitude and latitude, the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, Arctic and Antarctic circles, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	- Locate the world's countries and using maps. Focus on Europe, North and South America - their environmental regions as well as key human and physical characteristics, countries and cities. - Name and locate countries and cities of the UK and identify their physical and human characteristics, key topographical features (hills and mountains, rivers, cities, land-use patterns and know how aspects of these have changed over time - Identify position and significance of longitude and latitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, Arctic and Antarctic circles, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place Knowledge	• Compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics including hills and mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use • Identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe • Describe geographical similarities and differences between a region in the UK and one in a European country • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time	• Compare geographical regions and identify human and physical characteristics including hills and mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time • Identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe • Describe some of the features of the following areas: the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, Arctic and Antarctic circles, date and time zones • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time	• Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries • Explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for the change • Begin to understand and explain geographical diversity across the world	• Explain and discuss a range of reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries • Explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for the change • Describe geographical diversity across the world	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America
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Human and Physical Geography	• Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a landscape • Describe key aspects of physical geography including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes of an area in the UK and an area of a European country • Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use of an area in the UK and an area in a European country	• Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a landscape • Describe key aspects of physical geography including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle • Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use	• Begin to collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw conclusions about locations • Begin to identify and describe how the physical features affect human activity within a location • Identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of North and South America • Understand and explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and identify their human and physical characteristics and understand how some aspects have changed over time • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes as well as the water cycle • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement, land-use, economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	• Collect and analyse statistics and other info in order to draw clear conclusions about locations • Identify and describe how the physical features affect human activity within a location • Identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of Central and South America • Understand and explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and identify their human and physical characteristics and understand how some aspects have changed over time • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes as well as the water cycle • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement, land-use, economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes as well as the water cycle Human geography including: types of settlement, land-use, economic activity including trade links and distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
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Geographical skills and fieldwork	• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google earth) to locate countries and describe the features studied • Use location and directional language such as near, far, left or right to describe the location features on a map • Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies • Use a wider range of resources to identify key physical and human features of a location • Use the eight point compass, simple grid references, symbols, keys to communicate knowledge of the UK and the wider world • Create sketch maps of locations identifying some features using a key	• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied • Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies • Use a range of resources to identify key physical and human features of a location • Use the eight point compass, simple grid references, symbols, keys to communicate knowledge of the UK and the wider world • Create maps of locations identifying some features using a key	• Use a few geographical resources to give descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location • Use different types of fieldwork (random and systematic) to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in the local area • Record results in a variety of ways • Talk about the effectiveness of different geographical representations of an area (aerial images vs maps/topographical maps, Tube map etc) • Use eight points of the compass, four to six figure grid references, symbols and keys (use of Ordnance Survey Maps) to build knowledge of the UK and wider world • Create maps of locations, identifying patterns of land-use, climate zones, populations densities and height of land	• Use a range of geographical resources with ease to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location • Use different types of fieldwork (random and systematic) to observe, measure, record the human and physical features in the local area • Record results in a variety of ways • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (aerial images vs maps/topographical maps, Tube map etc) • Use eight points of the compass, four to six figure grid references, symbols and keys (use of Ordnance Survey Maps) to build knowledge of the UK and wider world • Create maps of locations, identifying patterns of land-use, climate zones, populations densities and height of land	• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied • Use eight points of the compass, four to six figure grid references, symbols and keys (use of Ordnance Survey Maps) to build knowledge of the UK and wider world • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies
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