



Ravenscote Junior School - Geography Skills Progression.



By the end of Key Stage 2 pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
Place knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America
Human and physical geography	Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cyclehuman geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none">use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studieduse the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider worlduse 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 and graphs, and digital technologies.



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	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topics studied	The U.K Settlements Local Area	Modern Europe The Alps Rivers	The Amazon Grand Canyon Map Skills	Natural resource Natural disasters Biomes and vegetation belts
Geographical enquiry	G1 – Ask geographical questions. G2 – Discuss previous learning. G3 – Collect and record evidence independently using a range of sources, maps and pictures. G4 – Explain evidence’s importance and relevance	G1 – Ask and answer geographical questions. G2 – Use evidence from different sources e.g. satellite images. G3 – Compare different themes. G4 – Examine the reliability of evidence and begin to draw conclusions.	G1 – Suggest questions to investigate. G2 – Use primary and secondary resources as evidence. G3 – Retrieve evidence independently. G4 – Infer and interpret conclusions from evidence.	G1 – Create questions to investigate. G2 – Use primary and secondary sources as evidence in investigations. G3 – Analyse and evaluate evidence.



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<p>Locational and place knowledge</p>	<p>G5 – Locate and identify continents and oceans. G6 – Name some countries within the different continents. G7 – Locate and identify cities within the UK. G8 – Compare physical and human features of the UK and a non-European country.</p>	<p>G5 – Identify and locate countries in Europe. G6 – Identify, locate and name capital cities in Europe. G7 – Identify and locate rivers in the UK on a map. G8 – Identify and locate rivers on a world map. G9 – Distinguish similarities and difference between the UK and the Alpine region. G10 – Understand the difference in climate across Europe and begin to explain why. G11 – Find and explain similarities and differences between Europe and other continents. G12 – Compare human and physical features in major cities, explaining their importance.</p>	<p>G5 – Identify and locate countries in the world on a map. G6 – Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude. G7 – Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle. G8 – Identify the position and significance of Prime/Greenwich Meridian time zones. G9 – Compare a region of the UK, Europe, South America and North America and discuss similarities and differences in human and physical geography.</p>	<p>G4 – Identify and locate countries on a variety of maps e.g. globes and digital mapping. G5 – Apply understanding of latitude and longitude. G6 – Apply understanding of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. G7 – Apply understanding of the Tropics of Cancer Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. G8 – Apply understanding of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones. G9 – Identify how aspects of physical and human geography have changed over time. G10 – Understand and explain more about the geographical regions of the world and their identifying physical and human characteristics including more cities and</p>
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				<p>detail of the key topographical features including naming some UK hills, mountains and rivers or types of coasts. G11 – Identify and explain a variety of changes over time in regions.</p>
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Human and physical geography	<p>G9 – Describe the difference between human and physical geography.</p> <p>G10 – Generate examples of human and physical geography.</p> <p>G11 – Identify and explain different types of settlements.</p> <p>G12 – Identify and explain different types of land use.</p> <p>G13 – Discuss economic activity and its impact.</p>	<p>G13 – Identify human and physical aspects in Italy and compare to the UK.</p> <p>G14 – Understand and explain the water cycle.</p> <p>G15 – Identify physical and human features of rivers, explaining the importance and purpose.</p> <p>G16 – Use a variety of ways to show information e.g. maps.</p> <p>G17 – Explain volcanoes/mountains in simple terms.</p> <p>G18 – Use mathematical skills when looking at geographical data.</p>	<p>G10 – Understand an increasing variety of physical geography.</p> <p>G11 – Understand an increasing variety of human geography.</p> <p>G12 – Offer detailed reasons for the impact of geographical influences/effects on people, places or themes e.g. climate.</p> <p>G13 – Examine the location of places of global significance, their defining physical and human characteristics and how they relate to one another.</p>	<p>G12 – Understand an explain key aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>G13 – Describe, in detail, types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links.</p> <p>G14 – Describe the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water in the continents and countries studied and explain its importance.</p> <p>G15 – Explain in detail, the global significance of geographical places.</p>
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Geographical Skills - Fieldwork	<p>G14 – Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record.</p> <p>G15 – Record findings from fieldtrips.</p> <p>G16 – Use appropriate terminology.</p> <p>G17 – Use a simple database to present findings from fieldwork.</p> <p>G18 – Add titles and labels to information such as photographs.</p> <p>G19 – Review how useful a photo is.</p> <p>G20 – Identify the position of a photo on a map.</p>	<p>G19 – Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.</p> <p>G20 – Use a database to present findings from fieldwork.</p> <p>G21 – Use sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies to show results and observations.</p> <p>G22 – Draw an annotated sketch from observation, including explanatory labels and indication direction.</p> <p>G23 – Understand the usefulness of photo's as evidence and evaluating them.</p> <p>G24 – Use cameras, adding the date and information to photos.</p>	<p>G14 – Select appropriate methods for collecting data.</p> <p>G15 – Represent data on graphs.</p> <p>G16 – Use sketches as evidence.</p> <p>G17 – Annotate sketches to describe and explain geographical processes and patterns.</p> <p>G18 – Justify the best viewpoint or angle when taking an image or completing a sketch.</p>	<p>G16 – Select appropriate methods of data collection, including interviews.</p> <p>G17 – Use databases to interrogate and amend data.</p> <p>G18 – Analyse data, spotting trends and anomalies and suggest improvements.</p> <p>G19 – Use photographs as evidence in their investigations and can evaluate their usefulness.</p>
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<p>Geographical Skills – Map work</p>	<p>G21 – Use the eight compass points in relation to cities within the UK. G22 – Explore maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries. G23 – Describe features of maps. G24 – Use four figure grid references. G25 – Recognise and use symbols in a map and a key. G26 – Read and follow a route on a map. G27 – Match boundaries – using maps with different scales. G28 – Create a map of a short route experience using the correct symbols. G29 – Create a simple scale drawing.</p>	<p>G25 – Use a range of maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. G26 – Use eight points of a compass and four figure grid references. G27 – Understand and use symbols and a key when looking at or creating maps. G28 – Create and follow a route on a map. G29 – Identify features on an aerial photograph, digital or computer map. G30 – Draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint. G31 – Recognise and use OS map symbols, including completion of a key and understanding why it is important. G32 – Create a climate map of Europe.</p>	<p>G19 – Identify and locate places on a variety of maps including OS and digital maps. G20 – Find and recognise maps using different scales. G21 – Use atlases to gain more information. G22 – Use eight figure compasses, four figure grid references to identify features on a map. G23 – Begin to use six figure references. G24 – Identify the position of lines of longitude and latitude. G25 – Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key. G26 – Use and recognise OS map symbols. G27 – Create a range of thematic maps based on your own data.</p>	<p>G20 – Follow OS map routes and identify and describe features of OS maps. G21 – Use eight figure compass and six figure grid references accurately. G22 – Identify and recognise atlas symbols. G23 – Draw plans/maps with increasing complexity.</p>
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