



Aspect	Key Stage 1 Essential Skills		Lower Key Stage 2 Essential Skills		Upper Key Stage 2 Essential Skills	
	End of Year 1 Expectations	End of Year 2 Expectation	End of Year 3 Expectation	End of Year 4 Expectations	End of Year 5 Expectations	End of Year 6 Expectations
Knowledge and understanding HUMAN AND PHYSICAL	Use the correct terms for simple geographical features in the local environment.	Describe and compare human and physical features seen in their local environment and other places in the world.	Describe and compare different features of human and physical geography of a place, offering explanations for the locations for some of these features.	Describe how physical activity has impacted and/or changed the physical and human characteristics of a place in the world.	Describe how human activity has impacted upon and/or changed the physical and human characteristics of a place in the world.	Explain how climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts affect the physical and human features of a place in the world.
ASPECT - UNITED KINGDOM	Name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom on a map or globe.	Name and locate the capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Name and locate vegetation belts across the United Kingdom, explaining how some of these have changed over time.	Name and locate rivers of the United Kingdom and describe the impact on human and physical geography of the places they are found.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying and describing their human and physical characteristics.	Describe in detail the human characteristics of some of the largest cities of the United Kingdom, taking into account population, economic activity and transport systems.
THE WORLD	Find and name some continents on a world map.	Name and locate the world's continents and oceans on a world map or globe.	Make comparisons of the same geographical feature in different countries.	Make comparisons of the same geographical feature in different countries.	Describe and explain similarities and differences (human and physical) of a region of a European country, and a region or area within North or South America.	Describe the environmental regions, key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities of Europe, North and South America.
ENVIRONMENT	Describe how pollution (e.g. litter) affects the local environment.	Suggest ways of improving the local environment.	Identify how people both damage and improve the environment.	Explain how people try to sustain environments.	Explain the effect of commercial and industrial activity on the environment and suggest ways to improve it.	Evaluate the effectiveness and impact of environmental schemes in place to sustain or improve the environment.



<p>ASPECT - PROCESSES</p>	<p>Describe in simple terms how wind or water has affected the geography of an area.</p>	<p>Describe how a physical or human process has changed an aspect of an environment (e.g. the local environment).</p>	<p>Explain how the physical processes of erosion, transportation and deposition affect the environment.</p>	<p>Describe and explain how physical processes have changed the characteristics of a landscape, country or continent.</p>	<p>Describe how physical and human processes give a continent its unique characteristics.</p>	<p>Describe how climate, ecology and people are effected by cold, and the freezing and thawing processes.</p>
<p>ASPECT - PATTERNS</p>	<p>Answer simple questions regarding straight forward geographical patterns (e.g. what are the busiest times at the park?).</p>	<p>Explain simple patterns and offer an explanation (e.g. count traffic and suggest reasons for why the flow changes at different times).</p>	<p>Provide a reasonable explanation for features in relation to location (e.g. the shops outside town are bigger because there is more space).</p>	<p>Describe patterns in geography and offer clear explanations for why they appear (e.g. a number of hotels and restaurants found at the seaside).</p>	<p>Respond to and ask relevant questions about patterns in the landscape and make appropriate observations on the location of features relative to others.</p>	<p>Identify geographical patterns on a range of scales.</p>
<p>ASPECT - WEATHER AND CLIMATE</p>	<p>Name the four seasons and describe typical weather conditions for each of them.</p>	<p>Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles and explain how the weather affects these areas.</p>	<p>Sequence and explain the features of a physical weather process such as the water cycle.</p>	<p>Describe and explain how the climate of a country or continent is linked to the distribution of natural resources and tourism.</p>	<p>Describe how weather and climate effects land use food production.</p>	<p>Explain how extreme climates affect the lives of people living there and the human and physical geography.</p>
<p>ASPECT - PLACES</p>	<p>Identify the similarities and differences between the local environment and one other place.</p>	<p>Describe and compare the physical similarities/ differences between an area in the United Kingdom and one of a contrasting non-European country.</p>	<p>Compare and contrast areas of vegetation and biomes in two different locations.</p>	<p>Compare and contrast how areas of the world have capitalised on their physical or human features.</p>	<p>Recognise and describe the physical and human features of places, appreciating the importance of wider geographical location in understanding places.</p>	<p>Describe how physical and human processes can lead to similarities/differences in the environments of places and in the lives of people who live there.</p>



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<p>ASPECT - CHANGES OVER TIME</p>	<p>Explain what changes are taking place in the local environment.</p>	<p>Explain how a place has changed over time.</p>	<p>Identify changes in the local and global environment.</p>	<p>Describe how changes in the features of a place can affect the lives and activities of the people living there.</p>	<p>Explain how things change by referring to the physical and human features of the landscape.</p>	<p>Explain how physical and human processes lead to diversity and change in places.</p>
<p>ASPECT - VIEW AND OPINIONS</p>	<p>Ask and respond to questions about places/environment.</p>	<p>Use given information and observations to ask and respond to questions about the environment, recognising how people affect this.</p>	<p>Provide reasons for their observations, views and judgements regarding places and environments.</p>	<p>Offer reasons for their own views and recognise that other people may hold different views.</p>	<p>Discuss and comment on a range of views people hold about environmental interaction and change.</p>	<p>Recognise that different values and attitudes, including their own, result in different approaches to environmental interaction and change.</p>



PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY ASPECT - MAPPING	Draw a simple picture map (e.g. of an imaginary place from a story), labelling particular features.	Draw simple maps or plans using symbols for a key.	Draw sketch maps and plans using agreed symbols for a key.	Draw sketch maps and plans using standardised symbols and a key.	Produce own scaled maps.	Produce own scaled maps.
USING MAPS	Locate countries on a UK map.	Locate continents and oceans on a world map.	Locate geographical features on a map or atlas using symbols shown in a key.	Locate and name geographical features on an Ordnance Survey map.	Compare land use and geographical features on different types of maps.	Compare and contrast areas of the UK and the wider world by analysing the geographical features on a range of maps, including digital/computer mapping.
FIELD WORK	Name, describe and group features of the home/school environment from first hand observation, responding to simple questions.	Name, describe and compare human and physical features of their own locality and another named place, asking and responding to questions.	Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area responding to a range of geographical questions.	Propose geographical questions, collecting and recording specific evidence to answer them.	Choose the best method of recording observations and measurements including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.	Describe and explain geographical processes observed including taking accurate measurements and representing these in text, graphs and spreadsheets.
VOCABULARY	Use basic geographical vocabulary to name physical and human features of familiar places.	Use geographical vocabulary to name features of familiar and unfamiliar places.	Use technical and geological vocabulary to describe geographical processes.	Explain views on a geographical issue using appropriate vocabulary.	Ask and answer geographical questions using correct geographical vocabulary.	Present findings both graphically and in writing using appropriate vocabulary.
RESEARCH	Use maps, pictures and stories to find out about different places.	Use information texts and the web to gather	Locate appropriate information, needed for a task,	Suggest which source material to use for a specific task, locating	Use search engines, index, contents and other research techniques	Use search engines, index, contents and other research techniques to locate and interpret



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		information about the world's human and physical geography.	from a source material.	the information needed.	to locate and interpret information.	Identify gaps in information collated and suggest ways of finding it.
DIRECTION	Use simple locational language including in front, behind, next to, far away and near to, to describe the location of geographical features on a map and in - fieldwork.	Use compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of geographical features and routes on a map.	Use the eight points of a compass to describe the location of a country or geographical feature.	Plot a route on a map or globe from one place to another, identifying countries or significant landmarks that are passed.	Use four and six figure grid references to locate features on an Ordnance Survey or world map.	Plot a route on a map, globe or satellite image, suggesting the fastest route from one place to another and the most effective mode of transport.
POSITIONING	Locate hot and cold areas of the world.	Locate the Equator and the North and South Poles.	Locate and explain the significance of the Northern and Southern hemispheres and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.	Locate and explain the significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn to a range of countries of the world.	Locate and explain the significance of latitude and longitude and the Prime Greenwich Meridian.	Explain how time zones (including day and night) of different countries around the world affect the human and physical geography of a place.
DATA	Collect data during fieldwork such as the number of trees/houses.	Collect and organise simple data from first and second hand sources including fieldwork.	Analyse data which they have collected from first hand observations and experiences, identifying any patterns.	Collect and analyse data from first and second hand sources, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.	Suggest sources for finding data related to a task and analyse data collected to draw conclusions about a place or geographical issue.	Analyse and present more complex data, from different sources, suggesting reasons why it may vary.
PERSPECTIVES	Recognise simple human and physical features on an aerial	Identify and describe geographical	Compare and contrast aerial photographs and	Suggest where in the world an aerial photograph or satellite	Explain what physical and human processes may have	Use the web and satellite mapping tools to find out



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	photograph or simple map, showing an awareness that objects look different from above.	human and physical features using an aerial photograph.	plan perspectives explaining their similarities and differences.	image shows, explaining reasons for their suggestion.	occurred in a place by studying an aerial image of it.	and present geographical information about a place.
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