

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b>	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.
	Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.	Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.	Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
	Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.	Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.	Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a 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.
	Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. Knowledge	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.
	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.
	Gather and record findings in a variety of ways (diagrams, tables, charts and graphs) with increasing accuracy. Knowledge	Gather, record, classify and present observations and measurements in a variety of ways (pictorial representations, timelines, diagrams, keys, tables, charts and graphs).	Gather and record data and results of increasing complexity, selecting from a range of methods (scientific diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, graphs and models).	Choose an appropriate approach to recording accurate results, including scientific diagrams, labels, timelines, classification keys, tables, models and graphs (bar, line and scatter), linking to mathematical knowledge.

## Key Stage 2 Geography Progression

<b>Locational knowledge</b>	Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.	Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.	Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial regions around the world.
		Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.		
	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 Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
<b>Place Knowledge</b>	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.	Explain interconnections between two areas of the world.
<b>Human, Physical and Environmental Geography</b>	Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.	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, can affect land use.	Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.
	Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.	Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.

## Key Stage 2 Geography Progression

	Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.	Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.	Explain how humans function in the place they live.
	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 different 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.
	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.
	Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.	Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).	Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.