



## *Geography Practical skills Progression Plan Years 1 - 6*

Aspect	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Mapping	Draw a simple map, labelling 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 accurate scaled maps.
Using Maps	Locate countries in a UK map.	Locate continents & oceans on a world map.	Locate geographical features on a map or in an 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 wider world by analysing the geographical features on a range of maps, including digital/computer mapping.
Field Work	Name, describe & group features of the home/school environment, from first hand observation. responding to simple questions.	Name, describe & compare features of their own locality and another named place, asking & responding to simple 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 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 features of familiar places.	Use geographical vocabulary to name physical 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 information about the world's human and physical geography.	Locate appropriate information needed for a task, from a source material.	Suggest which source material to use for a specific task, locating the information needed.	Use search engines, an index, contents page and other research techniques to locate and interpret information.	Use search engines, index, contents and other research techniques to locate and interpret information. Identify gaps in information and suggest ways of finding it.



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Direction	Use simple locational language including front, behind, next to, far away and near to, to describe the location of features on a map and in fieldwork.	Use compass directions (North, South, East, West) to describe the location of geographical features and routes on a map.	Use the 8 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 4 and 6 figure grid references to locate features on an Ordnance Survey map or world map.	Plot a route on a map, globe or a 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 and Southern hemispheres, the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer to a range of countries of the world.	Locate and explain the significance of the latitude and longitude, along with 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 number of trees/houses.	Collect and organise simple data from 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> hand sources, including fieldwork.	Analyse data which they have collected from 1 <sup>st</sup> hand observations and experiences identifying any patterns.	Collect and analyse data from 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 issues.	Analyse and present more complex data, from different sources, suggesting why it may vary.
Perspectives	Recognize simple human and physical features on an aerial photo or a simple map, showing an awareness that objects look different from above.	Identify and describe geographical human and physical features using an aerial photograph.	Compare and contrast aerial photos and plan perspectives explaining their similarities and differences.	Suggest where in the world an aerial photo or satellite image shows, explaining reasons for their suggestion.	Explain what physical and human processes may have occurred in a place, by studying an aerial image of it.	Use the web and satellite mapping tools to find out and present information about a place.