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	Location	Physical Features, Human Features, Diversity	Physical processes Human Processes	Techniques	Vocabulary
Year R	 I can describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps I can name the town where I live and I know that this is in England I can discuss other significant places that are familiar to me. 	I can explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge for stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps	 I can understand some important process and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons I can identify some similarities and differences between the natural world around them, including the seasons. 	I can draw information from a simple map	 Town, village, city, country, path, house, Wellingborough, Fields, River, hills, church, shop, park, countryside, England, London, city, capital city Weather, Rain, shower, drizzle, puddles, splash, wet, soaked, thunder, lightning, storm, hail, snow, ice, frost, sleet, cool, cold, freezing, sun, warm, hot, heat, clouds,
Year 1	 I can begin to identify key features of a location and say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. I can begin to identify key features of a location and say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. I can locate the four countries and capitals of the United Kingdom on a map. 	 I can begin to ask and answer questions about what a place is like. I can identify characteristics of the four countries and their capitals I can observe my school and the surrounding areas and identify human and physical features. 	 I can identify the land use around my school. I can understand and talk about seasonal and weather patterns. 	 I can use world maps, atlases and globes to locate the United Kingdom and its countries. I can begin to use compass directions: North, South, East and West to describe locations. 	 Country, capital, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. sunny, cloudy, rain, snow, windy, thunder, heatwave, drought, flood, monsoon, blizzard, gale, hurricane and tornado beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, city, town, village, house, shop.
Year 2	 I can name and locate the world's continents. I can name and locate the world's oceans. I can understand there are hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. 	 I can ask and answer questions about what a place is like and what features I may find there. I can recognise landmarks and physical features of a place from aerial images. 	I can understand geographical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and another country	 I can use world maps, atlases and globes to locate the countries studied I can confidently use compass directions: North, South, East and West to describe locations. I can devise a simple map and use basic symbols in a key 	 North America, South America, Antarctica, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean temperature, climate, weather, polar and tropical to describe a location beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, weather, soil valley and vegetation. Human features including: city, town, village, house, shop, farm, factory and office.
Year 3	 I can name some countries in Europe and discuss their characteristics. I can begin to name and locate the equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle. 	 I can ask and answer questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. I can describe features of particular countries within Europe. I can carry out fieldwork to observe and record the human features in the local area. 	I can describe how our school's local area has changed over time.	 I can use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries within Europe. I can continue to use the 4 compass directions and begin to use North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West describe locations. 	 equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic continents, land mass, population, river bed, source, mouth, channel, summit, mountain range. congestion, pollution, network, national, international
Year 4	 I can give my own views about locations. I can name and locate countries in Europe and discuss their characteristics and identifiable features. I can begin to locate the equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle. 	 I can describe the key physical and human features of a location and how these features may have changed over time. I can carry out fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area. 	 I can describe similarities and differences between countries I can describe the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanoes. 	I can use all 8 compass points to describe a location: North, South, East, West North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West. •	 equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle continents, land mass, population, inhabitants and boundary, dormant, collision, magnitude, intensity, plates when describing volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis river bed, source, mouth, channel, summit, mountain range
Year 5	 I can collect information about a location and draw clear conclusions. I can name and locate some of the countries of North America and their main human and physical characteristics. 	 I can give my views on the effectiveness of different representations of an area, such as the difference between aerial images and topographical maps. I can describe how physical features affect the human activity in a location. I can begin to use fieldwork to observe and measure the human/physical features in the local area and record results. 	 I can describe the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics and times zones. I can describe how locations around the world are changing and explain reasons for this change. 	 I can use all 8 compass points to describe a location. I can use grid references, symbols and keys to navigate a map and communicate knowledge of the world 	 colonised, indigenous, populous, sparsely, landlocked, landmass tropical, temperate, deciduous, desert, tundra, savannah, marine, freshwater, polar, precipitation, expansive, ecosystem, migration, when describing particular biomes. climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, settlements and land use. equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle





Geography curriculum progression map

	•	I can use a range of geographical resources to help give a detailed description and opinion about a location.	•	I can understand and share some reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.	•	I can describe how the human and physical characteristics of a place may	•	I can use all 8 compass points to describe a location. N, S, E, W N-E,		international, destination, cargo, to resources, air travel, sea freight, shi
		about a location.		between countries.		have changed over time.		N-W, S-E and S-W.	•	settlements, land use, economic ac
9	•	I can name and locate countries of the world	•	I can describe geographical diversity across	•	I can describe how some countries and	•	I can use grid references, symbols,		distribution of natural resources inc
ar		and identify their human and physical		the world.		geographical regions are		keys to navigate a map and		water supplies, climate zones, biom
Ϋ́e		characteristics.	•	I can use fieldwork to observe and measure		interconnected and interdependent.		communicate knowledge.		mountains, volcanoes and earthqua
	•	I can name and locate some of the countries of		the human and physical features in the local			•	I can create maps of locations and	•	I can confidently use the correct na
		South America and their main human and		area and record results in a range of ways.				identify patterns land use, climate		hemisphere, southern hemisphere,
		physical characteristics.						zones and population densities.	1	Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circl

- , tourism, import, export, natural shipments, pollution, network
- activity including trade links, the including food, energy, minerals, omes, vegetation belts, rivers, quakes.
- names for: equator, northern re, The tropics of Cancer and