



Goathland Primary School

Progression and End of Year Expectations Document

Geography



Geography		
EYFS	Understanding the World	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draw information from a simple map.• Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.• Explore the natural world around them.• Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. <p><i>(Development Matters)</i></p>
ELG	Understanding the World	People, Culture and Communities
		The Natural World
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.• Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.• Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.



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	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational and Place knowledge	Name and locate some places in their locality, the UK and wider world.	Name and locate significant places in their locality, the UK and wider world.	Name and locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK and wider world.	Name and locate a wider range of places in their locality, the UK and wider world including some globally significant features.	Name and locate an increasing range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.	Name and locate an extensive range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.
Human and physical geography	Describe some places and features using basic geographical vocabulary. Express their views on some features of their environment e.g. what they do or do not like.	Describe places and features using simple geographical vocabulary. Make observations about features that give places their character.	Use geographical language to describe some aspects of human and physical features and patterns. Make observations about places and features that change over time.	Use geographical language to identify and explain some aspects of human and physical features and patterns Describe how features and places change and the links between people and environments.	Use geographical language to identify and explain key aspects of human and physical features and patterns as well as links and interactions between people, places and environments. Demonstrate understanding of how and why some features or places are similar or different and how and why they change.	Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns. Explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments.
Geographical Skills: Enquiry and Investigation	Ask and answer simple geographical questions. Describe some similarities and differences when studying places and features e.g. hot and cold places of the world.	Ask and answer simple geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Describe similarities, differences and patterns e.g. comparing their lives with those of children in other places and environments.	Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. Identify similarities, differences and patterns when comparing places and features.	Ask and respond to more searching geographical questions including 'how?' and 'why?' Identify and describe similarities, differences and patterns when investigating different places, environments and people.	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? Recognise geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments.	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues.



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<p>Geography Skills: Fieldwork</p>	<p>Observe and describe daily weather patterns.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their school and its grounds.</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.</p> <p>Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their school and local environment.</p>	<p>Observe, record, and name geographical features in their local environments.</p>	<p>Observe, record, and explain physical and human features of the environment.</p>	<p>Observe, measure, and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings.</p>
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<p>Geographical Skills: Interpret a Range of Sources of Geographical Information</p>	<p>Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images. Know that symbols mean something on maps.</p>	<p>Use a range of sources such as maps, globes, atlases and aerial photos to identify features and places as well as to follow routes. Use simple compass directions as well as locational and directional language when describing features and routes.</p>	<p>Use a range of sources including digital maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research and present geographical information. Use the eight compass points and recognise some Ordnance Survey symbols on maps.</p>	<p>Use a range of sources including digital and Ordnance Survey maps, atlases, globes and satellite images to research geographical information. Recognise Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using four-figure grid references.</p>	<p>Use a range of maps and other sources of geographical information and select the most appropriate for a task. Demonstrate an understanding of the difference between Ordnance Survey and other maps and when it is most appropriate to use each.</p>	<p>Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic, and digital maps. Recognise an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using six-figure grid references.</p>
<p>Geographical Skills: Communicate Geographical Information</p>	<p>Use maps and other images to talk about everyday life e.g. where they live, journeys to school etc. Draw, speak or write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see where.</p>	<p>Express views about the environment and can recognise how people sometimes affect the environment. Create their own simple maps and symbols.</p>	<p>Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise how people can affect the environment both positively and negatively. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including the use of ICT.</p>	<p>Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognise that other people may think differently. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations.</p>	<p>Express and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognise why other people may think differently. Choose from a range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicating geographical information.</p>	<p>Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events. Communicate geographical information using a wide range of methods including writing at increasing length.</p>
<p>Direction/Location</p>	<p>Follow directions (Up, down, left/right, forwards/backwards)</p>	<p>Follow directions (as yr 1 and inc'. NSEW)</p>	<p>Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions: Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map.</p>	<p>Use 4 compass points well: Begin to use 8 compass points; Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map confidently.</p>	<p>Use 8 compass points; Begin to use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on a map.</p>	<p>Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately; Use 4 figure co-ordinates confidently to locate features on a map. Begin to use 6 figure grid refs; use latitude and longitude on atlas maps.</p>



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Drawing maps	Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories.	Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph)	Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order; Try to make a simple scale drawing.	Make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order; Make a simple scale drawing.	Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data.	Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data. Begin to draw plans of increasing complexity.
Representation	Use own symbols on imaginary map.	Begin to understand the need for a key.	Know why a key is needed.	Know why a key is needed.	Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key;	Use/recognise OS map symbols;
Using maps	Use a simple picture map to move around the school;	Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key.	Use standard symbols.	Begin to recognise symbols on an OS map.	Use/recognise OS map symbols.	Use atlas symbols.
	Use a simple picture map to move around the school; Recognise that it is about a place.	Follow a route on a map. Use a plan view. Use an infant atlas to locate places.	Locate places on larger scale maps e.g. map of Europe. Follow a route on a map with some accuracy. (e.g. whilst orienteering)	Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or India on globe) Follow a route on a large scale map.	Compare maps with aerial photographs. Select a map for a specific purpose. (E.g. Pick atlas to find Taiwan, OS map to find local village.) Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. find wettest part of the world)	Follow a short route on an OS map. Describe features shown on OS map. Locate places on a world map. Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns)
Style of maps	Picture maps and globes	Find land/sea on globe. Use teacher drawn base maps. Use large scale OS maps. Use an infant atlas	Use large scale OS maps. Begin to use map sites on internet. Begin to use junior atlases. Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	Use large and medium scale OS maps. Use junior atlases. Use map sites on internet. Identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	Use index and contents page within atlases. Use medium scale land ranger OS maps.	Use OS maps. Confidently use an atlas. Recognise world map as a flattened globe.