

Geography Key Stage One-Progression of Skills

EYFS

EYFS Area of learning: Understanding the world

Early Learning Goals: People, Culture and Communities and The Natural world.

Through child led Topics and the learning environment children will be encouraged to describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; They will also be encouraged to 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. They will look at some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.

National Curriculum KSI

Year 1

Year 2

Locational Knowledge:

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

- Name and locate the world's **seven continents**.
- Name, locate and identify the four countries of the United Kingdom.

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and **five oceans**.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics (such as flags, cultural customs, traditions, symbols) of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

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Place Knowledge:

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

- Study the human and physical geography of London and a non-European country. Make basic comparisons.

- Understand the difference between human and physical geography.
- Compare human and physical features of London to small area of non-European country.

Human and Physical Geography:

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom
- identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

- identify seasonal weather patterns across the 4 countries in the United Kingdom

- identify the location hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

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Geography Skills and Fieldwork:

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as continents and oceans
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (near and far; left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features
- devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

- On a globe or world map, identify the countries of the United Kingdom and the continents of the world.
- Use simple directional and locational language e.g. near and far, left and right, to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- Use Aerial photographs and plan perspectives (a simplified picture of an Aerial view)
- Create a simple map and identify something's location
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography **of the school** and the key human and physical

- Using atlas', world maps and globes, identify the countries of the United Kingdom, their capitals, continents and oceans of the world.
- Use compass directions, North, East, South, West and locational language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and human and physical features.
- Create a simple map with a key
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography **of a local area** and the key human and physical features in the surrounding environment.

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	<p>features in the surrounding environment.</p>	
<p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop 	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> beach, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, season, weather, city, town, village, shop Equator North Pole South Pole Continents 	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous year group Coast - beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river, harbour Inland - forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather, city, town, village,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia (Oceania)● England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland● Seasons● Aerial photographs	<p>factory, farm, house, office, port, and shop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Oceans - Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern● Landmarks● Plan perspective● Human and physical features● Capital city● London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast
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