



CURRICULUM PROGRESSION GRID: GEOGRAPHY

LOWER KEY STAGE 2

Location Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human & Physical	Geographical skills & Fieldwork
<p>NC Link</p> <p>Children by the end of KS2 should be able to:</p> <p><u>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating some countries in Europe and North and South America using maps. Locating some major cities of the countries studied. ➤ Locating some key physical features in countries studied on a map including significant environmental regions. ➤ Locating some key human features in countries studied. ➤ Locating the world's most significant mountain ranges 	<p>NC Link</p> <p>Children by the end of KS2 should be able to:</p> <p><u>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing and beginning to explain similarities between two regions studied. Describing and beginning to explain differences between two regions studied. ➤ Describing how and why humans have responded in different ways to their local environments. ➤ Comparing the climate in a studied region of the UK with that of a region of Europe and discussing how both climates 	<p>NC Link</p> <p>Children by the end of KS2 should be able to:</p> <p><u>Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mapping and labeling the seven biomes on a world map. Understanding how biomes are changing in relation to climate. ➤ Describing how physical features, such as mountains and rivers are formed, and why volcanoes and earthquakes occur. ➤ Describing where volcanoes, earthquakes and mountains are located globally. Describing and explaining 	<p>NC Link</p> <p>Children by the end of KS2 should be able to:</p> <p><u>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beginning to use maps at more than one scale. Using atlases, maps, globes, satellite images and beginning to use digital mapping to locate countries studied . ➤ Using atlases, maps, globes and beginning to use digital mapping to recognise and describe physical features and human features in countries studied . ➤ Using the scale bar on a map to estimate distances. Finding countries and

<p>on a world map and identifying any patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating where the world's volcanoes are on a map and identifying the 'Ring of Fire'. ➤ Locating some of the world's most significant rivers and identifying any patterns. ➤ To know where North and South America are on a world map. ➤ To know the names of some countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America. ➤ To know the names of some of the world's most significant mountain ranges. ➤ To know the names of some of the world's most significant rivers. ➤ To know that mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries. ➤ To know that biomes are areas of world with similar climates, vegetation and animals.* ➤ To know the world's biomes * ➤ To know vegetation belts are areas of the world which are 	<p>have an impact on trade, land use and settlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Explaining what measures humans have taken in order to adapt to survive in cold places. ➤ Describing and explaining how people who live in a contrasting physical area may have different lives to people in the UK. ➤ To know the negative effects of living near a volcano. ➤ To know the positive effects of living near a volcano. ➤ To know the negative effects an earthquake can have on a community. ➤ To know ways in which communities respond to earthquakes. 	<p>how physical features such as rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes have had an impact upon the surrounding landscape and communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing how humans use water in a variety of ways. ➤ To know that the water cycle is the processes which move water around our Earth and to be able to name those processes. ➤ To know the key features of a river. ➤ To know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed. ➤ To know that an earthquake is the intense shaking of the ground. ➤ To know that a biome is a region of the globe sharing a similar climate, landscape, vegetation and wildlife.* ➤ To know the world's biomes.* ➤ To know that the hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 	<p>features of countries in an atlas using contents and index.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zooming in and out of a digital map. <p><u>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beginning to use the key on an OS map to name and recognise key physical and human features in regions studied. ➤ Accurately using 4-figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied. Beginning to give instructions using the 8 points of a compass. ➤ Using a simple key on their own map to show an example of both physical and human features. Following a route on a map with some accuracy. Saying which directions are N, S, E, W on an OS map. ➤ Making and using a simple route on a map. Labelling
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<p>home to similar plant species.*</p> <p><u>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating some counties in the UK (local to your school). Locating some cities in the UK (local to your school). ➤ Beginning to locate the twelve geographical regions of the UK. ➤ Identifying key physical and human characteristics of geographical regions in the UK. ➤ Identifying how topographical features studied have changed over time using examples. ➤ Describing how a locality has changed over time, giving examples of both physical and human features. 		<p><u>Describe and understand key aspects of: Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing and understanding types of settlement and land use. Explaining why a settlement and community has grown in a particular location. ➤ Explaining why different locations have different human features. ➤ Explaining why people might prefer to live in an urban or rural place. ➤ Describing how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively, using examples. ➤ To know the main types of land use.* ➤ To know the different types of settlement.* ➤ To know water is used by humans in a variety of ways. 	<p>some features on an aerial photograph and then locating these on an OS map of the same locality and scale in regions studied.</p> <p><u>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mapping land use in a small local area using sketch maps and plans. ➤ Making a plan for how they wish to collect data to answer an enquiry based question, with the support of a teacher. ➤ Asking and answering one-step and two-step geographical questions. ➤ Observing, recording, and naming geographical features in their local environments ➤ Using simple sampling techniques appropriately. ➤ Making digital audio recordings for a specific purpose.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To know the name of some counties in the UK (local to your school). ➤ To know the name of some cities in the UK (local to your school). ➤ To know the name of the county that they live in and their closest city. ➤ To begin to name the twelve geographical regions of the UK. ➤ To know the main types of land use.* ➤ To know some types of settlement.* <p><u>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Finding the position of the Equator and describing how this impacts our environmental regions. Finding lines of latitude and longitude on a globe and explaining why these are important. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To know an urban place is somewhere near a town or city. ➤ To know a rural place is somewhere near the countryside. ➤ To know that a natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment. ➤ To know the threats to the rainforest both on a local and global scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Designing a questionnaire / interviews to collect quantitative fieldwork data. ➤ Taking digital photos and labeling or captioning them. Making annotated sketches, field drawings and freehand maps to record observations during fieldwork. ➤ Drawing simple maps and plans to scale (e.g 1m = 1 square) ➤ Using a simplified Likert Scale to record their judgements of environmental quality. Collecting quantitative data in charts and graphs. ➤ Using a questionnaire / interviews to collect quantitative fieldwork data. ➤ Presenting data using plans, freehand sketch maps, annotated drawings, graphs, presentations, writing and digital technologies when communicating geographical information. ➤ Suggesting different ways that a locality could be changed and improved. ➤ Finding answers to geographical questions through data collection.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identifying the position of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and their significance. ➤ Identifying the position of the Northern and Southern hemispheres and explaining how they shape our seasons. ➤ Identifying the position and significance of both the Arctic and Antarctic Circle. ➤ To know that countries near the Equator have less seasonal change than those near the poles. ➤ To know that the Equator is a line of latitude indicating the hottest places on Earth and splitting our globe into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. ➤ To know lines of longitude are invisible lines on the globe that determine how far east or west a location is from the Prime Meridian. ➤ To know lines of latitude are invisible lines on the globe that determine how far north or south a location is from the Equator. ➤ To know the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analysing and presenting quantitative data in charts and graphs.
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<p>lines of latitude and mark the equatorial region; the countries with the hottest climates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To know the Northern and Southern hemisphere are 'halves' of the Earth, above and below our Equator and have alternate seasons to each other. ➤ To know the boundaries of the polar regions are marked by the invisible lines the Arctic and Antarctic circle. ➤ To know the patterns of daylight in the Arctic and Antarctic circle and the Equatorial regions. 			
<p>Theme links: Are all settlements the same? (CA:A2) Why are rainforests important to us? (CA:Spr 2) What are rivers and how are they formed? (CA:Sum2) Who lives in Antarctica? (CB:A2) Why do people live near volcanoes? (CB:Spr 1) Where does our food come from? (CB:Sum1)</p>	<p>Theme links: Are all settlements the same? (CA:A2) Why are rainforests important to us? (CA:Spr 2) What are rivers and how are they formed? (CA:Sum2) Why do people live near volcanoes? (CB:Spr 1) Where does our food come from? (CB:Sum1)</p>	<p>Theme links: Are all settlements the same? (CA:A2) Why are rainforests important to us? (CA:Spr 2) What are rivers and how are they formed? (CA:Sum2) Who lives in Antarctica? (CB:A2) Why do people live near volcanoes? (CB:Spr 1) Where does our food come from? (CB:Sum1)</p>	<p>Theme links: Are all settlements the same? (CA:A2) Why are rainforests important to us? (CA:Spr 2) What are rivers and how are they formed? (CA:Sum2) Who lives in Antarctica? (CB:A2) Why do people live near volcanoes? (CB:Spr 1) Where does our food come from? (CB:Sum1)</p>
<p>Builds on KS1 Children by the end of KS1 should be able to:</p>	<p>Builds on KS1 Children by the end of KS1 should be able to:</p>	<p>Builds on KS1 Children by the end of KS1 should be able to:</p>	<p>Builds on KS1 Children by the end of KS1 should be able to:</p>

<p><u>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating four of the world's seven continents on a world map. ➤ Locating two of the world's oceans (Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean) on a world map. Showing on a map which continent they live in. To know the name of the four continents (Europe, Asia, Africa and Antarctica) ➤ To know that a continent is a group of countries. ➤ To know that they live in the continent of Europe. ➤ To know that an ocean is a large body of water. ➤ To know the name of two of the world's oceans (Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean) <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating all the world's seven continents on a world map. Locating the world's five oceans on a world map. Showing on a map the oceans 	<p><u>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</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Naming some key similarities between their local area and a small area of a contrasting non-European country. ➤ Naming some key differences between their local area and a small area of a contrasting non-European country. ➤ Describing what physical features may occur in a hot place in comparison to a cold place ➤ To know that life elsewhere in the world is often different to ours. ➤ To know that life elsewhere in the world often has similarities to ours. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing and beginning to explain some key similarities between their local area and a small area of a contrasting non-European country. 	<p><u>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing how the weather changes with each season in the UK. Describing the daily weather patterns in their locality. ➤ Confidently using the vocabulary 'season' and 'weather' ➤ To know the four seasons of the UK. To know that 'weather' refers to the conditions outside at a particular time. ➤ To know that different parts of the UK often experience different weather. ➤ To know that a weather forecast is when someone tries to predict what the weather will be like in the near future. ➤ To know that weather conditions can be measured and recorded <p>Year 2:</p>	<p><u>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Using a world map and globe to locate the UK. Using a map of the UK to locate the four countries. ➤ Using a world map and globe to locate four of the world's seven continents (Europe, North America, South America and Asia) ➤ Using a world map and globe to locate the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognising why maps need a title. Using an atlas to locate the UK. ➤ Using an atlas to locate the four countries of the UK. ➤ Using a world map, globe and atlas to locate all the world's seven continents. ➤ Using a world map, globe and atlas to locate the world's five oceans. <p><u>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and</u></p>
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<p>nearest the continent they live in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To be able to name the seven continents of the world. To be able to name the five oceans of the world. <p><u>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating the four countries of the United Kingdom (UK) on a map of this area. ➤ Beginning to locate the capital cities of the four countries of the UK on a map of this area. ➤ Identifying characteristics (both human and physical) of the four countries of the UK. ➤ Showing on a map which country they live in and locating its capital city. ➤ To know that the UK is short for 'United Kingdom' ➤ To know that the United Kingdom is made up of four countries and to be able to name them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing and beginning to explain some key differences between their local area and a small area of a contrasting non-European country <p>To know some similarities and differences between their local area and a contrasting non European country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating some hot and cold areas of the world on a world map. ➤ Locating the Equator and North and South Poles on a world map. ➤ Locating hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South poles ➤ To know that the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. ➤ To know that, because it is the widest part of the Earth, the Equator is much closer to the sun than the North and South poles. ➤ To know that the North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth and the South Pole is the southernmost point of the Earth. ➤ To know that different parts of the world experience different weather conditions and that these are often caused by the location of the place. <p><u>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest,</u></p>	<p><u>locational and directional language, to describe the location of features and routes on a map</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Using directional language to describe the location of objects in the classroom and playground. ➤ Using directional language to describe features on a map in relation to other features (real or imaginary). ➤ Responding to instructions using directional language to follow routes. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Using locational language and the compass points (N, S, E, W) to describe the location of features on a map. ➤ Using locational language and the compass points (N, S, E, W) to describe the route on a map. ➤ Using locational language and the compass points (N, S, E, W) to plan a route in the playground or school grounds. ➤ Using a map to follow a prepared route ➤ <p><u>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks</u></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To know that a capital city is the city where a country's government is located. ➤ To know the name of the country they live in. ➤ To know the capital cities of the UK. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locating the surrounding seas of the UK on a map of this area . ➤ Confidently locating the capital cities of the four countries of the UK on a map of this area. ➤ Identifying characteristics (both human and physical) of the four capital cities of the UK. ➤ Showing on a map the city, town or village where they live in relation to their capital city. ➤ To know that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. <p>To know that there are four bodies of water surrounding the UK and to be able to name them..</p>		<p><u>hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognising some physical features in their locality. ➤ To know that physical features means any feature of an area that is on the Earth naturally. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing the key physical features in a local river area using basic geographical vocabulary. ➤ Describing the key physical features of a coast line and how it changes over time using subject specific vocabulary ➤ To know that coastlines (and other physical features) change over time. <p><u>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognising some human features in their locality. 	<p><u>and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognising local landmarks on aerial photographs . ➤ Recognising basic human features on aerial photographs. Recognising basic physical features on aerial photographs . ➤ Drawing freehand maps (of real or imaginary places) using simple pictures or symbols. ➤ Drawing a simple sketch map of the classroom and playground using simple pictures, colours or symbols to represent features. ➤ Adding labels to sketch maps. ➤ Using simple picture maps and plans to move around the school. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognising landmarks of a city studied on aerial photographs and plan perspectives. ➤ Recognising human features on aerial photographs and plan perspectives.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To know that human features means any feature of an area that was made or built by humans. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describing and understanding the differences between a city, town and village. ➤ Describing the key human features of a coast line and how it changes over time using subject specific vocabulary. ➤ To know that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. <p>To know that human features change over time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognising physical features on aerial photographs and plan perspectives. ➤ Drawing a map and using class agreed symbols to make a simple key. ➤ Drawing a simple sketch map of the playground or school grounds using symbols to represent human and physical features. ➤ Finding a given OS symbol on a map with support. ➤ Beginning to draw objects to scale (e.g show the school playground is smaller than the school or school field). ➤ Using an aerial photograph to draw a simple sketch map using basic symbols for a key. <p><u>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.</u></p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commenting on the features they see in their school and
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			<p>school grounds on a walk around the respective places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Asking and answering simple questions about the features of their school and school grounds. ➤ Drawing some of the features they notice in their school and school grounds in correct relation to each other on a sketch map. ➤ Using a simple recording technique to express their feelings about a specific place and explaining why they like/dislike some of its features <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussing the features they see in the area surrounding their school when on a walk. Asking and answering simple questions about human and physical features of the area surrounding their school grounds. ➤ Collecting quantitative data through a small survey of the local area/school to answer an enquiry question. ➤ Classifying the features they notice into human and physical with teacher support.
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<p>Intent</p> <p><i>“The Study of Geography is more than about memorising places on a map – it is about understanding the complexity of our world”.</i> <i>(Barack Obama)</i></p> <p>At Hoyle Court Primary School it is our vision that high quality Geography education should inspire your child with a curiosity and sense of wonder about our world and its people, which will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Geography at Hoyle Court focusses on children’s knowledge, skills and understanding. The exciting topics chosen promote a progressive range of skills and knowledge that are taught year on year.</p> <p>Our curriculum aims to equip your child with knowledge about how places and landscapes are formed and the interaction between physical and human processes. We aim to deepen children’s understanding of how people and their environment interact so that they understand how a diverse range of societies and environments are interconnected.</p> <p>As your child progresses through school, they are encouraged to carry out hands-on fieldwork, analyse and evaluate findings and propose solutions to environmental problems (such as climate change). Fieldwork is essential and we enjoy exciting trips to a variety of places to experience Geography in action such as studying the surroundings of Saltaire with a map and a compass!).</p> <p>We develop pupils’ confidence and competence in specific geographical skills including map work and use of technology (digital mapping).</p> <p>The teaching of geography builds on children’s own experience and helps them face the challenges that will shape our societies and environments at a local, national and global scale.</p> <p>All our children leave us with a greater understanding of our world and how human beings occupy and respond to the world they inhabit.</p>			

<p>Vocabulary: Spain topical words. Greeks – Soldier, empire, Athens, Olympics Green fingers – Plants, deciduous, evergreen, trunk, branches, root, leaf Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, England, Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Oceania, Antarctica, Temperature, Climate,</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Spain topical words. Comparative language (Warmer, cooler, more humid etc). Climate, Temperature, Precipitation, Climate zones, biomes, rivers, mountains, settlement & land use, economic activity, trade links, distribution of natural resources: energy, food, minerals, water cycle, types of settlement (hamlet, village, town, city, ports, market town, resorts)</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Spain topical words. Romans/invaders – Colosseum, temple, soldier, pantheon, chariot Green fingers – Plants, deciduous, evergreen, trunk, branches, root, leaf Settlements, Water cycle, condensation, evaporation, transpiration, precipitation, surface run off, ground water, comparative language (Warmer, cooler, more humid etc), types of settlement (hamlet, village, town, city, ports, market town, resorts)</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Spain topical words. Vikings – Viking, axe, slave, king, shield, long boat, spear North, South, West, East, North West, North East, South West, South East, OS maps, atlases, globes, digital mapping, measuring, recording.</p>
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