

# Progression in Geography Skills involves developing geographical perspective through ...

- wider, more detailed and secure knowledge
- sharper methods of enquiry and communication
- deeper understanding of more complex issues and of abstract ideas
- closer integration of geography's key concepts
- greater independence in applying all these qualities

Work likely in Early Years

work likely at KS1

work likely at KS2

<b>Enquiry Skills</b>	Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Talks about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Select information from resources provided. Use this information and their own observations to ask and respond to questions about places.	Identify relevant geographical questions. Drawing on their knowledge and understanding they select and use appropriate skills and evidence to help them investigate places and themes. They reach plausible conclusions and present their findings both graphically and in writing.
<b>Geographical terms</b>	Extend vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring meaning of new words.	Use a wide vocabulary of everyday geographical terms	Be able to describe and start to explain geographical processes using the correct terminology.
<b>Place and Locational Knowledge</b>	Use the local area for exploring both the built and the natural environment. Understand the difference between natural environment and manmade.	Name and locate the four countries and surrounding seas of the United Kingdom. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Know the basic compass directions (north east south, west).	Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities. Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers. Understand how these features have changed over time.
<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	Shows care and concern for the environment.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key 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.	Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (link to work on Rainforest) Fair/unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade). Human geography including trade between UK and Europe
<b>Field Work</b>	Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Talks about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Select information from resources provided. Use this information and their own observations to ask and respond to questions about places	Drawing on their knowledge and understanding they select and use appropriate skills and evidence to help them investigate places and themes. They reach plausible conclusions and present their findings both graphically and in writing.
<b>Map Skills</b>	Use play maps and small world equipment to create their own environments.	Follow directions; Use class agreed symbols on simple map.  Make a representation of a real or imaginary place - Use a plan and simple atlas to create simple maps.	Use grid references to locate features on a map. Use eight compass points. Draw a map using symbols and a key, awareness of OS symbols. Compare large-scale map and vertical photo, selecting maps for a purpose