Wentworth Primary School
Key Skills & Knowledge Progression Map
'Striving for Excellence'
Geography

	Foundation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	Identifying land and water on a map or globe Making observations about the characteristics of places (in stories, photographs or in the school grounds/local area).* To know some vocabulary to describe different bodies of water, even if used inaccurately (sea/ocean, lake, river, pond)* To know that usually water is represented in blue on a map or globe. To know the name of their school and the place where they live. To know some vocabulary to describe the characteristics of different places, even if used inaccurately (hill,	Locate Europe and Asia on a world map. Know that the UK is in Europe. Know that Shanghai is in China, which is in Asia. Locate the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. Identify the four countries of the UK and their capital cities.	Locate all seven continents and five oceans on a world map. Identify hot and cold regions of the world and link them to the Equator, North Pole and South Pole. Know that Kenya is near the Equator and therefore hot. Identify the surrounding seas of the UK: North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean. Name and locate the four capital cities of the UK: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast. Recognise key UK landmarks such as	Locate Italy, Mount Etna, and other volcanic regions on a world map. Locate Antarctica, the Southern Ocean, and the Antarctic Circle. Identify major mountain ranges (e.g., The Andes, The Himalayas, The Rockies, The Alps). Identify climate zones (polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean). Locate different settlement types in the UK and globally (e.g., New Delhi for nucleated settlement).	Locate the Amazon Rainforest, Brazil, and Manaus on a world map. Identify the major biomes of the world (Savannah, Tropical Rainforest, Temperate Deciduous Forest, Boreal Forest, Desert, Tundra). Locate key countries involved in global food production, including Côte d'Ivoire and West Africa. Identify major world rivers such as the River Severn, River Thames, River Nile, River Amazon, River Mississippi, River Danube, River Yangtze, River Murray.	Locate Greece on a world map and identify key regions such as Athens, Crete, and the Aegean Sea. Identify the countries surrounding Greece and its position within Europe. Locate major deserts studied (e.g., Sahara, Gobi, Mojave, Atacama, Great Victoria Desert). Locate major oceans and seas relevant to the unit: Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean. Identify global ocean regions including the Great Barrier Reef, Marine Protected Areas, and major coastal nations (e.g., Australia, Japan, USA,	Locate areas of high and low population density around the world using maps and digital tools. Identify megacities (e.g., Tokyo, Lagos, Mumbai, Shanghai, Mexico City) and explain why populations concentrate there. Compare population distribution across continents, countries, and regions. Use maps to identify migration routes, urban growth, and changing population patterns.

	field, building, road, house, old).		Ben Nevis, Lake Windermere, Mount Snowdon.			South Korea, Thailand, India).	
<u>Place Knowledge</u>	Discussing how environments in stories and images are different to the environment they live in. To know that places within this country can differ from each other. To know that there are differences between places in this country and places in other countries.	Identify similarities and differences between their local area and Shanghai (China). Describe simple human and physical features of Shanghai (e.g., skyscrapers, port, metro system). Describe simple human and physical features of their own locality. Understand that life in other countries can be both similar and different to life in the UK.	Describe similarities and differences between their local area and: A hot place (e.g., Kenya, savannah, rainforest). A cold place (e.g., Antarctica, polar regions). Compare physical features such as icebergs, pack ice, deserts, grasslands, rainforests. Explain how climate affects what people wear, eat and do in different places.	Describe similarities and differences between volcanic regions and the UK. Explain how people adapt to living near volcanoes (e.g., fertile soil, geothermal energy, tourism). Describe how life in Antarctica differs from life in the UK (scientists, extreme climate, isolation). Compare settlement patterns (linear, nucleated, dispersed) and explain why they develop differently	Describe similarities and differences between the Amazon Rainforest and the UK. Explain how climate, vegetation and biodiversity differ between rainforest regions and temperate regions. Compare food production in the UK with food production in other countries (e.g., cocoa farming in Côte d'Ivoire). Describe how human activity along rivers varies between regions (e.g., irrigation, transport, leisure, trade).	Compare life in Greece with life in the UK, focusing on: climate (Mediterranean vs temperate) physical features (mountains, coastline, islands) human features (tourism, agriculture, settlements) Describe how people adapt to living in desert environments (e.g., water scarcity, extreme temperatures, sparse vegetation). Explain how oceans affect human life globally (food, climate, trade, tourism, biodiversity).	Compare population structures in contrasting regions (e.g., Japan's ageing population vs Nigeria's youthful population). Explain how physical geography (climate, resources, terrain) influences where people live. Explain how human geography (jobs, services, transport, safety) shapes settlement patterns. Describe how population change affects real places (e.g., urbanisation in China, rural decline in parts of Europe).
<u>Human and physical geography</u>	Observing weather across the seasons. Observing and discussing the effect the changing seasons have on the world around them.	Describe daily weather patterns in the UK. Describe seasonal changes across the year. Identify simple physical features (hill, river, lake, sea).	Identify and describe physical features of coastal environments: cliff, bay, arch, stack, coastline, island, sand dunes, mudflats.	Understand the structure of the Earth: inner core, outer core, mantle, crust. Explain tectonic plates, plate boundaries, and how	Understand the structure of a rainforest: forest floor, understorey, canopy, emergent layer. Explain the	Understand key physical features of Greece: mountain ranges, coastlines, islands, Mediterranean climate, vegetation. Describe human features of Greece:	Understand the key factors that cause populations to change: birth rate death rate migration healthcare education employment

	Beginning to use the names of the seasons in the correct context. Making observations about the features of places (in stories, photographs or in the school grounds/local area).* Making observations about the characteristics of places (in stories, photographs or in the school grounds/local area).* To know that the terms Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter are used to describe the season To know some of the key characteristics of each season. To know that there are four seasons in a year marked by certain weather conditions. To know some vocabulary to describe different bodies of water, even if used inaccurately (sea/ocean, lake, river, pond)* To know some vocabulary to describe	Identify simple human features (town, city, house, shop). Use weather vocabulary: temperature, rain, wind, sun, cloud, snow.	Understand that coasts change over time due to erosion. Describe human features of coastal towns: tourist attractions, piers, aquariums, harbours. Use vocabulary to describe climate: polar, temperate, mild, arid, rainforest, savannah. Understand simple habitats and why they are important: rainforest, grassland, polar regions.	they cause volcanoes and earthquakes. Identify types of volcanoes: shield, composite, active, dormant, extinct. Describe volcanic features: magma chamber, vent, lava, pyroclastic flow, fault lines. Understand earthquake features: epicentre, seismic waves, focus. Describe features of polar environments: ice shelves, drifting ice, wilderness. Understand how climate affects human activity in Antarctica. Identify land-use types: agricultural, residential, commercial, recreational.	importance of rainforests for the planet (oxygen production, biodiversity, climate regulation). Understand threats to rainforests: deforestation, logging, mining, drought. Understand food miles, trade, imports/exports, and responsible consumption. Describe the water cycle: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, transpiration, groundwater, percolation. Identify river features: source, mouth, meander, oxbow lake, tributary, valley, delta, estuary, waterfall, floodplain. Explain how rivers are used for irrigation, transport, leisure, supply.	tourism, agriculture, settlements, transport, culture. Understand the importance of oceans: ocean currents, coral reefs, marine ecosystems, erosion, acidification, microplastics, overfishing. Understand desert features: rainfall, barren landscapes, sparse vegetation, mesa, mushroom rock, natural arch, salt flats. Understand causes and impacts of desertification. Describe how physical geography influences human activity in deserts and coastal regions.	conflict natural disasters Explain push and pull factors that influence migration. Understand the concept of population density and why it varies. Interpret population pyramids and what they show about a country's past, present, and future. Understand the impact of population change on: Housing, transport service, employment, the environment

	the characteristics of different places, even if used inaccurately (hill, field, building, road, house, old).						
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Ask questions about the world around them. Commenting on the features they see in their school and school grounds. Answering simple questions, guided by the teacher . Drawing some of the features they notice in their school and school grounds. Expressing their likes and dislikes about a specific place and its features, beginning to explain their reasoning. Beginning to look at and talk about maps (real or imaginary) in stories, non-fiction books, atlases and on globes. Beginning to use modelled directional vocabulary when describing features in the surrounding environment. Recognising features on maps (real or	Use simple maps, globes and aerial photographs. Use basic directional language: near, far, left, right, north, south, east, west. Create simple maps with symbols and keys. Carry out simple fieldwork in the school grounds (e.g., weather observations, traffic surveys).	Use sketch maps, simple OS maps, and basic scale. Use simple fieldwork techniques: tally charts, pictograms, bar charts, data collection. Identify landmarks and features on map. Use aerial photographs to identify coastal features. Begin to use simple compass directions and map symbols.	Use four-figure grid references. Use maps, atlases, digital mapping, and scale bars. Interpret cross-sections (e.g., volcano diagrams). Use eight points of the compass. Plot simple data (e.g., volcanic eruptions, earthquake locations). Conduct simple settlement fieldwork: observe land use, classify settlement types, record features.	Use six-figure grid references and interpret OS map symbols. Use grid squares, scale, and representation to interpret maps. Analyse data about food production, trade routes, and river usage. Conduct enquiries using interviews, surveys, data collection, and simple analysis. Present findings using graphs, charts, and written summaries	Use thematic maps, aerial maps, and digital mapping to compare Greece, deserts, and ocean regions. Interpret land height, sea level, and climate data. Analyse environmental issues such as plastic pollution, coral bleaching, and coastal erosion. Conduct enquiries using evidence, data collection, fieldwork techniques, and evaluation. Present findings using graphs, charts, written conclusions, and comparative statements.	Interpret and compare population graphs, charts, pyramids, and choropleth maps. Use digital mapping to explore population density and migration patterns. Analyse demographic data and draw conclusions about trends. Conduct enquiries using census data, surveys, and local fieldwork (e.g., land-use surveys linked to population). Present findings using written explanations, graphs, tables, and comparative statements.

	imaginary). Draw real or imaginary maps even if features are indistinguishable. To know that a map is a picture of a place. To know some vocabulary to describe directions, even if used inaccurately (e.g near, far, next to, close, behind).						
Key Vocabulary	building car park field house park path road lake river town village Outdoor adventures acorn autumn bark dark dry feather flower freezing frosty hot leaf rain seed snow spring summer	Locational: Europe, Asia, China, Shanghai, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, continent, country, ocean, sea Place: port, harbour, skyscraper, metro, transport Human/Physical: weather, season, climate, land, lake, river Skills: aerial view, aerial photograph, map, globe, atlas, symbol, key, compass, survey, questionnaire, thermometer, rain gauge, temperature, weather vane south spring summer United Kingdom Wales	Human geography: urban, rural, tourist, aquarium, coast, pier, mudflat, cliff, coastline, island, bay, arch, stack, tourist, habitat, rainforest, savannah, grasslands Physical geography: pack ice, iceberg, arid, polar, mild, temperate, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, sand dunes Locational knowledge: Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Oceania, Kenya, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Ben Nevis, Lake Windermere, Mount Snowdon, Jurassic Coast, Pembrokeshire,	Volcanoes & Earthquakes: geothermal energy, magma, magma chamber, vent, pyroclastic flow, fertile soil, minerals, volcanic springs, tectonic plate, plate boundary, volcano, shield, composite, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, tsunami, fault line, epicentre, seismic wave, focus, igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic Earth structure: inner core, outer core, mantle, crust Climate & regions: climate zones (polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean), Earth, mountains, Mount Kilimanjaro, The Andes, The	Rainforests & biomes: indigenous peoples, deforestation, community, logging, mining, vegetation belts, forest floor, understorey layer, canopy layer, emergent layer, drought, buttress roots, lianas, biomes (Savannah, Tropical rainforest, Temperate deciduous forest, Boreal forest, Desert, Tundra), Amazon Rainforest, Brazil, Manaus Food & trade: food miles, trade, import, export, cooperative, distribution, responsible trade, produce, seasonal food, waste, air freight, fertilisers, pesticides, bakery,	Greece & Mediterranean geography: Greece, Athens, Crete, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean climate, mountain range, coniferous trees, deciduous trees, temperate deciduous forest, tourism, agriculture, settlement, coastline Oceans: coral bleaching, microplastics, acidification, overfishing, Marine Protected Area, ocean current, buffer, coral reef, marine, erosion, decompose, single-use plastic, re-purpose, biodegradable, policy, plastic pollution, sea level, land height, thematic map, aerial map, digital map, Great	Population concepts: population, population change, population density, population distribution, birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, demographic, census, ageing population, youthful population, megacity, urbanisation, rural decline Migration: migration, migrant, immigration, emigration, push factors, pull factors, economic migration, refugee, asylum seeker Data & analysis: population pyramid, trend, prediction, comparison, choropleth map, data set, variable, increase, decrease, fluctuation Human geography: employment, healthcare,

	sun sunny twig wet winter Around the world bus stop church cottage explorer flats lamp post playground post box postcard roundabout scientists tractor travel beach blizzard cactus camel countryside desert farm field forest hill ice land mountain palm tree polar pond rainforest sand dune storm waterfall weather UK England	weather west winter continent country different directional language e.g. near, far, next to, behind, etc. key human feature map physical feature similar symbol	Orkney Islands, Giant's Causeway, Flamborough Head, North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea Skills vocabulary: landmark, sketch map, scale, OS map, sample, tally chart, pictogram, bar chart, data collection	Himalayas, The Rockies, The Alps, Mount Etna Polar regions: ice shelf, drifting ice, iceberg, wilderness, Antarctic Circle, South Georgia, Mount Erebus Settlements & land use: linear, nucleated, dispersed, recreational land, agricultural land, residential land, commercial land, place of worship, monument, memorial, facilities, settlement, county, region, local, country border Skills vocabulary: index, hemisphere, scale bar, mapping, tilt, four-figure grid reference, plot, eight points of the compass, route, expedition, magnetic field, research, intention, destination, evaluate, compare, improvement	greengrocer, food bank, butcher, allotment, pollution Rivers & water cycle: irrigation, condensation, evaporation, groundwater, percolation, precipitation, transpiration, water cycle, meander, oxbow, lake, river, mouth, source, tributary, valley, delta, estuary, waterfall, floodplain, flooding, River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, River Great Ouse, River Wye, River Mississippi, River Amazon, River Nile, River Danube, River Yangtze, River Murray Skills vocabulary: represent, grid square, investigate, interview, method, risk, enquiry, data, analyse, present, quantitative data, qualitative data, summarise, interpret, quote, source, sample size, reliability, limitations, open-ended question, closed question, Likert scale	Barrier Reef, Australia, Japan, South Korea, USA, Thailand, India Deserts: rainfall, barren, sparse, mesa, mushroom rock, natural arch, salt flat, desertification, flash flood, Mojave Desert, Antarctic Polar Desert, Death Valley, Great Victoria Desert, Gobi Desert, Nevada, Oleshky Sands, Utah, Sahara Desert, Arizona, Chihuahuan Desert, Atacama Desert, Patagonian Desert Skills vocabulary: natural disaster, threat, species, dependent, geology, ecology, ecosystem, atmosphere, human footprint, environment, comparison, national park, nature reserve, tourist attraction, evidence, fieldwork	education, services, housing, transport, infrastructure, resources

	Scotland Northern Ireland Wales city direction feature find journey Mapping above aerial bird's eye view map Fieldwork identify						