

COOMBE BISSETT SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY SUBJECT SKILLS PROGRESSION

	EARLY YEARS (Rec)	KS1 (Y1 & Y2)		Lower KS2 (Y3 and Y4)		Upper KS2 (Y5 and Y6)	
ACQUIRE ASKING GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS <i>NB contexts are cumulative e.g. Y1/2 will work on place, space, people</i>	CONTEXT: place, space, people In this phase, children explore the world of their immediate environment and experience. KEY QUESTION EXAMPLES: What is this place like? Who lives here? What? Where? Who?	CONTEXT: scale Expand concept of place and space to include familiar towns, cities and countries.	CONTEXT: scale Expand concept of space and people to include local, national, global scale. <i>How many people are here?</i>	CONTEXT: interdependence. Describe examples of interdependence <i>e.g. explain why mountains are where they are; how climate affects</i>	CONTEXT: interdependence. Identify examples of interdependence <i>e.g. Location of ports; how global populations are linked by trade.</i>	CONTEXT: sustainability. Children explore adult-led questions about environmental and political issues around sustainability.	CONTEXT: sustainability. Children raise and explore their own questions about environmental and political issues around sustainability.
FIELDWORK primary sources	TRADITIONAL Observation e.g. features of their environment. Similarities and differences between people; between places.	TRADITIONAL Observation + Measurement; Organise a count up to 100. Basic arithmetical language of position. Whole, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ turns. Use 4 point compass		TRADITIONAL Observation + Measurement (length, mass, perimeter) + Recording Design of fieldwork. Use 8 point compass and coordinates		SCIENTIFIC Investigations of human/ physical features of local area. Use OS maps with 4 and 6 fig refs.	
INTERPRETING GEOGRAPHICAL DATA secondary sources	Describe geographical information (<i>basic similarities and differences</i>) collected from simple sources e.g. maps, books, photographs.	Describe geographical information (<i>landmarks and basic human and physical features</i>) collected from world maps, atlases, globes, aerial photographs and plan perspectives.		Select relevant information from geographical sources (<i>maps, atlases and digital/ computer mapping and human sources</i>) to identify human and physical characteristics, land-use patterns and key topographical features of different places.		Analyse and Evaluate information from geographical sources (<i>maps, databases, diagrams e.g. climograph, cartogram, popn pyramid</i>) to compare and contrast different places and to understand how some aspects have changed over time.	
ARRANGE geographical information	Construct drawings	Construct simple maps including basic symbols in a key.	Construct simple maps including a key; pictograms; tally charts; bar charts; tables.	Construct basic sketch maps and plans; bar charts, pictograms, tables.	Construct basic sketch maps and plans; bar charts and time graphs (discrete and continuous data)	Construct sketch maps and plans; line graphs.	Construct sketch maps; basic scale drawings (ratio); pie charts and line graphs; calc mean.
USE answering geographical questions	Talk about findings.	Combine geographical data with report writing to answer questions.		Combine data with report writing to answer questions. Use sub-headings.	Combine data with report writing to answer questions. Justify conclusions.	Create response to question by combining data with relevant writing (scaffolded).	Create independent response to geographical question.
Develop ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	Appreciate the beauty and importance of the environment and of the need to respect the natural world.			Understand some of the issues around human/ environment interdependence.		Understand some of the issues around sustainability.	

COOMBE BISSETT SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

Words in ***bold*** shows suggested vocabulary to introduce at each year group. Children should be able to understand and use these words to describe and explain their own ideas.

Year	Location and Map Vocabulary	Physical Features	Human Features and Activities
1	<i>The 7 continents.</i> Directional language – <i>near, far, left and right.</i>	<i>Sea, cliff, coast, hill, mountains, forest, beach, weather and soil.</i>	<i>City, town, village, farm, house and city/capital city.</i>
2	The 7 continents and <i>5 oceans., countries and capital cities of the UK.</i> Directional language – <i>North, South, East and West.</i> <i>Equator</i>	Sea, cliff, coast, hill, mountains, forest, beach, soil, weather, <i>valley, vegetation, and season.</i>	City, town, village, farm, house, city/capital city, <i>factory, harbour, port, nation, office, poaching and extinct.</i>
3	The 7 continents and 5 oceans, <i>relevant countries in Europe and the Americas,</i> the Equator, <i>Northern and Southern Hemispheres,</i>	<i>Climate zones, flora and fauna,</i> and vocabulary relevant to rainforests (<i>bio-diversity, habitat, deforestation, equatorial, canopy/understory/emergent layer.</i>)	<i>Trade links, trade routes, natural resources and economic activity.</i>
4	The 7 continents and 5 oceans, relevant countries in Europe and the Americas, the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, <i>Antarctic and Arctic circles.</i>	Climate zones, flora and fauna peninsula, vocabulary relevant to volcanoes (<i>pyroclastic flow, magma, lava, cone, eruption tectonic plate, seismic activity.</i>)	Trade links, trade routes, natural resources and economic activity, <i>settlement, pollution.</i>
5	The 7 continents and 5 oceans, relevant countries in Europe and the Americas, the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Antarctic and Arctic circle, <i>latitude and longitude.</i>	Climate zones, flora and fauna, vocabulary relevant to rivers (<i>erosion, source, mouth, oxbow lake, upper/lower course, flood-plain, watershed,</i> biomes, <i>vegetation belts.</i>)	Trade links, trade routes, natural resources and economic activity, settlement, pollution, <i>immigration, emigration, developing economies, culture and job market.</i>
6	The 7 continents and 5 oceans, relevant countries in Europe and the Americas, the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Antarctic and Arctic circle, latitude and longitude, <i>the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</i>	Climate zones, flora and fauna, vegetation, vocabulary relevant to weather and natural disasters (<i>high/low pressure, Richter scale, blackout, seismic activity, tornado, tsunami, typhoon/cyclone, flash-flood,</i> <i>climate change, climate zones.</i>)	Trade links, trade routes, natural resources and economic activity, settlement, pollution, immigration, emigration, developing economies, culture and job market, <i>digital economy/market, green energy.</i>