

# Ringway Primary School Geography Progression Grid



The progression grid outlines the specific knowledge which pupils are expected to learn in each phase, over a two year cycle, along with the specific vocabularly which supports this understanding.

### Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

#### At EYFS:

- Children talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
- They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

### At Key Stage One:

- 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.
- Use simple compass directions
   (North, South, East and West) and
   locational and directional language
   [i.e 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.

### At Lower Key Stage Two:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.
- 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.

### At Upper Key Stage Two:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Use the eight point of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordinance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and the present.
- Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.
- Expand map skills to include non- UK countries.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

### Locational Knowledge

#### At EYFS:

- Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things
- They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

### At Key Stage One:

- 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 areas.

### At Lower Key Stage Two:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical

### At Upper Key Stage Two:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Compare two different regions to the UK rural/urban

		regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.  • 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)	<ul> <li>Locate and name the main counties and cities in England.</li> <li>Identify the position and significance of longitude/latitude and the Greenwich Meridian.         Linking with science, time zones, night and day.</li> </ul>
	Pla	ce Knowledge	
At EYFS:  • They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this.	At Key Stage One:  • Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and a small area in a contrasting non- European country, i.e. Australia	At Lower Key Stage Two:  • Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.	At Upper Key Stage Two:  • Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North/ South America.  • Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues.
	Human and	l Physical Geography	
At EYFS:  • They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.  • They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.	At Key Stage One:  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 use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to same.  Describe key physical features including: heach, cliff, coust, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.  Describe key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	At Lower Key Stage Two: Pupils will describe and understand key aspects of:  • Physical geography, including – climate zones, hiomes, vegetation helts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle • Human geography, including – types of settlement and land use.	At Upper Key Stage 2:  Pupils will describe and understand key aspects of:  • Physical geography, including – cousts, volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation helts and extreme weather events.  • Human geography, including – economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.  • Fair/ unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade)  • Distribution of natural resources including a study of a contrasting country in a developing world.

	Ove	rarching geographical Vocabulary	
At EYFS: Weather Map Animals	At Key Stage One: Weather Atlas	At Lower Key Stage Two: Climate Field Work	At Upper Key Stage Two: Urban Rural
Animals Houses	Map Human Physical	Hemisphere Land Use Biome	Sustainable Renewable Hemisphere Biome Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn

## Geography Topics throughout the School

### **BLOCK A**

	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	Story Books	The UK		TILE OK	Europe		our changing world
Key Knowledge	Handa's     Surprise -     Exploring     animals native     to Africa     including     caring for living     things/pets.      Handa's     Surprise - Life     in other     cultures -     comparing     African ways of     life to our way     of life including     school, houses     and daily     routine.      Cinderella -     Castle based     activities such     as constructing     and labelling a     castle and     exploring the     role of kings     and queens.	• Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding areas.  • Describe key physical features including: heach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather:  • Describe key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	The Wonderful World  Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.  Describe key physical features including: heach, cliff, coust, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.  Describe key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	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 use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.  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	• Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.	North and South America  Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.  Compare two different regions to the UK rural/urban  Identify the position and significance of longitude/latitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Linking with science, time zones, night and day.	Pupils will describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including - coasts, volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation helts and extreme weather events.  Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues.

Children talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.  Styles in the features of their own immediate environments might vary from one another.	Use world maps, atlases and glohes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oreans studied at this key stage.      Use world maps, atlases and glohes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oreans studied at this key stage.	Use maps, atlases, glohes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.  Use maps, atlases, glohes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	To use maps, atlases, glohes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studies in the context of North and South America.  Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.  Expand map skills to include non- UK countries.  Expand map skills to include non- UK countries.  Use fieldw observe, measure a record the human an physical features in local area a range of methods, including maps, plat graphs, ar digital technologital.
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	• Pets	• Town	World map	Agriculture	Agriculture	• Continent	Weathering
	• Dog	• Country	• Continent	Capital city	Capital city	• Country	Physical
	• Cat	<ul> <li>Village</li> </ul>	• Ocean	<ul> <li>Cattle farming</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Climate</li> </ul>	• City	weathering
	• Rabbit	• City	<ul> <li>Equator</li> </ul>	• Climate	<ul> <li>Coastline</li> </ul>	North America	<ul> <li>Chemical</li> </ul>
	• Guinea pig	<ul> <li>County</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Northern</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Coastline</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Economy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>South America</li> </ul>	weathering
	• Animals	• Farm	Hemisphere	<ul> <li>Economy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>European Union</li> </ul>	• Latitude	<ul> <li>Acid</li> </ul>
	• Giraffe	<ul> <li>House</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Southern</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Government</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Export</li> </ul>	• Longitude	<ul> <li>Dissolve</li> </ul>
	• Lion	<ul> <li>United</li> </ul>	Hemisphere	<ul> <li>Industrial</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Glacier</li> </ul>	• Equator	<ul> <li>Minerals</li> </ul>
	• Tiger	Kingdom	• Asia	Revolution	<ul> <li>Hot spring</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Northern</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Biological</li> </ul>
	• Zebra	<ul> <li>England</li> </ul>	• Africa	<ul> <li>Industry</li> </ul>	• Import	Hemisphere	weathering
		<ul> <li>Scotland</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>North America</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Land use</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Industry</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Southern</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Erosion</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Antelope</li> </ul>	• Wales	<ul> <li>South America</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landlocked</li> </ul>	Hemisphere	<ul> <li>Coast</li> </ul>
	• Elephant	<ul> <li>Northern</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Australia</li> </ul>	Natural	<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tropic of Cancer</li> </ul>	• Bay
	• Snake	Ireland	• Eur <del>o</del> pe	resources	• Natural	<ul> <li>Tropic of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Headland</li> </ul>
	• Hippopotamus	• Eur <del>o</del> pe	Antarctica	Population	resources	Capricorn	• Beach
	= = =	• Seas	Atlantic Ocean	• Reserv <del>o</del> ir	<ul> <li>Nomadic</li> </ul>	Arctic Circle	• Dune
	• Leopard	• Oceans	<ul> <li>Pacific Ocean</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Residential</li> </ul>	• Peninsula	Antarctic Circle	• Cave
	<ul> <li>Warthog</li> </ul>	• Continent	• Indian Ocean	• Rural area	• Port	Prime/ Greenwich	<ul> <li>Cliff</li> </ul>
	• Hyena	Capital city	Arctic Ocean	Settlement	• Reservoir	Meridian	• Arch
	• Camel	Aerial view	Antarctic	Shipbuilding	Self- governing	• Time zone	• Stack
	• Buffalo	Birds eye view	Ocean	Terraced housing	Tectonic plates	• Climate zone	• Stump
<b>5</b>	<ul> <li>Monkey</li> </ul>	• Landmarks	• Land	• Trade	Transcontinental	• Climate	• Spit
5	<ul> <li>Mud hut</li> </ul>	Distance	• Sea	Urban area	- iiwwwiiiwi	• Polar	• Erosion
<b> </b>	• House	Transport	<ul> <li>Population</li> </ul>			Arctic	Deposition
물		• Travel	• Globe			• Temperate	Border
၂၂	• Hot	• Castle	• Route			• Tr <del>o</del> pical	• Invasion
>	• Cold	Harbour	• Travel			Subtropical	• Empire
ਖ਼	<ul> <li>Sunshine</li> </ul>	Beach	• Compass			• Latitude	• Union
Topic Vocabulary	• Heat	Port	Directions			Koppen system	Political
-	• Rain	• London	North			• Settlement	Colony
		Route	• East			Economy	Development
	• School	Northern	South			Natural Resources	Regeneration
	<ul><li>Routines</li></ul>	• Northern Hemisphere	• West			River	Regeneration     Protection
	• Castle	Southern	<ul><li>vvest</li><li>Equator</li></ul>			• Lake	<ul><li>Protection</li><li>Physical</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Drawbridge</li> </ul>	• Southern Hemisphere	<ul><li>Equator</li><li>Climate</li></ul>			• Landscape	• Physical changes
	3	пениориете	• Cumute • Polar			Mountain	Human changes
	11000					Volcano	• numum dumges
	• Turret		• Temperate			Voicano     Biome	
	<ul><li>King</li></ul>		• Tr <del>op</del> ical				
	• Queen		Adapt			Vegetation Belt     Wildlife	
	• Princess		Habitats			• Wildlife	
			• Region			• Flora	
	• Prince		Aerial view			• Fauna	
	<ul><li>Knight</li></ul>		<ul> <li>Bird's eye view</li> </ul>			• Water	
	•		• Beach			<ul> <li>Wonders of the</li> </ul>	
			• Coast			World	
			• Forest			Machu Piccu	
			• Hill			• Chichen itza	
			<ul> <li>Mountain</li> </ul>			• Christ the	
			• Sea			Redeemer Statue	
			• River			Redeemer Suttitle	

				BLOCK B			
	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
	Penguins and Polar Bears	Our Local Area	Australia	Rivers	Mountains	Space	Earthquakes and Volcanoes
Key Knowledge	<ul> <li>Habitats of penguins</li> <li>Locating the UK</li> <li>Locating 'where penguins live'</li> <li>Discussions around familiar countries.</li> <li>Outdoor role play area exploring brochures and discussing destination</li> <li>Similarities and differences between other places and United Kingdom.</li> <li>Comparing habitats around the world and considering how animals adapt to the area in which they live.</li> </ul>	Describe key physical features including: heach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.  Describe key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and a small area in a contrasting non- European country, i.e. Australia  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 use hasic geographical vocabulary to refer to same.	<ul> <li>Physical geography, including – climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle</li> <li>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, cousts and rivers) and use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physical geography, including – climate zones, hiomes, vegetation helts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle</li> <li>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 use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> </ul>	N/A	Physical geography, including - coasts, volcanoes and earthquakes, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and extreme weather events.

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about features; devise similarities and a simple map; and use and themselves and others, and among families, communities			another.											
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families, communities			•		key.									
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and traditions.														
			and traditions.											

	Habitat	• Local area	• marsupial	• Bog	Mountain	The Solar System	• Earthquake
	North Pole	• School	• habitat	• Channel	• Range	Mercury	• Zone
	South Pole	• Home	aboriginal	• Climate	Height	Venus	• Surface
	• Arctic	Address			•		Rock
			• climate • koala	• Condensation	• Peak	• Earth	
	<ul><li>Antarctic</li><li>Ice</li></ul>	<ul><li>Compass</li><li>Directions</li></ul>		Confluence     Delta (river)	<ul><li>Contour</li><li>Altitude</li></ul>	• Mars	Crust     inner/outer core
			• kangar <del>oo</del>	2000 (1000)		Jupiter	_
	• Snow	Position	• sugar glider	Deposition	• Peak	• Saturn	Richter Scale
	• Earth	• Street	• dingo	Drainage basin	• Slopes	• Uranus	Mercalli Scale
	• World	• Observe	Great Barrier	• Estuary	• Valley	Neptune	• Magma
	• Countries	• Record	reef	Evaporation	• Foot	Atmosphere	• crater
	• United	• Street map	• Sydney	• Floodplain	• Slope	• Nitr <del>og</del> en	• volcano
	Kingdom	Map symbols	Melbourne	Habitat	• Summit	• Oxygen	• erupt
	• Travel	• Business	• Canberra	• Load	Snow line	• Orbit	• molten
	• Money	<ul> <li>Offices</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ayers Rock</li> </ul>	Meander	• Tree line	• Spin	• lava
	• Eur <del>o</del>	• River	<ul> <li>Sydney Opera</li> </ul>	Mouth (river)	Outcrop	• Axis	• erosion
	• Dollar	• Stream	House	<ul> <li>Precipitation</li> </ul>	• Face	<ul> <li>Rotating</li> </ul>	• tsumani
	• Plane	• Shops	• Landmark	• Reserv <del>o</del> ir	• Ridge	• Hydr <del>og</del> en	<ul> <li>tectonic plates</li> </ul>
	• Bout	• Map	• Continent	• Sediment	• Peak	• Helium	• move
	<ul> <li>Ferry</li> </ul>	• House	• Southern	<ul> <li>Source (river)</li> </ul>	• Plateau	• Sun	• red zone
	• Bus	<ul> <li>Detached</li> </ul>	Hemisphere	• Spring	Fold mountain	• Moon	<ul> <li>disaster zone</li> </ul>
	• Train	Semi- detached	<ul> <li>Outback</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Surface runoff</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fault block</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Galaxy</li> </ul>	• tornado
<u> </u>	• Adapt	• Terraced		<ul> <li>Thermal spring</li> </ul>	mountain	<ul> <li>Constellation</li> </ul>	
Ja	<ul> <li>Change</li> </ul>	• Cottage		<ul> <li>Transpiration</li> </ul>	Dome mountain	• Star	
ावु	• China	• Bungalow		<ul> <li>Tributary</li> </ul>	• Volcanic		
ğ	<ul> <li>Tradition</li> </ul>	• Flats		<ul> <li>Water cycle</li> </ul>	mountain		
Topic Vocabulary	<ul> <li>Community</li> </ul>	• Caravan		<ul> <li>Water pollution</li> </ul>	• Plateau		
.3		• Job		<ul> <li>Wetland</li> </ul>	mountain		
g		• Work			• Climate		
-		• Pay			• Forecast		
		• Wages			Average		
		• Village			• Tourism		
		• Town			Economic		
		• City			• Social		
		<ul> <li>County</li> </ul>			• Envir <del>o</del> nment		
		<ul> <li>Country</li> </ul>					
		<ul> <li>Continent</li> </ul>					
		• council					

	BLOCK C									
	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six			
	The Farm	Weather	From Field to Fork	Land Use	The Rainforest	Enough for Everybody	Trade and Economics			
Key Knowledge	<ul> <li>Exploring how to care for plants and animals.</li> <li>Discussions based on homes around the world.</li> <li>Exploring weather and signs of Spring.</li> <li>Understand growing and what can grow on different types of farms around the world.</li> <li>Map making including familiar landmarks, road signs and street signs from the local area.</li> </ul>	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 use hasic geographical vocabulary to refer to same.	N/A	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 use land patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.  Human geography, including - types of settlement and land use.	Physical geography, including - climate zones, biomes, vegetation helts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle	<ul> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues.</li> <li>Distribution of natural resources including a study of a contrusting country in a developing world.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of key places linked with current world issues.</li> <li>Human geography, including – economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</li> <li>Fair/ unfair distribution of resources (Fairtrade)</li> </ul>			

• They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. • They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	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.	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.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.  •	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.
Cow Chicken Pig Horse Sheep Duck Goose Farm Plants Vegetables Wheat Spring Weather Rain Sun Wind Cloudy Warm Landmark Streets Town Bugs Insects	<ul> <li>Weather recording</li> <li>Temperature</li> <li>Thermometer</li> <li>Sun</li> <li>Rain</li> <li>Thunder</li> <li>Snow</li> <li>Exer</li> </ul>	d • Arable  rest • Biome  n • City  thy eating • Economic  rohydrate • Forest  • Habitat  ein • Hamlet  e • Horticulture  y • Industry  to Livestock  stable • Moor  tyle • Rural  ur • Settlement	Rainforest Temperate Tropical Boreal Deciduous Coniferous Climate Tropics Forecast Forest floor Understory layer Canopy layer Emergent layer Habitat Diet Amazon Rainforest Sherwood Forest Amazon River Species Natives Tribes Deforestation Soil erosion	Settlement Resources Services Goods Electricity Supply Generation Power Gigawatt Coal Nuclear Renewable Non renewable Solar power Wind power Biomass Origin Import Export As the crow flies Efficiency Conservation Carbon footprint Global warming Famine poverty	<ul> <li>trade</li> <li>import</li> <li>export</li> <li>key</li> <li>El Salvadore</li> <li>Fairtrade</li> <li>Globalisation</li> <li>British Empire</li> <li>Trading partners</li> <li>Trade routes</li> </ul>