



Progression of Knowledge and Skills in Geography

NC Aims:

Locational knowledge

General geographical knowledge, position and significance, UK and Global

<u>EYFS</u>	Explore their place within the world looking at maps and sharing where they have been.	Explore other countries and the important structures they might have as well as languages and weather. Compare this to their own experiences. Make links to their own local area.	Learn about and create maps		
<u>Progression of Skills</u>	Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	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.			
	<p><u>Bright Lights, Big City</u> Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other (Moon Zoom!).</p>	<p><u>Rio de Vida</u> Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map.</p>	<p><u>Tremors</u> Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p>	<p><u>Misty Mountain, Winding River</u> Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.</p>	<p><u>ID</u> Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features (Hola Mexico! A Child's War).</p>
<u>Progression of Knowledge</u>	<i>Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</i>	<i>The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.</i>	<i>The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</i>	<i>A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.</i>	<i>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</i>

<p>Progression of Skills</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans.</p>		<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 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.</p>			
	<p>Bright Lights, Big City Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Paws, Claws and Whiskers Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p>	<p>Land Ahoy Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe (Rio de Vida).</p>	<p>Predator! Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied (Tremors, Gods and Mortals, Tribal Tales).</p> <p>Tremors Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>Urban Pioneers Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p>	<p>Invasion Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping (Misty Mountain, Winding River).</p> <p>Misty Mountain, Winding River Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</p>	<p>Stargazers Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps (Pharaohs, Peasants, Plague and Pestilence, Scream Machine, Off with Her Head!).</p> <p>Pharaohs Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>Time Traveller USA Road Trip Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p> <p>Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</p>	<p>Hola Mexico! Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.</p>
<p>Progression of Knowledge</p>	<p><i>A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</i></p> <p><i>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland,</i></p>	<p><i>An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia,</i></p>	<p><i>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.</i></p> <p><i>Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire,</i></p>	<p><i>An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</i></p> <p><i>Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the</i></p>	<p><i>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</i></p> <p><i>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines,</i></p>	<p><i>The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.</i></p>

	<p><i>Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</i></p>	<p><i>Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</i></p>	<p><i>which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.</i></p>	<p><i>Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze</i></p>	<p><i>Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.</i></p> <p><i>The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.</i></p>	
<p>Progression of Skills</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p>		<p>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).</p>			
	<p><u>Paws, Claws and Whiskers</u> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map.</p>	<p><u>Land Ahoy!</u> Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe (Rio de Vida).</p>			<p><u>Time Traveller</u> <i>USA Road Trip</i> Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.</p>	<p><u>Frozen Kingdom</u> Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night) (Hola Mexico!)</p>
<p>Progression of Knowledge</p>	<p><i>A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</i></p>	<p><i>An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The</i></p>			<p><i>The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator.</i></p>	<p><i>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and</i></p>

		<i>world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</i>				<i>marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</i>
<u>Progression of Skills</u>	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas.		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>Bright Lights, Big City</u> Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe.	<u>Land Ahoy!</u> Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe.		<u>Misty Mountain, Winding River</u> Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.		
<u>Progression of Knowledge</u>	<i>The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</i>	<i>An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</i>		<i>Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.</i>		
<u>End of KS Outcome</u>	Have simple locational knowledge about individual places and environments, especially in the local area, but also in the UK and wider world.		Have begun to develop a framework of locational knowledge, including knowledge of places in the local area, UK and wider world, and some globally significant physical and human features.		Have a more detailed and extensive framework of knowledge of the world, including globally significant physical and human features and places in the news.	

NC Aims: Place Knowledge; Compare and contrast & Human and Physical; Local and Global scales

<p>Progression of Skills</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>			
	<p>Moon Zoom! Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation (Bright Lights, Big City).</p>	<p>Beachcombers Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p>	<p>Urban Pioneers Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</p>	<p>Misty Mountain, Winding River Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.</p>		<p>Frozen Kingdom Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. Explain how humans function in the place they live (Hola Mexico! Maafa).</p>
	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>					
	<p>Bright Lights, Big City Identify the characteristics of a settlement. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.</p>	<p>Towers, Tunnels & Turrets Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. Rio de Vida Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.</p>				
<p>Progression of Knowledge</p>	<p><i>Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth.</i></p> <p><i>Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.</i></p> <p><i>A settlement is a place where people live and work</i></p>	<p><i>A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces.</i></p> <p><i>Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.</i></p>	<p><i>Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs.</i></p>	<p><i>Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.</i></p>		<p><i>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</i></p> <p><i>Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.</i></p>

	<i>and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices.</i>	<i>Settlement to Industries: are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these</i>				
<u>Progression of Skills</u>	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.				
	<p><u>Bright Lights, Big City</u> Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather (Splendid Skies).</p> <p><u>Splendid Skies</u> Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.</p>	<p><u>Land Ahoy!</u> Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe (Rio de Vida).</p>	<p><u>Tremors</u> Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.</p>	<p><u>Misty Mountain, Winding River</u> Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</p> <p>Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.</p> <p>Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.</p>		<p><u>Frozen Kingdoms</u> Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. (Hola Mexico! – deserts)</p> <p>Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p>
<u>Progression of Knowledge</u>	<p><i>There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather.</i></p> <p><i>Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides</i></p>	<p><i>The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</i></p>	<p><i>Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage</i></p> <p><i>A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and</i></p>	<p><i>Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.</i></p> <p><i>Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's</i></p>		<p><i>Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.</i></p> <p><i>The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the</i></p>

	<i>the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.</i>		<i>bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.</i>	<i>tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.</i> <i>Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.</i>		<i>Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.</i>
<u>Progression of Skills</u>	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.	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>Bright Lights, Big City</u> Identify the similarities and differences between two places (Splendid Skies).	<u>Towers, Turrets and Tunnels</u> Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country (Rio de Vida).		<u>1066</u> Describe and compare aspects of physical features (Misty Mountain, Winding River).	<u>Scream Machine</u> Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. <u>Time Traveller</u> USA Road Trip Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	<u>Frozen Kingdom</u> Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions (Hola Mexico!)
<u>Progression of Knowledge</u>	<i>Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</i>	<i>A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-</i>		<i>A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering.</i>	<i>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size,</i>	<i>Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking</i>

		European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.		Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.	shape, location, population and climate.	at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.
<u>Progression of Skills</u>	Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.		Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.			
	Bright Lights, Big City Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. School Days Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	Land Ahoy Name, locate and explain the significance of a place (Movers and Shakers).		Misty Mountain, Winding River Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Pharaohs Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy) (Off with Her Head!).	A Child's War Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. Frozen Kingdom Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.
<u>Progression of Knowledge</u>	<i>Geographical features can change over time.</i>			<i>Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</i>	<i>Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.</i>	<i>Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.</i>
<u>End of KS Outcome</u>	Show understanding by describing the places and features they study using simple geographical vocabulary, identifying some similarities and differences and simple patterns in the environment.		Demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of the wider world by investigating places beyond their immediate surroundings, including human and physical features and patterns, how places change and some links between people and environments. They become more adept at comparing places and		Understand in some detail what a number of places are like, how and why they are similar and different, and how and why they are changing. They know about some spatial patterns in physical and human geography, the conditions, which influence those patterns, and the processes, which lead to change.	

		understand some reasons for similarities and differences.	They show some understanding of the links between places, people and the environments.
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SKILLS

Enquiry, mapping, fieldwork, critical thinking, vocabulary

Progression of Skills	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 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.			
	<p>Bright Lights, Big City Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective (Splendid Skies).</p> <p>School Days Draw or read a simple picture (Paws, Claws and Whiskers, Bright Lights, Big City, The Enchanted Woodland).</p>	<p>Land Ahoy Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key (Towers, Tunnels and Turrets & Wriggle and Crawl).</p>	<p>Predator Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map (Tremors, Tribal Tales, Urban Pioneers).</p> <p>Tribal Tales Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. (Urban Pioneers)</p>	<p>Misty Mountain, Winding River Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them.</p>	<p>Peasants, Princes and Pestilence Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p>	<p>ID Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area (Frozen Kingdom).</p>
Progression of Knowledge	<p><i>An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</i></p> <p><i>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</i></p>	<p><i>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</i></p>	<p><i>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.</i></p> <p><i>A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</i></p>	<p><i>Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.</i></p>	<p><i>Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.</i></p>	<p><i>A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features.</i></p>
Progression of Skills	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.		Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical			

	information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.					
	<p>School Days Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality (Bright Lights, Big City, Splendid Skies).</p> <p>Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds.</p>	<p>Land Ahoy! Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.</p>	<p>Tremors Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry (Tribal Tales).</p>	<p>1066 Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.</p>	<p>Time Traveller USA Road Trip</p>	<p>Frozen Kingdom Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p>
Progression of Knowledge	<p><i>Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples.</i></p> <p><i>Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.</i></p>	<p><i>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.</i></p>	<p><i>The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</i></p>	<p><i>Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.</i></p>	<p><i>Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</i></p>	
End of KS Outcome	<p><i>Be able to investigate places and environments by asking and answering questions, making observations and using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.</i></p>	<p><i>Be able to investigate places and environments by asking and responding to geographical questions, making observations and using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos.</i></p>	<p><i>Be able to carry out investigations using a range of geographical questions, skills and sources of information including a variety of maps, graphs and images, they can express and explain their opinions, and recognise why others may have different points of view.</i></p>			