



# St Margaret Mary's Catholic Junior School

## Geography Skills Progression



	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Skills</b>	<p>Map skills.</p> <p>The United Kingdom and its' key physical and human geographical features.</p> <p>The similarities and differences between the North West of England and Andalusia.</p>	<p>Map skills.</p> <p>Mountains, rivers and the water-cycle and their wider effects.</p> <p>Volcanoes and earthquakes and their environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Map skills.</p> <p>The effect that the equator has on the World.</p> <p>North and South America- two different continents and why people choose to live in certain places.</p>	<p>Map skills.</p> <p>Our Changing World.</p>
<b>Geographical Skills and Field work</b>	<p>To begin to use the four points of a compass and four-figure grid references, basic symbols and a key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world.</p> <p>To begin to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and start to identify and describe the features of the areas studied.</p> <p>To begin to use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area in the form of sketch maps and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Continue their development of the four points of a compass and four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the UK specifically of Wales (Mold).</p> <p>To develop their use of maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>To develop their use of 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>	<p>Begin to use the eight points on a map and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom- Looking at land-use of their local area.</p> <p>To begin confidently using maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.</p> <p>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>	<p>Consolidate their use the eight points on a map and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom- concentrating particularly on Liverpool.</p> <p>Confidently use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.</p>
<b>Human and Physical Geography</b>	<p>Begin to understand human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>Develop their ability to describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle within the study countries and how they impact upon human geography.</p> <p>Develop their ability to describe and understand 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>Demonstrate an understanding of the physical geography of climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.</p> <p>Begin to confidently describe and understand 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>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography and physical geography and how these have changed overtime.</p> <p>Describe and understand 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>
<b>Place Knowledge / Location Knowledge</b>	<p>Begin to 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.</p>	<p>Begin to 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.</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>Demonstrate an understanding of the geographical similarities and differences, through the study of human and physical</p>	<p>Describe and understand the geographical regions of the United Kingdom 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.</p>



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<p>Begin to understand the geographical similarities and differences, through the study of human and physical geography, of a region of the United Kingdom (North West England) and a region in a European Country (Andalusia, Spain).</p> <p>Begin to 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.</p>	<p>Develop their ability to 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>geography, of a region of the within North and South America.</p> <p>Develop their ability to 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>	
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### Vocabulary

	The United Kingdom and its' key physical and human geographical features.	The similarities and differences between the North West of England and Andalusia.	Mapping Skills.
<b>Ye ar 3</b>	<p>Co-ordinates. South. GIS (geographical information system). East. GPS. West. Four-figure grid references. Route. Grid references. Scale. Key. Symbols. Ordnance survey maps. River. North. Points of a compass. Mountain. Continents United Kingdom</p>	<p>Coniferous forest. Altitude. Deciduous forest. Climate. Ecosystem. Continent. Freshwater. Grassland. Mountain. Volcano. River. Valley. Agriculture. Tundra. Region. Human feature. Europe. Andalusia. Country. North West. Physical feature. Settlement.</p>	<p>Co-ordinates. Ordnance survey maps. GIS (geographical information systems). Ordnance survey. GPS (global positioning systems). Points of a compass. Grid Reference. Route. Key. Scale.</p>
<b>Ye ar 4</b>	<p><b>Mountains, rivers and the water-cycle and their wider effects.</b></p> <p>Precipitation. Erosion. Evaporation. Peak. Source. Mountain range. Stream. Summit. Tributary. Basin. Watershed. Dam. Flow. Meander. Delta. Erosion. Plate. Seismology. Magma. Tectonic activity. Mantle. Tsunami. Plate tectonics. Vent. Richter Scale. Volcanic ash. Condensation. Floodplain.</p>	<p><b>Volcanoes and earthquakes and their environmental impacts.</b></p> <p>Volcano. Dormant. Fault. Magma. Mantle. Crater. Ring of fire. Ash. Active. Extinct. Crust. Vent. Core. Conduit. Sill. Eruption. Lava. Igneous (or volcanic) rock. Vent. Aftershock. Epicentre. Fault line. Magnitude. Tectonic paltes.</p>	<p><b>Mapping Skills.</b></p> <p>Co-ordinates. Ordnance survey maps. GIS (geographical information systems). Ordnance survey. GPS (global positioning systems). Points of a compass. Grid Reference. Route. Key. Scale.</p>



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	Climate. Climate. River. Settlement.	Physical geography. Landscape. Hills. Mountains. Water-cycle.			
<b>Ye ar 5</b>	<b>The effect that the equator has on the World.</b>		<b>North and South America- two different continents and why people choose to live in certain places.</b>		<b>Mapping Skills.</b>
	Coniferous forest. Deciduous forest. Desert. Ecosystem. Freshwater. Global Warming. High pressure. Ice-sheets. Marine. Mediterranean. Mountain.	Arctic Circle. Antarctic Circle. Latitude. Longitude. Savannah. Tropical Forest. Tundra. Southern Hemisphere. Prime/Greenwich meantime. Time zone. Northern Hemisphere.	Refugees. Third World Countries. First World Countries. Economic. Banking. Education. Farming. Healthcare. Industry.	Distribution. Energy. Minerals. Globalisation. Land use/ settlement. Population density. Population distribution. Tourism. Conflict	Ordnance survey maps. Housing. Inner city. Land-use. Service industry. Settlement. Function. Suburb. Urban. Urbanisation. Rural.
<b>Ye ar 6</b>	<b>Our Changing World</b>				<b>Mapping Skills</b>
	Biomass. Alternative energy. Wind turbine. Biofuel. Erosion. Coastlines.	Renewable energy. Population distribution. Tourism. Fuel cell. Bay. Border.	Globalisation. Land use. Settlements. Population density. Arches. Regeneration.	Geothermal energy. Urbanisation. Sustainable energy. Stacks. Headland.	Ordnance survey maps. Housing Type. Inner-city. Land-use. Service Industry. Settlement. Function. Suburb. Urban. Urbanisation. Rural. Route.