St Levan Primary School- Geography Progress of Skills Map

At St. Levan Primary, a high-quality geography education inspires children to develop curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching equips them with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth's key physical and human processes. As they progress, our children's growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments. Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the framework and approaches that explain how the Earth's features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING							
EYFS Skills		Key Stage 1 Skills	Lower Key Stage 2 Skills	Upper Key Stage 2 Skills			
End of REC: ELG- Children know about							
similarities and differences in relation to							
places, objects and materials and living							
things. They talk about features of their							
environment and how environments							
might vary from one another. They							
	ons of animals and plants						
and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.							
Human &	Talk about their	Use the correct terms for simple	Describe and compare different features	Describe how human activity has impacted			
physical	own environment:	geographical features in the local	of human & physical geography of a place,	upon and /or changed the physical and			
physical	places they live and	environment.	offering explanations for the locations for	human characteristics of a place in the			
	visit.	Describe and compare human and	some features.	world.			
	VISIL.	physical features seen in their local		Explain how climate zones, biomes and			
	Use small world to		Describe how physical activity has	•			
		environment and other places in the	impacted and/or changed the physical and	vegetation belts, affect the physical and			
	recreate.	world.	human characteristics of a place in the	human features of a place in the world.			
			world.				
United	Desire to power and	Name and locate the four countries of	Nome and leasts us saturian holts as see	Name and locate counties and cities of the			
United	Begin to name and		Name and locate vegetation belts across				
Kingdom	locate the four	the United Kingdom on a map or globe.	the United Kingdom, explain how some of	UK identifying and describing human and			
	countries of the UK.	Name and locate the capital cities of	these have changed over time.	physical characteristics.			
		the United Kingdom and its	Name and locate rivers of the UK and	Describe the human characteristics of			
		surrounding seas.	describe the impact on human and	largest cities of the UK, taking into account			
			physical geography of the places they are	population, economic activity and transport			
			found.	systems.			

The world	Talk about places that they have visited. Ask questions about the world.	Find and name some continents on a world map. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans on a world map or globe.	Make comparisons of the same geographical feature in different countries. Locate the countries of Europe (including Russia), North and South America.	Describe and explain similarities and differences (human and physical) or a region of a European country, and a region or areas within North or South America. Describe the environmental regions, key human and physical characteristics, countries and major cities of Europe, North and South America.
Environment	Encourage children to turn off lights, recycle and not to waste water and the reasons why.	Describe how pollution (e.g. litter) affects the local environments. Suggest ways of improving the local environment.	Begin to explain how people try to sustain environments. Explain how people try to sustain environments.	Explain the effect of commercial and industrial activity on the environment and suggest ways to improve it. Evaluate the effectiveness and impact of environmental schemes in place to sustain or improve the environment.
Processes	Talk about changes nearby e.g. building new houses.	Describe in simple terms how wind or water has affected the geography of an area. Describe how a physical or human process has changed an aspect of an environment (e.g. the local environment).	Explain how the physical processes of erosion, transportation and deposition affect the environment. Describe and explain how physical processes have changed the characteristics of a landscape, country or continent.	Describe how physical and human processes give a continent its unique characteristics. Describe how climate, ecology and people are affected by weather.
Patterns	Begin to spot patterns in the natural world.	Answer simple questions regarding straight forward geographical patterns (e.g. what are the busiest times at the park?). Explain simple patterns and offer an explanation (e.g. count traffic and suggest reasons for why the flow changes at different times).	Provide a reasonable explanation for features in relation to location Describe patterns in geography and offer clear explanations for why they appear	Respond to and ask relevant questions about patterns in the landscape and make appropriate observations on the location of features, relative to others. Identify geographical patterns on a range of scales.

Weather and climate	Talk about every day weather. Begin to talk about seasonal changes.	Name the four seasons and describe typical weather conditions for each of them. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles and explain how the weather affects these areas.	Sequence and explain the features of a physical weather process, such as the water cycle. Describe and explain how the climate of a country or continent is linked to the distribution of natural resources and tourism.	Describe how weather and climate effects land use and food production. Explain how extreme climates affect the lives of people living there and the human and physical geography.
Places	Make comparisons for example is it hot/cold Is it in a town/country? Is it by the sea?	Identify the similarities and differences between the local environment and one other place. Describe and compare the physical similarities/differen ces between and area in the United Kingdom and one of a contrasting non-European country.	Compare and contrast areas of vegetation and biomes in two different locations. Compare and contrast how areas of the world have capitalised on their physical or human features.	Recognise and describe the physical and human features of places, appreciating the importance of wider geographical location in understanding places. Describe how physical and human processes can lead to similarities/differences in the environments of places and in the lives of people who live there.
Changes over time	Begin to talk about simple changes relevant to their lives.	Explain what changes are taking place in the local environment. Explain how a place has changed over time.	Identify changes in the local and global environment. Describe how changes, in the features of a place, can affect the lives and activities of the people living there.	Explain how things change by referring to the physical and human features of the landscape. Explain how physical and human processes lead to diversity and change in places.
Express views	Encourage children to give opinions on natural and built environments and give opportunities form them to hear different points of view.	Ask and respond to questions about places/environments Use given information and observations to ask and respond to questions about the environment, recognising how people affect this.	Provide reasons for their observations, views and judgements regarding places and environment.9ts Offer reasons for their own views and recognise that other people may hold different views.	Discuss and comment on a range of views people hold about environmental interaction and change. Recognise that different values and attitudes, including their own, result in different approaches to environmental interaction and change.