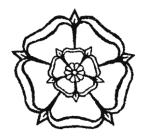


Thornton-in-Craven Community Primary and Nursery School Cam Lane, Thornton-in-Craven, North Yorkshire, BD23 3SX



Geography Progression of Skills

Due to mixed age classes some of these skills may be taught outside of a pupil's chronological age.

				ELG												
Human and Physical Geography	•	Use all their sense in hands-on exploration of natural materials. UTW	•	Explore the natural world around them UTW Describe what they hear, see and feel whilst outside UTW Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction texts and maps ELG	•	Describe some places and features using basic geographi cal vocabular y. Express their views on some features of their environm ent e.g. what they like or do not like.	•	Describe places and features using simple geographi c vocabular y. Make observati ons about features that give places their character.	•	Use geographical language to describe some aspects of human and physical features and patterns. Make observations about places and features that change over time.	•	Use geographical language to identify and explain some aspects of human and physical features and patterns. Describe how features and places change and the links between people and environments .	•	Use geographical language to identify and explain key aspects of human and physical features as well as links and interactions between people, places and environments. Demonstrate understanding of how and why some features or places are similar or different and how and why they change.	•	Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns. Explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments.
Geographic al Skills: Enquiry and Investigati on	•	Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary UTW Use a wider range of vocabulary C&L	•	Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries UTW	•	Ask and answer simple geographi cal questions. Describe some similaritie s and difference s when	•	Ask and answer simple geographi cal questions when investigating different places and environm	•	Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments . Identify	•	Ask and respond to more searching geographical questions including 'how?' and 'why?' Identify and describe similarities,	•	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? Recognise geographical	•	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future?

	Understand why questions C&L	 Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live UTW Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps ELG 	studying places and features e.g. hot and cold places of the world.	ents. Describe similaritie s, difference s and patterns e.g. comparin g their lives with those of other children in different places and environm ents.	similarities, differences and patterns when comparing places and features.	differences and patterns when investigating places, environments and people.	issues affecting people in different places and environments.	Make predictions and test simple hypothesis about people, places and geographical issues.
Geographic al Skills: Fieldwork	 Use all their sense in hands-on exploration of natural materials. UTW Begin to understand 	 Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them UTW Describe 	 Observe and describe daily weather patterns. Use simple fieldwork and 	 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns. Develop simple fieldwork and observati 	Observe, record and name geographical features in their local environments.	Observe, record and explain physical and human features of the environment.	Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital	Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations,

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		the need to		what they		observati		onal skills						technologies.		measurements
		respect and		see, hear and		onal skills		when								and recordings.
		care for the		feel whilst		when		studying								
		natural		outside		studying		the								
		environment		<mark>UTW</mark>		the		geography								
		all living				geography		of their								
		things	•	Explore the		of their		school								
		<mark>UTW</mark>		natural world		school		and local								
				around them		and its		environm								
				<mark>UTW</mark>		grounds.		ent.								
			•	Describe their immediate												
				environment												
				using												
				knowledge												
				from												
				observation,												
				discussion,												
				stories, non-												
				fiction texts												
				and maps												
				<mark>ELG</mark>												
Geographic	•	Talk about	•	Draw	•	Use a	•	Use a	•	Use a range of	•	Use a range	•	Use a range of	•	Interpret a
al Skills:		what they		information		range of		range of		sources		of sources		maps and		widerrange of
Interpret a		see, using a		from a simple		sources		sources		including		including		other sources		geographical
Range of		wide		map		such as		such as		digital maps,		digital and OS		aof		information
Sources of		vocabulary		<mark>UTW</mark>		simple		simple		atlases,		maps,		geographical		and maps
Geographic		<mark>UTW</mark>				maps,		maps,		globes and		atlases,		information		including scale,
Informatio			•	Look at ariel		globes,		globes,		satellite		globes and		and select the		projections,
n.	•	Make		views of		atlases		atlases		images to		satellite		most		thematic and
		imaginative		school setting		and		and aerial		research and		images to		appropriate		digital maps.
		small worlds		<mark>UTW</mark>		images.		photos to		present		research		for the task.	•	Recognise an
		with blocks			•	Know that		identify		geographical		geographical	•	Demonstrate		increasing
		and	•	Engage in		symbols		features		information.		information.		an		range of OS
		construction		non-fiction		mean		and places	•	Use the eight	•	Recognise OS		understanding		symbols on
		kits		books		something		as well as		compass		symbols on		of the		maps and
		EA&D		<mark>C&L</mark>		on maps.		to follow		points and		maps and		difference		locate features
								routes.		recognize		locate		between OS		using six-figure

		knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non- fiction texts and maps								
I Skills: w communic te w ceographic I U nformatio • Defa	Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary JTW Describe a familiar route MATHS	 Draw information from a simple map UTW Draw simple maps of their immediate environment UTW 	 Use maps and other images to talk about everyday life e.g. where they live, journeys to school. Draw, 	• Express views about the environm ent and can recognize how people sometime s affect	Express to opinion of environment lissues a recognization can affect environment both positively negative	nenta ind e ple ct the nent	Express their opinions on environment al issues and recognize that other people may think differently. Choose from a range of	Express and explain there opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognize why other people may think differently.	•	Develop their views and attitude to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or global issues and events.

Discuss routes and locations using words like in front and behind MATHS	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-	write about simple geographi cal concepts such as what they can see	environm ent. • Create their own simple maps and symbols.	geographical information through a range of methods including the use of ICT.	digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations	range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicatin g geographical	geographical information using a wide range of methods including writing at increasing length.
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