Geography Overview and Progression Grid

F1 Topics to be covered over the year:						
		(As a school, we always follow a child's line of enquiry within their learning, which can direct the topics too.)				
Vocabulary Grea			Greasby, sea, map, world, up, down, forwards, backwards, near, far, cold/ hot, sand			
Through Direct Teaching	g and Continuous	They explor	e different communities aro	und the world when studying a	celebrations and	
Provision		understand [.]	that not everywhere is the s	same as here.		
		Consider wh	ere they are on a map			
		Talk about places they have visited				
		Explore the school and its various locations (field, woods, playground, quad)				
		Talk about the weather and season				
By the end of F1 children	will be able to:	Recognise some similarities and differences between our country and others,				
		Know stories can come from other countries				
		Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.				
		Understand the effect of changing seasons.				
Tell me five things!						
I can say that I go to	I can name at least 2		I can tell you about a cold	I can tell you about a hot	I know there are lots	
school in Greasby	school in Greasby different places within my		place	place	of different places in	
school.				the world.		

F2	Topics to be covered over the year: Our immediate location, Our Community, Our country, Other places, The Arctic.				
	(As a school, we always too.)	follow a child's line of er	nquiry within their learning), which can direct the topics	
Vocabulary	world, ocean, country, town, village, city, community, England, UK, Wirral, Greasby, close by, far away, map, globe, earth, up, down, next to, right, left, turn				
Through Direct	Throughout Reception child	dren will be exposed to Geo	graphical Knowledge and skill	s:	
Teaching and Continuous Provision	They explore different communities around the world when studying celebrations and understand that not everywhere is the same as here				
		a map – look at globes, atlase	-		
		ocal community – schools, hos nunity through walks around			
			jions compare to the UK - weat	ther, key physical features	
	They are introduced to the	•			
	Explore habitats in the fore				
	Maps form part of continuous provision opportunities e.g. map through a town, map of a journey a character makes in the story				
By the end of Reception	Create a 3d map - using images of our local area				
Children will be able to:	Represent a journey in a 2d map				
	Recognise some similarities and differences between our country and others,				
	Know stories can come from				
	Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live.				
		hanging seasons on the natur			
		- (police, fire, library, church nvinanment using knowledge f		tories, nonfiction texts, and maps	
		5 5		•	
	Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class				
	Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from				
	stories, non-fiction texts an	nd - when appropriate - maps			
	1	Tell me five thing	s		
can say that a map is	I can tell you 3	I can tell you that I	I can tell you the 4	I can tell you 2 facts about	
used to show where	different areas of our	live in England and	seasons: Spring,	the Arctic	
places are located and	school and its grounds	name one other	Summer, Autumn,		
now to get around.	(e.g the woods, the	country of the UK.	Winter.		
	quad, the playground)				



Year 1	Topics to be covered over the year: Our School, Greasby The UK, Seasons, Australia				
Vocabulary	near, far, left, right, back, forward, plan, globe, atlas, map, bungalow, transport, semi-detached, local, address, weather terminology, summer, winter, autumn, spring, seasons, back, similar, different, bigger, smaller, north, south, east west, man-made, natural, England, Scotland, N Ireland, Wales, UK Human features vocab: city, town, village, building, road, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop Physical features vocab: beach, coast, sea, ocean, river, mountain, cliff, forest				
Location and Place		Human and Physical	Mapping Skills	Fieldwork / Investigation Skills	
Knowledge		Geography			
Know about the local of and name and locate k landmarks (through fieldwork an through 'travel bear')	key nd	Recognise different human and physical features of the local area (Greasby).	Use picture maps and globes to locate Greasby, UK, Australia. Use globe to locate the poles, equator, north and south hemispheres	Use information books/pictures as sources of information	
Use world maps atlase globes to identify the Kingdom		Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of a contrasting non-European country (Australia)	Use relative vocabulary e.g. bigger/smaller hotter/colder richer/poorer	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of itssurrounding environment.	
Name and locate the countries of the UK a name the main 3 surro seas.	ind	Be able to verbalise and write about similarities and differences between the features of two places.	Use a simple picture map to move around school: Recognise that it is about a place use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left	Use fieldtrip around Greasby to discover key physical and human features of local area.	

		and right] forward backward, to describe the location of features and routes on a map	Teacher led enquiries, to ask and respond to simple questions.
Locate Australia on a map	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. To know the terms: summer, winter, autumn and spring. To know that hottest and coldest. To know and recognise main weather symbols.	Devise a simple map of an area familiar to them (classroom, school)	Conduct fieldwork in the school grounds to gather data to identify daily weather patterns, and to identify seasonal changes.
Express own views about a place, people and environment.	Use basic geographical vocabulary (above) of key human and physical features to describe a country or location.	Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise familiar local landmarks and basic human and physical features;	Study pictures/videos of a locality and ask geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place? How is this place different to where I live?
	To know the difference between hot and cold places and where to locate them.		

Tell me 5 things!					
I can find places on a simple map of the school	I can tell you 3 features or buildings you can find in Greasby		I know features of the 4 seasons: Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer.	I can tell you 3 things about Australia.	



Year 2	Topics to be covered over the year: The Continents and Oceans of the World, UK, it's surrounding seas and capital cities, Compass Skills, Caribbean countries.			
Vocabulary	 England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Wales, N, S, E, W, city, sea, ocean, location, aerial view, route, landscape, environment, Edinburgh, London, Cardiff, Belfast, Dublin, desert, vegetation, equator, North Pole, South Pole, Irish Sea, North Sea, English Channel, distant, Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australasia, Africa, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Artic Ocean 			
Location and Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography	Mapping Skills	Fieldwork/Investigation Skills	
Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries, and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Build on geographical vocabulary introduced in Year 1 to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river, forest, mountain and weather.	Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map: north, south, east, west, left, right, below, above, near, far, next to	Use different sources of information such as maps, globes, atlases, photographs and the internet to find out different information.	
Name and locate the 7 continents of the world. Asia, Africa, N America, S America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia.	Build on geographical vocabulary introduced in Year 1 to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, buildings, harbour and shop	Write compass points on a compass, know that there are other points – NW, NE, SW, SE.	Use aerial photos of larger areas that have been studied to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.	
Name and locate the 5 oceans of the world. Indian, Arctic, Southern, Pacific, Atlantic.	Explore some key human and physical features linked to the four capital cities in the UK.	Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Begin to understand the need for a key.	Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the local environment.	

Identify hot and cold areas of	Use globes and atlases to find	
the world in relation to the	land and sea, and to identify	
Equator and the N & S Poles.	countries, continents and	
Antarctica, Caribbean, Uk.	oceans beyond the UK.	
Identify hot and cold areas of		
the world in relation to the		
Equator and the N & S poles.		
Antarctica, Caribbean, UK.		

Tell me 5 things you know!					
I can name the capital cities of the UK countries.	I can name some examples of physical and human features.	I can name the 7 continents and locate them on a world map.	I can use North, South, East and West to locate places on a map. (eg. London is South of Greasby)	I can explain why countries are hot or cold depending on where they are positioned in the world (near/far from the equator)	