

Geography at Netherton Infant and Nursery School

Skills Progression



	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Locational knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about the features of their own immediate environment of the school, local community and places they experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries & capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
Place knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children look closely at similarities and differences in relation to places they know and communities and how environments might vary from one another, patterns and change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities & differences through studying human & physical geography of a small area of the UK Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.
Human and physical geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express their opinions on natural and built environments. Show interest in different occupations and ways of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal & daily weather patterns in UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
Geographical vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features: - Wood, soil, field, garden. key human features: - Village, school, farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features: - Forest, hill, mountain, soil, valley. key human features: - City, town, village, factory, farm, house, office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features: - Beach, cliff, coast, ocean, river, sea, vegetation, weather. key human features: - City, town, village, port, harbour, shop
Enquiry and investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment / ask questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Show care and concern for living things and the environment. Show interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them. Know that other children don't always enjoy the same things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer simple geographical questions. Express their views on some features of their environment. Describe similarities and differences when studying places and features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer simple geographical questions. Make observations about features that give places their character. Describe similarities, differences and patterns e.g. comparing their lives with those of children in other places and environment
Field work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out about the environment by talking to people, examining photographs, simple maps when studying their immediate environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of their school and its grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe, record, and name geographical features in their local environments and further afield.

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Interpret range of sources of geographical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine a range of sources such as simple maps, photographs, magnifiers and visiting local places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of sources such as simple maps, globes, atlases and images. • Know that symbols mean something on maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of sources such as maps, globes, atlases and aerial photos to identify features and places as well as to follow routes.
Communicate geographical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arouse awareness of features of the environments in the setting and immediate local area. • Remembers and talks about significant events in their own experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps and other images to talk about everyday life e.g. where they live, journeys to school etc. • Draw, speak or write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see where. (Observe and record). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express views about the environment and can recognise how people sometimes affect the environment. • Communicate understanding through writing at length