

GEOGRAPHY ESSENTIAL SKILLS REC to Y6							
STRAND: PRACTICAL							
	EYFS Skills	Key Stage 1 Skills		Lower Key Stage 2 Skills		Upper Key Stage 2 Skills	
	End of REC Expectations	End of Year 1 Expectations	End of Year 2 Expectations	End of Year 3 Expectations	End of Year 4 Expectations	End of Year 5 Expectations	End of Year 6 Expectations
ASPECT	Average age 5 years 6 months	Average age 6yrs 6months	Average age 7years 6 months	Average age 8years 6 months	Average age 9 years 6 months	Average age 10 years 6 months	Average age 11 years 6 months
Mapping		Draw a simple picture map (e.g. of an imaginary place from a story), labelling particular features.	Draw simple maps or plans using symbol for a key.	Draw sketch maps and plans using agreed symbol for a key.	Draw sketch maps and plans using standardised symbols and a key.	Produce own scaled maps.	Produce accurate scaled maps.
Using maps		Locate countries on a UK map.	Locate continents and oceans on a world map.	Locate geographical features on a map or atlas using symbols shown in a key.	Locate and name geographical features on an Ordnance Survey map.	Compare land use and geographical features on different types of maps.	Compare and contrast areas of the UK and the wider world by analysing the geographical features on a range of maps, including digital/computer mapping.
Field work		Name, describe and group features of the home/school environment from first hand observation.	Name, describe and compare human and physical features of their own locality and another named place,	Observe, measure and record the human and physical features in	Propose geographical questions, collecting and recording specific	Choose the best method of recording observations and measurements	Describe and explain geographical processes observed including taking accurate measurements and

		Responding to simple questions.	asking and responding to questions.	the local area responding to a range of geographical questions.	evidence to answer them.	, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies.	representing these in text, graphs and spreadsheets.
vocabulary		Use basic geographical vocabulary to name physical and human features of familiar places.	Use geographical vocabulary to name features of familiar and unfamiliar places.	Use technical and geological vocabulary to describe geographical processes.	Explain views on a geographical issue using appropriate vocabulary.	Ask and answer geographical questions using correct geographical vocabulary.	Present findings both graphically and in writing using appropriate vocabulary.
Research		Use maps, pictures and stories to find out about different places.	Use information texts and the web to gather information about the world's human and physical geography.	Locate appropriate information, needed for a task, from a source material.	Suggest which source material to use for a specific task, location the information needed.	Use search engines, index, contents and other research techniques to locate and interpret information.	Use search engines, index, contents and other research techniques to locate and interpret information identify gaps in information collated and suggest ways of finding it.
Direction		Use simple locational language, including in front, behind, next to, far away and near to, to describe the location of geographical features on a map and in fieldwork.	Use compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of geographical features and routes on a map.	Use the eight points of a compass to describe the location of a country or geographical feature.	Plot a route on a map or globe from one place to another, identifying countries or significant landmarks that are passed.	Use four and six figure grid references to locate features on an Ordnance Survey or world map.	Plot a route on a map, globe or satellite image, suggesting the fastest route from one place to another and the most effective mode of transport.

Positioning		Locate hot and cold areas of the world.	Locate the Equator and the North and South Poles.	Locate and explain the significance of the Northern and Southern hemispheres and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.	Locate and explain the significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn to a range of countries of the world.	Locate and explain the significance of latitude and longitude and the Prime Greenwich Meridian.	Explain how time ones (including day and night) of different countries around the world affect the human and physical geography of a place.
Data		Collect data during fieldwork such as the number of trees/houses.	Collect and organise simple data from first and second hand sources including fieldwork.	Analyse data which they have collected from first hand observations and experiences, identifying any patterns.	Collect and analyse data from first and second hand sources, identifying patterns and analysing reasons for them.	Suggest sources for finding data related to a task and analyse data collected to draw conclusions about a place or geographical issue.	Analyse and present more complex data, from different sources, suggesting reasons why it may vary.
Perspectives		Recognise simple human and physical features on an aerial photographs or simple map, showing an awareness that	Identify and describe geographical human physical features using an aerial photograph.	Compare and contrast aerial photographs and plan perspectives explain their	Suggest where in the world an aerial photograph or satellite image	Explain what physical and human processes may have occurred in a place by	Use the web and satellite mapping tools to find out and present geographical information about a place.

		objects look different fro above.		similarities and differences.	shows, explaining reasons for their suggestion.	studying an aerial image of it.	
--	--	--------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	--