



Year Six Geography Progression Steps

Year 6	Developing	Expected Standard	Exceeding	Geographical Language
Locational Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate countries of the world on a map Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom Pupils can, for the majority, identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones Pupils can identify aspects of the physical and human geography that have changed over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate countries of the world on a map Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom Pupils can, for the majority, identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones Pupils can identify how aspects of the physical and human geography have changed over time Pupils can describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils can confidently locate countries of the world on a map Pupils can confidently locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom Pupils can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones Pupils can confidently identify how aspects of the physical and human geography have changed over time 	Latitude Longitude Equator Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Tropic of Cancer/Capricorn Arctic/Antarctic Circle Time zone
Place Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are beginning to understand similarities and differences between the three in physical geography Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are beginning to understand similarities and differences between the three in human geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are able to understand similarities and differences between the three in physical geography Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are able to understand similarities and differences between the three in human geography Pupils understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are able to understand similarities and differences between the three in physical geography Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America and are able to understand similarities and differences between the three in human geography 	Hills, mountains, river, topographical features, land-use patterns
Human and Physical Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils can describe and understand an increased variety of key aspects of physical geography Pupils can describe and understand an increased variety of key aspects of human geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils can describe and understand a range of key aspects of physical geography Pupils can describe and understand a range of key aspects of human geography Pupils identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils can describe and understand a wide range of key aspects of physical geography Pupils can describe and understand a wide range of key aspects of human geography 	<p><u>Physical geography</u> Climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, water cycle</p> <p><u>Human geography</u> Settlements, land use, economic activity, trade links, distribution of natural resources, energy, food, minerals, water supplies, population density, land height</p>

<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Pupils can use most of the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps) • Pupils can use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using some of these methods: sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Pupils can use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps) • Pupils can use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using most of these methods: sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can confidently use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • Pupils can confidently use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps) • Pupils can use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlas, maps, globes, digital/ computer mapping, compass (directional language), grid references, sketch maps and graphs.
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