

Knowledge Progression - Geographical skills and fieldwork

<p>KS1 NC</p> <p>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage § use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography – key stages 1 and 2 3 § use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key § use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>KS2 NC</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied § use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world § 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.</p>
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	Content	Skills	Key Vocabulary
Nursery	Use simple fieldwork within school grounds to identify different areas and what they are used for.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can remember where an area in the school grounds is and how to get there.</li> <li>I can point to a place to tell someone else where it is</li> </ul>	Inside Outside Where Point
Reception	Use a map to help us find where things are and how far or near they are.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can recognise a map and know it is a drawing used to help find places</li> <li>I can use words such as 'near' and 'far' to explain where a place is</li> </ul>	Near Far Map  Globe
Y1	<p>Doncaster has a train station and you can catch trains to other towns and cities such as Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, York, Edinburgh, Peterborough, Birmingham, Manchester, London and Liverpool.</p> <p>The further away a town or city is, the longer the train journey will take.</p> <p>Doncaster has a bus station and you can catch buses to other parts of Doncaster or towns and cities nearby, such as Rotherham, Sheffield and Barnsley.</p> <p>The further away a town or city is, the longer the bus journey will take.</p> <p>Doncaster has an airport called Doncaster Sheffield Airport. You can fly to different countries such as Spain, Turkey, Africa and Mexico.</p> <p>The further away a country is, the longer the plane journey will take.</p> <p>We can use a map to help us work out directions, such as north, south, left and right.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can locate the four countries in the UK on a map</li> </ul>	<p>North and South - Compass directions.</p> <p>Left Right</p> <p>Direction</p>

<p>Y2</p>	<p>We can look at aerial photographs to get a 'bird's eye' view of a place. This can help us to make accurate maps.</p> <p>We can look at the key on a map to help us find places.</p> <p>Symbols can be used to show both physical and human features (eg ,a river, a church)</p> <p>We can draw our own map using simple symbols and a key.</p> <p>An atlas is a book of maps and can be used to find places in different countries and continents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can locate continents of the world on a map</li> <li>• I can locate world oceans on a map</li> <li>• I can find where I live on a map of the UK</li> <li>• I can use 4 points of a compass</li> <li>• I can locate some of the main towns and cities in the UK on a map</li> </ul>	<p>East and West – Compass directions</p> <p>Symbol: An easy and simple way to show objects and important things on a map.</p> <p>Key: Objects and important things on a map are shown by symbols. A key helps us understand the map symbols.</p> <p>Atlas</p> <p>Landmark</p> <p>Aerial photograph</p> <p>Sketch map</p>
<p>Y3</p>	<p>We can use a map or atlas to locate some key historical sites in the United Kingdom</p> <p>We can use a map or atlas to locate different areas with specific geographical features</p> <p>Ordnance Survey (OS) is the <a href="#">national mapping agency</a> for Great Britain. They use the same symbols on all of their maps so that people can use the key efficiently.</p> <p>OS maps are covered in a series of blue grid lines. These grid lines help you to pinpoint an exact location anywhere on the map. The vertical lines are called 'eastings', as they increase in value as you travel east on the map. The horizontal lines are called 'northings' as they increase in value as you travel north on the map.</p> <p>Great Britain is covered by grid squares measuring 100 kilometres across and each grid square is identified by two letters.</p> <p>On OS maps, these squares are further divided into smaller squares by grid lines representing 10 kilometre spacing, each numbered from 0 to 9 from the south west corner, in an easterly (left to right) and northerly (upwards) direction.</p> <p>Using this system you can identify a 10 kilometre grid square. After the letters you can quote the eastings first, then the northings. If you have trouble remembering the order, say... <i>along the corridor, THEN up the stairs.</i></p> <p>To find the number of a square first use the eastings to go along the corridor until you come to the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want. Write this two-figure number down. Then use the northing to go up the stairs until you find the same corner. Put this two- figure number after your first one and you now have the four-figure grid reference</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can use Ordnance Survey symbols and 4 figure grid references</li> <li>• I can use an atlas by using an index to find places</li> <li>• I can name a number of countries in the northern hemisphere</li> <li>• I can name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries</li> </ul>	<p>Ordnance Survey</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>Grid reference</p> <p>Eastings</p> <p>Northings</p> <p>North East</p> <p>North West</p> <p>South East</p> <p>South West</p>

	<p>Four-figure grid references can be used to find a specific square on a map.</p> <p>Other European countries and capitals;  Rome, Italy  Paris, France  Berlin, Germany  Dublin, Ireland  Athens, Greece  Madrid, Spain</p>		
Y4	<p>An index in an atlas is an alphabetical list of places with the page number and often a grid reference to – this is to help you to find a place quickly.</p> <p>Maps of places in the past, such as the Roman Empire, can help show us historical information, for example, the minerals and commodities Romans wanted to control</p> <p>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can locate the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn</li> <li>I can find at least six cities in the UK on a map</li> <li>I can name and locate some of the main islands that surround the UK</li> <li>I can name and locate many countries and their capital cities across Europe and some in North and South America</li> </ul>	<p>Index</p> <p>Tropic of Cancer</p> <p>Tropic of Capricorn</p>
Y5	<p>The most efficient way to use an atlas is by using the index and grid references</p> <p>If you want to pinpoint a more exact place on an Ordnance Survey map, such as a specific building, you will need to use a six-figure grid reference. First find the four-figure grid reference for the square and write it down with a space after each set of numbers, like this: 62_ 33_</p> <p>Now imagine this square is divided up into 100 tiny squares with 10 squares along each side. Still remembering to go along the corridor and up the stairs, work out the extra numbers you need and put them into your four-figure grid reference like this in diagram E: 625 333.</p> <p>When giving directions you can provide even more accuracy to your grid reference by stating a nearby landmark or feature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can name and locate mountainous and desert regions in an atlas</li> <li>I can use 8 points of a compass</li> <li>I can use Ordnance Survey 6 figure grid references</li> <li>I can explain why people may choose to live in one place rather than another</li> <li>I can explain some of the land use patterns of different places</li> </ul>	<p>Six-figure grid reference</p>
Y6	<p>On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia/Oceania.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can use maps, aerial photographs, plans and e-resources to describe what a locality might be like</li> </ul>	<p>Digital mapping technology</p> <p>Economic</p>

	<p>Linking with history, map how land use changed over time (Australian settlers) and types of settlements linked to History.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I can answer questions by using a map</li><li>• I can describe how some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human, physical and economic features</li><li>• I can identify and name the Arctic and Antarctic Circles</li><li>• I can name and locate most countries and their capital cities across Europe and some around the world</li></ul>	
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