**Progression of skills: Geography Year Six**

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| National Curriculum  (Abbreviated from SPTO) | * Name and locate counties, cities, regions and features of UK * Understand longitude, latitude, equator, hemisphere, tropics, polar circle and time zones. * Study a region of Europe, and the Americas * Understand biomes, vegetation belts, land use, economic activity, distribution of resources etc * Use 4 and 6 figure grid references on OS maps * Use fieldwork to record and explain areas. |
| Learning KPIs | * use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied * use the 8 points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build his/her 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 areas using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies * understand and use a widening range of geographical terms, e.g. specific topic vocabulary – urban, rural, land, use, sustainability, tributary, trade links etc * use maps, charts etc. to support decision making about the location of places e.g. new bypass |
| Techniques | Local:   * locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities * name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and identify human and physical characteristics, key topological features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time * 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 times zones (including day and night).   Human and physical:   * describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the Water Cycle * describe and understand the key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.   Place knowledge:   * understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region of a mainland European country and a region within North or South America |
| Support |  |
| More Able |  |