



Procedural Knowledge

| | Early Years | KS1: Cycle A | KS1: Cycle B | LKS2: Cycle A | LKS2: Cycle B | UKS2: Cycle A | UKS2: Cycle B |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Geographical skills and Fieldwork | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries (India), continents (all) and oceans (Indian & Atlantic) studied. use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. use aerial photographs; 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, (France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany & Brazil) continents (all) and oceans (all) studied. 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. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied (Antarctica, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Republic of Ireland). use the four points of a compass, 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied (Mexico, Peru, Ecuador). use the eight points of a compass, 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 and graphs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied (United States, Italy, Columbia, Venezuela, Cameroon) use the eight points of a compass and four 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied (Japan, Chile, Canada & Russia) 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. |