



Knowledge and Skills Progression – Investigation and Materials



	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Investigation Geographical resources	Identify simple geographical features in a photograph.	Maps and photographs can be used to show key features of the local environment. Use photographs and maps to identify and describe human and physical features from their locality.	An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective.	An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land.	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.	An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.	Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.
Data analysis	Use small world toys, such as cars and model houses, to represent data from the locality.	Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms. Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.	Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books).	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.	Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet. Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for	Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.	Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).

						them.		Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.
Fieldwork	Take part in simple fieldwork activities, such as helping to take photographs or recording simple data.	Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment. Take photographs, draw simple picture maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.	Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities.	The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.	Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.	A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.	Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.
Materials Natural and man-made materials	Some materials are natural and others are man-made. Notice natural and man-made materials in	Natural materials include wood, stone and sand. Man-made materials include metal, plastic, glass	A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living	Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass,	There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary	Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light	The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical	The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs. Explain how the presence

	<p>the environment.</p>	<p>and fabric. Materials can be used to build and make things. Name some natural and man-made materials in the environment.</p>	<p>thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties. Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.</p>	<p>plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment.</p>	<p>rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny. Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.</p>	<p>material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers.</p> <p>Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy. Describe the properties of different types of soil.</p>	<p>slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion. Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p>	<p>of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.</p>
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