



Knowledge and Skills Progression – Comparison, Significance and Change



	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Compare and contrast	Talk about simple differences between the way people live in the community and beyond using pictures, books, maps and other geographical resources.	Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities. Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.	Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. Identify the similarities and differences between two places.	A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country.	Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.	A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. Describe and compare aspects of physical features.	The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.	Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.
Significant places	Talk about and ask questions about places that are important to them. Assign	A place can be important because of its location, use buildings or landscape. Discuss and describe places that are important to them.	A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of	A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in	Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon,	Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these	North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply). Name, locate and

			worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.	past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place.	North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.	Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.	challenges can be reduced. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.	explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.
Geographical change	Notice and talk about how things have changed in the local environment.	Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.	Geographical features can change over time. Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. Describe how an environment has or might change over time.	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. Describe how a significant	Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Describe how the characteristic of	Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or

				<p>geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.</p> <p>The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).</p>		<p>a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).</p>	<p>landscape over time.</p>
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