Geography

Vocabulary progression

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*NB: Our **Place knowledge** strand involves understanding similarities and differences between places and therefore doesn't have its own associated vocabulary, rather pupils' understanding of 'place' will involve an awareness of much of the vocabulary used in other strands.

We have separated human and physical geography to make progression clearer, however it is important to be aware that the human and physical are interconnected and some terms could arguably be described as human *and* physical geography terms. The National curriculum groups 'weather and seasons' under physical geography, and so this is where we have also placed terms related to weather. seasons and climate.

Words used in EYFS: Reception units may be duplicated in later year groups. This is because our Reception units are designed to be taught using a 'pick and mix' approach and schools may not use all of the activities and also because it gives pupils an opportunity to revisit and embed key vocabulary.

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EYFS- Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical

- direction
- feature
- find
- journey

Mapping

- above
- aerial
- bird's eye view
- map

Fieldwork

- identify
- look
- photograph
- route
- search
- feel
- look
- notice
- observe
- see
- smell
- sound
- touch

Human and physical geography

Human

Physical

Locational knowledge

Exploring maps

- building
- car park
- field
- house
- park
- path
- road
- lake
- river
- town
- village

Outdoor adventures

- acorn
- autumn
- bark
- dark
- dry
- feather
- flower
- freezing
- frosty
- hot
- leaf
- rain
- seed
- snow
- spring
- summer
- sun
- sunny
- twig
- wet
- winter

Around the world

- bus stop
- church
- cottage
- explorer
- flats
- lamp post
- playground
- post box
- postcard
- roundabout
- scientists
- tractor
- travel
- beach
- blizzard
- cactus
- camel
- countryside
- desert
- farm
- field
- forest
- hill
- ice
- land
- mountain
- palm tree
- polar
- pond
- rainforest
- sand dune
- storm
- waterfall
- weather
- UK
- England
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- Wales
- city

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Year 1- Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical

- aerial view
- aerial photograph
- distance
- location
- locate
- near
- far
- left
- right
- north
- east
- south
- west
- features
- direction
- physical feature
- human feature
- similar
- different

Mapping

- map
- globe
- atlas
- symbol
- key

Fieldwork

- survey
- questionnaire
- compass
- rain gauge
- thermometer
- temperature
- weather vane

Human and physical geography

Human

What is it like here?

- village
- town
- city

What is the weather like in the UK?

What is it like to live in Shanghai?

- port
- harbour
- skyscraper
- metro
- transport

Physical

What is it like here?

- land
- lake
- river
- ocean
- sea

What is the weather like in the UK?

- weather
- season
- climate

What is it like to live in Shanghai?

- desert

Locational knowledge

What is it like here?

- place
- continent
- country

What is the weather like in the UK?

- Europe
- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom (UK)

What is it like to live in Shanghai?

- Asia
- China
- Shanghai

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Year 2- Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical

- landmark

Mapping

- sketch map
- scale
- OS map

Fieldwork

- sample
- tally chart
- pictogram
- bar chart
- data collection

Human and physical geography

Human

Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?

- urban
- rural

Why is our world wonderful?

What is it like to live by the coast?

- aquarium
- tourist

Physical

Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?

- pack ice
- ice sheet
- arid
- savannah
- vegetation
- grasslands
- rainforest
- polar
- mild
- temperate

Why is our world wonderful?

- habitat

What is it like to live by the coast?

- arch
- bay
- coast
- mudflat
- pier
- cliff
- coastline
- island
- sand dunes
- stack

Locational knowledge

Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?

- Africa
- North America
- South America
- Antarctica
- Oceania
- Equator
- North Pole
- South Pole
- Kenya

Why is our world wonderful?

- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Southern Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- London
- Edinburgh
- Cardiff
- Belfast
- Ben Nevis
- Lake Windermere
- Mount Snowdon
- capital city

What is it like to live by the coast?

- Weymouth
- Jurassic Coast
- Pembrokeshire
- Orkney Islands
- Giant's Causeway
- Flamborough Head
- North Sea
- English Channel
- The Irish Sea

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Year 3 - Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical

- negative/positive effects
- climate change
- adaptation
- tourism
- explorer
- cross-section
- similarity/difference
- land use

Mapping

- index
- hemisphere
- scale bar
- mapping
- tilt
- four-figure grid reference
- plot
- eight points of the compass
- route

Fieldwork

- expedition
- magnetic/magnetic field
- research
- intention
- destination
- evaluate
- compare
- improvement

Human and physical geography

Why do people live near volcanoes?

Human

- geothermal energy
- man-made rock

Physical

- inner core
- outer core
- mantle
- crust
- tectonic plate
- plate boundary
- volcano
  - shield
  - composite
  - active
  - dormant
  - extinct
- mountain
  - fault block
  - fold
  - volcanic
- magma
- magma chamber
- vent
- pyroclastic flow
- fertile soil
- volcanic springs
- earthquake
- tsunami
- fault line
- epicentre
- seismic wave
- focus
- rock
  - natural
  - igneous
  - sedimentary
  - metamorphic

Who lives in Antarctica?

Human

- treaty

Physical

- ice shelf
- drifting ice
- iceberg
- wilderness

Are all settlements the same?

Human

- linear
- nucleated
- dispersed
- recreational land
- agricultural land
- residential land
- commercial land
- place of worship
- monument
- memorial
- facilities

Locational knowledge

- Italy
- climate zones
  - polar
  - temperate
  - arid
  - tropical
  - mediterranean
  - mountains
- Earth
- Mount Kilimanjaro
- The Andes
- The Himalayas
- The Rockies
- The Alps
- Mount Etna
- Lines of latitude/longitude
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Tropic of Cancer
- Northern Hemisphere
- Southern Hemisphere
- Arctic Circle
- Antarctic Circle
- South Georgia
- Mount Erebus
- New Delhi
- settlement
- county
- region
- local
- country border

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Year 4 - Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical

- benefit/advantage
- drawback/disadvantage
- process
- approximate
- greenhouse gas
- sustainability
- carbon footprint
- global warming
- renewable energy

Mapping

- represent
- grid square

Fieldwork

- investigate
- interview
- method
- risk
- enquiry
- data
- analyse
- present
- quantitative/qualitative data
- summarise
- interpret
- quote
- source
- sample size
- reliability
- limitations
- open-ended/closed question
- Likert scale

Human and physical geography

Human

Why are rainforests important to us?

- indigenous peoples
- deforestation
- Community
- logging
- mining

Where does our food come from?

- food miles
- import
- export
- distribution
- produce
- waste
- consume
- fertilisers
- pesticides
- greengrocer
- butcher
- pollution
- trade
- product
- cooperative
- responsible trade
- seasonal food
- air freight
- grant
- packaging
- bakery
- food bank
- allotment

What are rivers and how are they used?

- irrigation
- leisure
- supply

Physical

Why are rainforests important to us?

- vegetation belts
- forest floor
- understorey layer
- canopy layer
- emergent layer
- drought
- buttress roots
- lianas

What are rivers and how are they used?

- condensation
- evaporation
- groundwater
- percolation
- precipitation
- transpiration
- water cycle
- delta
- estuary
- floodplain
- meander
- oxbow lake
- river mouth
- source
- tributary
- valley
- waterfall
- flooding

Locational knowledge

Why are rainforests important to us?

- biomes
  - Savannah
  - Tropical rainforest
  - Temperate deciduous forest
  - Boreal forest
  - Desert
  - Tundra
- Amazon rainforest
- Brazil
- Manaus

Where does our food come from?

- Côte d'Ivoire
- West Africa

What are rivers and how are they used?

- River Severn
- River Thames
- River Trent
- River Great Ouse
- River Wye
- River Mississippi.
- River Amazon
- River Nile
- River Danube
- River Yangtze
- River Murray

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Year 5 - Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical

- natural disaster
- threat
- species
- dependent
- geology
- ecology
- ecosystem
- atmosphere
- human footprint
- environment
- comparison

Mapping

- land height
- sea level
- thematic map
- aerial map
- digital map
- time zone

Fieldwork

- fieldwork
- evidence

Human and physical geography

Human

What is life like in the Alps?

- population

Why do oceans matter?

- coral bleaching
- microplastics
- acidification
- overfishing
- Marine Protected Area
- single-use plastic
- re-purpose
- plastic pollution
- disposable
- policy
- biodegradable

Would you like to live in the desert?

- airstrip
- national park
- nature reserve
- tourist attraction
- military
- ranching
- agriculture
- desertification
- flash flood

Physical

What is life like in the Alps?

- mountain range
- temperate deciduous forest
- coniferous trees
- deciduous trees

Why do oceans matter?

- ocean current
- buffer
- coral reef
- marine
- erosion
- decompose

Would you like to live in the desert?

- rainfall
- barren
- sparse
- mesa
- mushroom rock
- natural arch
- salt flat

Locational knowledge

What is life like in the Alps?

- The Alps
- France
- Monaco
- Switzerland
- Liechtenstein
- Austria
- Germany
- Slovenia

Why do oceans matter?

- Great Barrier Reef
- Australia
- Japan
- South Korea
- USA
- Thailand
- India

Would you like to live in the desert?

- Mojave Desert
- Death Valley
- Gobi Desert
- Oleshky Sands
- Sahara Desert
- Chihuahuan Desert
- Patagonian Desert
- Antarctic Polar Desert
- Great Victoria Desert
- Nevada
- Utah
- Arizona
- Atacama Desert
- Prime/Greenwich Meridian

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Geographical skills and fieldwork

Geographical

- impact
- landscape
- urban planner

Mapping

- six-figure grid references
- contour lines

Fieldwork

- digital technologies
- conclusion
- cartogram
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- pie chart
- line graph
- live data
- consideration
- annotate
- justify
- issue
- viewpoint
- data collection methods
- subjective
- audience
- recommendation

Human and physical geography

Human

Why does population change?

- densely populated
- sparsely populated
- population density
- population distribution
- birth rate
- death rate
- natural increase
- migration
- refugee
- push factors
- pull factors
- voluntary
- involuntary
- air pollution
- noise pollution

Where does our energy come from?

- energy source
- hydropower
- wind power
- solar power
- nuclear power
- biofuel
- non-renewable
- dam
- replenished
- consumption
- producer
- headquarters
- offshore
- onshore

Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?

N/A

Physical

Why does population change?

- land mass

Where does our energy come from?

- coal
- natural gas
- crude oil
- emissions
- ocean tide
- regenerate
- fossil fuel

Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?

N/A

Locational knowledge

Why does population change?

- Singapore
- Hong Kong
- Bangladesh
- Greenland
- Iceland
- Canada
- Oman
- Bulgaria

Where does our energy come from?

- Port of Blyth
- Midland, Texas
- Cities of the UK
  - Glasgow
  - Liverpool
  - Bristol
  - Newcastle
  - Southampton
  - Plymouth
  - Leeds

Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?

N/A

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