

Geographical Vocabulary Progression by Topic

Topic and Enquiry <i>Revise and secure relevant vocabulary introduced in previous year groups and units across the year.</i>							
Year Group	EFYS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	1. What does your garden grow? Fruit, vegetable, flower, tree, garden, farm, soil, seed, grow, mini-beast,	Why does the weather change? Weather, seasons (Spring, summer, autumn, winter) temperature, sunny, rainy, cloudy, windy, snowy, stormy, foggy, hot, warm, cool, wet, dry, weather chart, weather diary, forecast, weather report, rain gauge,	What are the world's continents and oceans? <i>country; continent; ocean; North Sea English Channel</i> Irish Sea, <i>Europe</i> , Africa, Asia, Australasia, North/South America, Antarctica; <i>Alternative names:</i> Oceania, Eurasia Pacific Ocean Atlantic Ocean Indian Ocean Arctic Ocean Southern Ocean North and South Atlantic Ocean <i>North/South Poles, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle Equator, Northern/Southern hemispheres</i> <i>Transport: rail, road, air, sea.</i>	Why are there different climate zones? <i>North Pole, South Pole, continent, Antarctica</i> continents, oceans, countries, regions location, longitude, latitude, prime meridian, time zones, Equator Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Climate zones Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic Circle Antarctic Circle, Landmass, iceberg Polar wildlife and vegetation (e.g. lichen, polar bear, narwhal, penguin,) Adaptation, climate change, Desert temperature Inuit Canada Greenland c	What exactly are volcanoes and earthquakes and how do they affect the lives of people? Volcano , oceanic and continental crust, mantle, outer & inner core, magma, molten rock, iron, active, dormant, extinct, Ring of Fire, erupt, lava, explosive, pressure vent, solidify, crater, lava flows, mudflows pyroclastic flows, evacuate, geologist Earthquake , natural disaster, tremors, epicentre, shockwave, magnitude, plate boundary, fault line, San Andreas fault, seismic waves seismogram, magnitude, Richter scale, immediate effects: tsunami, liquid mud, landslide, long - term effects, thematic maps.	How do people, places and jobs in the UK affect each other? <i>United Kingdom, Great Britain, countries, capitals,</i> community, local area, factory, services, counties, population,economy, employment, rural, urban, trade, goods, industry, regions, agriculture, tourism, local government, health, education, retail, infrastructure, transport links, manufacture, economic activity, employment sectors, primary, secondary, tertiary, natural resources, energy, water, land use, urban planning, interconnected, sustainability, renewable, non-renewable, rural depopulation, urbanization.	What is the true cost of your burger? Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico, Mexico City + other major cities, mass produce, subsistence, commercial scale, profit, wholesalers, primary, raw materials, secondary, manufacturing, tertiary, economy GDP, natural resources, interconnected, trade, demand, supply, import/export, companies, brands, globalisation, interconnection, Fairtrade, ethical, consumption, ecosystem.
	2. Where on earth are we? Own street name, Milton Road, left, right, forwards, backwards, North Pole, South Pole, map, globe						
	Key human features in the local environment: School, playground, home, church, shop, park, building, road, street, path, field						
	Key physical features: river, woodland						

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Spring	<p>How many Houses can you see? home, house bungalow, flat, cottage, terraced, detached, semi-detached garage, shed caravan, tent, address, house number, street name</p> <p>What does our school look like to a bird in flight? aerial view/ photograph, plan</p>	<p>Where in the world do we live? UK and its 4 countries; British Isles; Great Britain, island, capital cities of UK, Republic of Ireland; union flag; government, (<i>intro – develop in KS2</i>) Country; continent; ocean; North Sea English Channel Irish Sea, Europe, Atlantic Ocean; maps, scale, (<i>introduce</i>), globe, aerial photograph, city, town, village, urban, rural, countryside, London skyline London landmarks, underground/tube</p> <p>Physical features of the 4 countries: e.g. loch, highlands, lowlands, ben, valley, coast, beach, cliff, Giant's Causeway, Brecon Beacons.</p> <p>Human features of the 4 countries: e.g. castles, Stonehenge, the Kelpies.</p>	<p>Where in the world are the hottest and coldest places? North Pole, South Pole, continent, Antarctica Arctic Circle Antarctic Circle Landmass, iceberg Polar wildlife and vegetation (e.g. lichen, polar bear, narwhal, penguin,) Adaptation, climate change, British Antarctic Survey</p> <p>Equator Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Climate zones Desert temperature Inuit Canada Greenland caribou</p>	<p>Are mountains important for people and wildlife? Mountain, hill, rock, land, high, low, steep, slope, climb, walk, forest, river, valley, peak, summit, range, slope, highland, lowland, landscape, cliff, ridge, altitude, contour, snowline, plateau, volcano, eruption, tectonic plates, crust, uplift, erosion, avalanche, landslide, mountain range (e.g. Alps, Himalayas, Rockies, Andes), terrain, habitat, wildlife, biodiversity, species, adaptation, survival, endangered, ecosystem, conservation, protected area, national park, tourism, hiking, farming, agriculture, resources, sustainability, deforestation, climate, human activity, environment.</p>	<p>Where do rivers start and end? Water, rain, river, sea, lake, flow, splash, wet, dry, land, high, low, hill, mountain, valley, slope, riverbank, riverbed, source, spring, channel, stream, confluence, meander, waterfall, erosion, transportation, deposition, current, course, mouth, estuary, delta, reservoir, dam, irrigation, water cycle, evaporate, condensation, precipitation, vapour, solid, liquid, gas, habitat, ecosystem, wildlife, freshwater, conservation, pollution, sewage, sustainability, water treatment, water usage, human impact, flooding, land use, settlements, farming, transport, hydroelectric power. UK rivers: River Thames, River Severn, River Trent, River Mersey, River Tyne, River Avon, River Clyde, River Wye, River Ouse, River Tay, River Cam.</p>	<p>How do oceans and humans affect each other? Atlantic Ocean, World Ocean, Pacific Ocean, North Pole, South Pole, nearly enclosed, salinity, maritime trade manufactured, goods, freight, shipping routes, ocean currents, warm/cold currents, gyres, phytoplankton, earthquakes tsunami, Caribbean, hurricanes, wind stream, regulates fossil fuels, Aral Sea drift-net fishing, marine life</p>	<p>What is happening to our coasts? Coastline, landform: bay, cliffs, headland beach, shingle, cliff, sand dune, salt marsh, waves coastal erosion, transportation, depositing, weathering, cave/arch/stack/ tide/tidal, coastal management, sea defences, sea wall, breakwater, tidal barrier, groynes, Jurassic Coast, fossils, rock pools, coral reefs</p>

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Summer	<p>Why don't giraffes live in the UK? United Kingdom, Africa,</p> <p>Physical features: forest/wood countryside beach desert, grassland, rainforest temperature, (hot, cold) seasons weather, (rain, sun, wind)</p> <p>What happens to the plastic we throw away? ocean sea reduce, reuse, recycle rubbish coral reef sea creatures</p>	<p>How can I make a map? map, key, symbols, area, aerial view, location, compass, North, South, West, West, Cambridge landmarks. United Kingdom + four countries of UK; Europe English Channel, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, country, continent.</p> <p>Physical features e.g. hill, river, sea, mountains, weather forms and seasons, weather map and symbols, observe, record, rain gauge, anemometer</p> <p>Human features e.g. road, path, field, park, road, building, school, shop, farmland, office, hospital, library, city, town, village, factory, job, leisure, local, university, community</p>	<p>How is Cambridge same and different to a city in another continent? home, house, school, park, road, shop, street, town, city, country, map, world, land, water, near, far, same, different, compare, contrast, people, buildings, weather, hot, cold, sunny, rainy, travel, transport, United Kingdom, Cambridge, Europe, continent, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Australasia, Antarctica, physical/human features, landmarks, population, culture, language, religion, food, climate, seasons, equator, urban, rural, settlement, capital city, landscape, environment, skyscraper, apartment, slum, market, economy, trade, transport, pollution, resources, sustainability, local, global.</p>	<p>How are rivers and people connected? (A study of the Nile and Cam) River Nile, River Cam, source, spring, channel, tributaries, river levels, dam, irrigation, fertile, solid, liquid, gas water vapour, water cycle, evaporates, evaporation, condenses, surface runoff, ground water, erosion, river load, deposits deposition, upper course, riverbed, meanders, sediment, mouth, estuary, reeds, delta, mangroves, chalk stream, conservation, pollute</p>	<p>How are Settlements similar and different? urban, rural, hamlet, village church, village green, post office small shops, primary school, pub, village hall, towns, facilities railway station, market, shopping centre, resorts, residential, inhabitants, city, university, hospital, cathedral, airport, urban sprawl, population, census, London boroughs, Tube, Underground, Cycle lanes conurbation, businesses, connect, 8 points of compass, (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW), 4-figure grid refs, Ordnance Survey maps, symbols, key</p>	<p>Why do people migrate around the world and within their own country?</p> <p>Rural, urban Migration, migrant, immigrant, emigrate, descended, population, area, density, passport/border control, settlement, settler, site, push factors, pull factors, refugee, asylum, persecution, flee, global trade, globalization, climate change</p>	
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