

Vocabulary Progression

Geography Vocabulary Progression

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical	Direction Feature Find Journey	Aerial view Photograph Distance Location Near/far Left/right North Features direction	landmark	Negative/positive effects Climate change Adaptation Tourism Explorer Similarity/difference Land use	benefit/advantage drawback/disadvantage process approximate greenhouse gas sustainability carbon footprint global warming renewable energy	Natural disaster Threat Species Dependent Geology Ecology Human footprint Environment Comparison	Impact Landscape
mapping	Above Aerial Bird's eye view Map	Map Globe Atlas Symbols key	Sketch map Scale OS map	Index Hemisphere Scale bar Mapping Tilt Four-figure grid reference Plot Eight-point compass Route	Represent Grid square	Land height Sea level Aerial map Digital map Time zone	Six figure grid reference Contour lines
Fieldwork	Identify Look Photographs Search Feel Look Notice See Smell Sound Touch	Survey Questionnaire Compass Thermometer Temperature	Sample Tally chart Pictogram Bar chart Data collection	Expedition Magnetic/magnetic field Research Destination Evaluate Compare improvement	Investigate Interview Method Risk Data Analyze Present Interpret Summarise	Fieldwork Evidence	Subjective Audience Justify Consideration Viewpoint Data collection methods Conclusion Recommendation Live data Line graph

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Human features	Building Car park Field House Park Path road	Village Town City Port Harbour Skyscraper transport	Urban Rural Aquarium tourist	Treaty Geothermal energy Man-made rock Monument Agricultural land Residential land Place of worship Facilities	Import Export Distribution Waste Production Consume Food miles Responsible trade Trade Product Air freight	Population Microplastics Marine protected area Re-purpose Single use plastic Biodegradable energy source hydropower wind power solar power nuclear power biofuel non-renewable	Air/noise pollution Birth/death rate Population density Migration Refugee Push/pull factors Voluntary and involuntary Energy source Hydropower, wind power and solar power, nuclear power Biofuel Non-renewable consumption
Physical features	Lake Autumn Dark Freezing Frosty Hot Rain Seed Snow Spring Summer Winter Sunny wet	Land Lake River Ocean Sea Weather Climate Season Desert	Arid Savannah Vegetation Grasslands Rainforest Polar Mild Temperature Habitat Coast Cliff Coastline Sand dunes	Volcano Mountain Rock; natural, igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic Iceberg Wilderness Drifting ice	inner core outer core mantle crust tectonic plate plate boundary volcano: shield, composite, active, dormant, extinct mountain: fault block, fold, volcanic Condensation Evaporation Precipitation Groundwater Source	Coal natural gas crude oil emissions ocean tide regenerate fossil fuel ocean current erosion decompose mountain range temperate deciduous forest coniferous trees deciduous trees	Land mass Coal Natural gas Crude oil Emissions Ocean tide Regenerate Fossil fuel

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					Mouth Flooding/floodplain Tributary Water cycle		
Locational knowledge	Town Village	Place Continent Country Europe England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland United Kingdom (UK) Asia China	Africa North/ south America Antarctica Oceania Equator North/south pole Kenya Atlantic Ocean Indian ocean Southern Ocean Pacific Ocean Arctic ocean	Climate zones Tropic of Capricorn Tropic of cancer Northern/southern hemisphere Settlement County Region Local Country border	River Nile River Danube River Thames River Trent The Andes The Himalayas The Rockies The Alps Mount Etna	The Alps France Switzerland Monaco Great Barrier Reef Australia Japan Port of Blyth Midland, Texas Cities of the UK; Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle, Southampton, Plymouth & Leeds	Cities of UK; Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle, Southampton, Plymouth and Leeds. Singapore Hong Kong Greenland Iceland