Geography Vocabulary & Key Knowledge

Understanding of the World

KEY	
All	Refers to adaptation made for SEND pupils (where appropriate)
Most	Refers to all other pupils
Some	Refers to stretch and challenge for more able pupils

EYFS	Aut	umn	Spi	ing	Sum	mer
Projects	Our School - Immediate Envi Community Champions The First Christmas	ronment	Around the World in 80 Da	/S	Save Our Seas Down on the Farm	
Key Vocab	School Classroom Hill View Playground Quad Den Classroom	North Hall South Hall	World North, South, East, West, Compass	Oceans/seas	Seasons Winter Autumn Summer Spring Weather Rain	Sun Wind Farm Animal Cow Sheep Horse
Knowledge	Know some simila	Describe their immediate envarities and differences between differences between life in the	n different religious and culto reac	rom observation, discussion iral communities in this cou I in class.		ences and what has beer

Year 1	The Gruffalo Our Local Area. Enquiry Question: What's it like where we live?	Three bears People and their Communities. Enquiry Question: Where in the world do these people live?	Extraordinary gardener Seasons. Enquiry Question: What are the seasons?
	Local	World	rain
	Road	Human features	sun
	Shop	Physical features	wind
	Park	Ocean/Sea	weather
All	School		Winter
			Autumn
			Summer
			Spring
	Area	Europe	Seasons
	Bournemouth	World	Change
	Red Hill	Capital city	
	Path	City	
	Woodland	Country	
	Maps	England	
Most	Near	Flag	
IVIOSE	Far	Island	
	Pavement	Great Britain	
	Church	London	
	Field	Surrounded	
	Floor plan	Town	
	Grounds	United Kingdom	
	Town	Physical Geography	Observation
	Woods or Woodland	Human geography	
	aerial view	Compass point	
Some	Human geography	Continents	
30	Physical geography	Aerial View	
	housing estate	Community	
	All children can: • know about the local area and name	All children can: • know about the local area and	All children can: • identify changes in the weather •
	key landmarks, such as the nearest local green space	name key landmarks, such as the nearest local green	identify seasonal weather patterns in the UK • assist in
Key	(e.g. from a vocabulary list of features of the local area,	space (e.g. from a vocabulary list of features of the	taking repeated observations and record these using
Knowledge	identify which are human or physical and describe these	local area, identify which are human or physical and	symbols • understand the different parts of the UK
Till Till Cage	features) • talk about a natural environment, naming its	describe these features) • talk about a natural	and that the weather may vary, and there can be hot
	features using some key vocabulary • locate places on a	environment, naming its features using some key	and cold areas of the UK on the same day.
	map of the local area using locational and directional	vocabulary • locate places on a map of the local area	

language (e.g. after a walk to a nearby green space, describe the route taken on a simple base map using everyday directions and locational language).

Most children can: • know about the local area, and name and locate key landmarks (e.g. create a vocabulary list of the human and physical features of the local area, and describe these features and locate them on a map using images or drawings) • recognise a natural environment and describe it using key vocabulary • describe a journey on a map of the local area using simple compass directions and locational and directional language (e.g. after a walk to a nearby green space, describe the route taken on a large-scale map using compass directions and locational language).

Some children can: • know the local area and its physical and human geography (e.g. investigate how other people view the local area, e.g. tourism websites, create a vocabulary list of the human and physical features of the local area, and how people can use and change these and describe these features and locate them on a map using images or drawings) • recognise different natural environments and describe them using a range of key vocabulary • describe a journey on a map of the local area, locating features and landmarks seen on the journey (e.g. after a walk to a nearby green space, describe with confidence the route taken on a large-scale OS map using compass directions and locational language).

using locational and directional language (e.g. after a walk to a nearby green space, describe the route taken on a simple base map using everyday directions and locational language).

Most children can: • name and describe changes in the weather • name the seasons and describe the basic UK seasonal weather patterns • assist in taking repeated observations and record these using symbols • understand the different parts of the UK, and that the weather may vary there.

Some children can: • name and describe changes in the weather confidently • name the seasons and describe the basic UK seasonal weather patterns • take repeated observations accurately and record these using symbols • understand the different parts of the UK, and that the weather may vary there due to the wind.

Year	2	The troll Journeys: Food	Enquiry Question:	Seven wonders	Our Wonderful	Walk on the wild side	Animals and their Habitats
		Where does our food	come from?"	World.	Enquiry Question: What are		
				the seven wo	onders of the world?"		

	Local	city	Area
	Location	Maps	Hot, cold
	Cereal crops	Country	Mountains
	Farm	England	Rivers
All	Factory	Island	Desert
All	Shop	Great Britain	Valleys
	·	airport	Beaches
		city	
		tourist	
	Global	Region	Island Highland
	Journey	Key	Inland
	harbour	Opinion	Coasts
		compass point	Border
Most		Atlas	vegetation
IVIOSE		Capital city	Climate
		climate	
		ocean	
		sea	
Some	UK regions	Wonders of the world	Human and physical landscape features
	port	Continent	Continents
Key	All children can: • identify foods that can be bought on	All children can: • identify and name continents •	All children can: • recognise and name some of the
Knowledge	the local high street • understand what cereal crops are	identify and name some of the wonders • use	continent names: Asia, Oceania, Europe, Antarctica,
	made into • explain where everyday products (milk)	atlases, maps and globes to locate some of the	Africa, North America, South America • understand
	come from • explain that many different types of food	wonders • give an opinion about local and global	that some of these continents have significant hot
	come from the UK.	wonders • correctly use some of the key vocabulary.	and/or cold areas • describe specific human and
	Most children can: • identify foods that can be bought on	Most children can: • identify and name the relevant	physical features in these landscapes • use specific
	the local high street and can identify processed food •	countries and oceans • communicate in detail	place knowledge to describe the habitat of a
	understand what cereal crops become and where	something about these countries • identify and name	significant animal.
	everyday products like milk come from • explain that	most of the wonders studied • use atlases, maps and	Most children can: • name and locate the continents:
	many different types of food come from the different UK	globes to locate some of the wonders • give reasons	Asia, Oceania, Europe, Antarctica, Africa, North
	regions.	for their choice of local wonders • correctly use most	America, South America • describe which of these
	Some children can: • identify types of food: fast, fresh,	of the key vocabulary.	continents have significant hot and/or cold areas •
	processed • identify foods that can be bought on the	Some children can: • give detailed geographical	describe specific human and physical landmarks of
	local high street and can describe how food has been	information about the countries where the wonders	some of these continents • use specific place
	processed • name and describe regional products from	are located • express opinions about world wonders	knowledge to describe and explain the habitat of a
	the UK • explain why foods come from specific regions	begin to explain geographical processes that	significant animal.
		formed the natural wonders • explain their choice of	Some children can: • describe and locate the
		local wonders • respond to some of the open	continents: Asia, Oceania, Europe, Antarctica, Africa,
		questions (see Background information) • correctly	North America, South America • describe which of
		use all of the key vocabulary.	these continents have significant hot and/or cold

	areas • describe specific human and physical landscapes for these continents • use specific place knowledge to understand the threats facing the habitats of a significant animal.

Year 3	Iron Giant Coasts. Enquiry	Trust me I'm a botanist Our World.	Fit and Fab Climate & Weather.
	Question: Do we like to be beside the seaside?	Enquiry Question: Where on Earth are we?	Enquiry Question: Why is climate important
	Coastal	North and South pole	Climate
All	United Kingdom	Equator	Weather
	Coastal changes	Globe	Storm
	Holidays	World map	Wind
	Maps	City	rain
		Country	
		Map	
	Atlas	Capital city	Tropical climate zones
Most	Coastal changes	Global	Polar climate zones
	Abrasion	World map	Tornado
	Piers	County	Hurricane
	Climate	Currency	
	Climate zone	government	
	Continent	Island	
	Current	Landmark	
	Erosion	Мар	
	ocean	Population	
		Rural	
		Tourist	
		Town	
		urban	
	Environment		Characteristics of regions
Some	Erosion	Global	Precipitation
	Landslips	Northern hemisphere	Cyclone
	Tourism	Southern hemisphere	Biomes
	Groynes	Tropic of cancer	Monsoon
		Tropic of Capricorn	
		Digital and computer mapping	
		Arctic and Antarctic circles	
	All children can: • locate and describe a coastal	All children can: • use world maps, atlases, globes	All children can: • indicate the tropical and polar
	environment in the UK • use appropriate geographical	and digital/computer mapping • describe the	climate zones on a globe or map • describe the

	vocabulary to describe significant human and physical	relationship b
	coastal features • talk about how coasts change •	the Equator,
	identify human coastal activities.	Tropics of Car
	Most children can: • locate and describe several coastal	Poles, and Ard
	environments in the UK and in other continents •	and globes •
	describe and explain how coasts change • describe	vocabulary.
	economic and leisure activities associated with the coast	Most childre
Key	identify and explain some advantages and	globes and m
Knowledge	disadvantages of living by the coast.	longitude and
	Some children can: • locate, describe and compare	Meridian on a
	several coastal environments in the UK and elsewhere •	and night in r
	describe how and explain why the physical features of	own axis • co
	coasts change • describe how coastal economic activities	Some childre
	have changed • identify some coastal hazards and how	the Tropics o
	we can respond to them now and should in the future.	Antarctic Circ
	·	locate the Int
		understand d

relationship between globes and world maps • locate the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, North and South Poles, and Arctic and Antarctic Circles on world maps and globes • correctly use some of the key vocabulary.

Most children can: • explain the relationship between globes and maps • understand the significance of longitude and latitude • locate the Prime/Greenwich Meridian on a globe and world map • describe day and night in relation to the Earth's rotation on its own axis • correctly use most of the key vocabulary.

Some children can: • understand the significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian • locate the International Date Line on a globe • understand day and night • describe and explain time zones • correctly use all the key vocabulary.

characteristics of these zones using appropriate vocabulary • say what a biome is.

Most children can: • indicate the tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe or map • describe the characteristics of these zones • describe and compare some biomes using appropriate vocabulary.

Some children can: • locate most climate zones on a map or globe • describe the characteristics of most zones introduced during the course of the unit • explain why there is a relationship between climate and biome using appropriate vocabulary.

Year 4	Land of fire and ice Earthquakes and Volcanoes. Enquiry Question: How does the Earth shake, rattle and roll?"	Fun at the fair Europe: A Study of the Alpine Region. Enquiry Question: Where should we go on holiday?	Rivers and the Water Cycle. Enquiry Question: How does water go round and round?
	Earthquake	Physical maps	River
All	Active	Mountain range	Bank
	Lava	Climate	Bed
	Magma	Peak	Canal
	vent	Avalanche	Current
	volcano	Crust	Mouth
	Gas		Source
	liquid		Stream
	solid		
	Fault lines	Alps	Oxbow
Most	Tectonic plates	Tourism	Delta
	Climate	Skiing	Estuary
	Continent	advantage	Meander
	Core	disadvantage	Upstream
	Crust	equator	Downstream
	Melt	prevention	
	Form	European	

	1	Taskania ulaksa	
	Layers	Tectonic plates	
	Erupt/eruption	Region	
	Pacific ring of fire	Fault line	
	Magma chamber		
	Location	Hemisphere	Floodplain
Some	Mantle	tropics	Silt
551115	Dormant	Political maps	Basin
	Molten	Alpine region	
	Pressure		
Key	All children can: • describe some features of earthquakes	All children can: • use physical and political maps to	All children can: • name and locate some of the UK's
Knowledge	and volcanoes • know that people live in earthquake	locate places and regions • learn that the Alps were	most significant rivers and mountains • describe a
Miowicuge	zones and close to active volcanoes • appreciate that	formed over a long period of time, millions of years	river and a mountain environment in the UK, using
	earthquakes and volcanoes are often associated • name	ago • understand that the Alpine region is unique •	appropriate geographical vocabulary • describe the
	some volcanoes and major earthquakes.	select geographical information for a specific purpose	water cycle in sequence, using appropriate
	Most children can: • describe the effects of earthquakes	know and share information about a European	geographical vocabulary • name (some of) the
	and volcanic eruptions • give some reasons why people	region that may be useful to tourists.	processes associated with rivers and mountains •
	choose to live in earthquake zones and close to active	Most children can: • understand that fold mountains	name some of the world's great rivers and mountains.
	volcanoes • know where the most active earthquake and	occur when two tectonic plates meet • explain the	Most children can: • name and locate the UK's most
	volcanic areas are • name examples of volcanic	climate patterns of the Alpine region • explain that	significant river and mountain environments •
	eruptions and major earthquake disasters.	there are advantages and disadvantages to tourism in	describe and name the key landscape features of river
	Some children can: • explain how earthquakes occur and	the Alps • explain how avalanches are caused •	and mountain environments • explain the water cycle
	volcanoes erupt • describe some advantages and	explain some of the ways avalanches can be	in appropriate geographical language • describe
	disadvantages of living in earthquake zones and close to	prevented.	(some of) the processes associated with rivers and
	active volcanoes • explain about the Pacific 'Ring of Fire'	Some children can: • understand the importance of	mountains. • answer the unit's question: How does
	and link it with plate tectonics • describe some major	sustainable development in the Alps • explain how	water go round and round?
	volcanic eruptions and major earthquake disasters.	the Alps have changed over time.	Some children can: • name and locate the UK's and
			the world's most significant river and mountain
			environments • describe river and mountain
			environments in the UK and the world and explain
			how (some of) the landscape features associated with
			them are formed • explain (some of) the processes
			associated with rivers and mountains. • explain the
			water cycle in some detail, using appropriate
			geographical vocabulary

Year 5	Chemical chaos Changes in our Local Environment. Enquiry Question: How is our country changing?	Tour guides The Americas. Enquiry Question: Can you come on a Great American	persuade the dragons Journeys: Trade. Enquiry Question: Where does all our stuff come
		Road Trip?	from?"
	United Kingdom – England, Scotland, Wales and	States	Atlas
All	Northern Ireland	Tourism	Politics
	Topographical features — mountain, hill, highland,	Trade	Economy
	lowland.	Climate	Environmental impact
	Change over time	Indigenous	Source
	Urbanisation	North America	Origin
	Land use	South America	Recycle
	Population		
	Culture	Compass points	Locate
Most	Continent	Route	Trade
	Country	Towns	Transport
	Region	Cities	Border
	City	Capital cities	Import
	County	Tribes	Export
	Physical and human features	Career	Raw Materials
	,	Northern hemisphere	Man-made
		Southern hemisphere	Biome
			Climate
	Flood plain	Economic drivers	Airmiles
Some	Farm land	Settlers	Carbon footprint
333	Green belt	Amid	Country of Origin
		Semi-Arid	Producer
		Biome	Consumer
		Rockies	Sustainability
		Great Plains	
		Canadian Shield	
		Coastal Strip	
Key	All children can: • describe where the UK is located, and	All children can: • use a map to identify countries in	All children can: • use an atlas to locate countries •
Knowledge	that it consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern	North and South America • use eight compass points	know the journey of how at least one product get to
	Ireland • name and locate some key topographical	to locate cities in North and South America • name	their home in detail • pose their own enquiry
	features of the UK • locate where they live within the UK	some North and South American cities • use	questions • explain what 'fair trade' means • explain
	 describe changes that have happened in their local 	geographical language to describe some North and	where in the world several different fruits originate •
	area • share their hopes for the future of the area.	South American cities from photographs • name	name and locate several countries where their clothes
	Most children can: • describe how another region of the	some regions in North and South America • follow a	and food originate.
	UK has changed over time • understand that change is	route (Route 66) on a map.	
	continual • describe what their local area was like in the	Most children can: • use a map to identify states in	Most children can: • explain the views of different
	past • understand that their local area will continue to	North America • relate 'continent', 'country', 'state'	groups of people on a geographical issue • understand

change • offer opinions on their local area at present and the changes underway • use appropriate geographical vocabulary to describe change.

Some children can: • describe how several UK regions have changed over time • explain some of the ways in which development can be sustainable • understand that people hold differing views about change in their region.

and 'city' in the context of the Americas • describe settlement and road patterns of some North and South American cities from satellite images and photographs • describe some regions in North and South America.

Some children can: • describe and compare similarities and differences between some North and South American cities • describe and explain the characteristics of some regions in North and South America.

that there are advantages and disadvantages to imported and locally produced products • understand that there are various outcomes for items of clothing that are no longer wanted • explain how cotton clothing is produced • explain that each type of fruit grows in particular climatic conditions.

Some children can: • understand there are many routes that products can take before arriving in our homes • understand that our shopping choices have an effect on the lives of others

Year 6	Mr nobody Protecting the environment Enquiry Question: Are we damaging the world?	Have a heart Our World in the Future. Enquiry Question: How will our world look in the future?	Where in the world South America: The Amazon. Enquiry Question: What is life like in the Amazon?
	Climate change	Fieldwork	Amazon
All	Global warming	Maps	Rainforest
	Deforestation	Community	South America
	Oceans	Charity	Peru
			Habitat
			Forest floor
			Climate
	Threat	Industry	Deforestation
Most	Planetary health	Public services	Humid
	Environmental issue	Local region	Brazil
	Renewable energy	Future	Border
	Non-renewable energy	Community outreach	Vegetation
			Canopy
			Equator
	Human reliance		
Some	Political	Organisations	Emergent
	Social and economic drivers	Commercial	Understory layer
	Ecological impact	Economy	Tropical
			Environmental preservation
Key	All children can: • describe some threats to the health of	All children can: • explain why their local area is	All children can: • use an atlas, map or globe to locate
Knowledge	our planet • name several common minerals • describe	special • plan and carry out fieldwork • describe	the Amazon rainforest and Amazon River • explain
	some renewable and non-renewable energy sources •	different types of local industry • list local public	some of the ways in which the Amazon rainforest is
	explain how humans rely on the oceans • pose an	services • locate local public services • feel optimistic	valuable • correctly use some of the key vocabulary •
	enquiry question • understand ways to make school	about their region's future • understand that the	understand how they can play a role in preserving the

more sustainable • identify an important environmental issue.

Most children can: • plan and carry out an enquiry into sustainability in school • explain several threats to wildlife/habitats • understand ways to improve the health of our planet • explain where minerals are found around the world • explain the carbon cycle • describe some threats to our oceans • understand some advantages of marine protected areas.

Some children can: • understand some ways in which minerals can be developed sustainably • understand that no one type of energy production will provide all the world's energy.

location of public services is important • describe the importance of community spirit.

Most children can: • understand how developments can be sustainable • explain how local industry has changed over time • understand that future needs of the community may affect local industry • choose an appropriate format to present their geographical learning • understand how to take the needs and views of others into account.

Some children can: • understand how to make their designs sustainable • generate sustainable development ideas that meet the needs of the community • understand that the design of communities can help or hinder community relations.

environment • name at least one animal that lives in the Amazon and describe how it has adapted to its habitat.

Most children can: • identify and name some of the countries in which the Amazon is located • choose and use appropriate sources for geographical research • explain the value of the Amazon rainforest and some ways in which it can be protected • describe some similarities and differences between their local area and a region in South America • describe what the climate is like in Amazonas.

Some children can: • evaluate and refine the effectiveness of their research methods • correctly use all the key vocabulary • understand that communities change over time.