



# Vocabulary Progression 2024-2025

## Subject: Geography



	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	<b>Can you plan a route around school for a visitor?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerial view</li> <li>• Bird's eye view</li> <li>• Co-ordinate</li> <li>• Distance</li> <li>• Map</li> <li>• North, South, East, West</li> <li>• Route</li> <li>• Symbol</li> </ul>		<b>What is the UK?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country</li> <li>• United Kingdom</li> <li>• Aerial view</li> <li>• Aerial photographs</li> <li>• Landmarks</li> <li>• Human features</li> <li>• Physical features</li> <li>• Weather patterns</li> <li>• Seasonal</li> </ul>		<b>How do the seasons change in the UK?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• weather</li> <li>• season</li> <li>• hot</li> <li>• cold</li> <li>• cool</li> <li>• warm</li> <li>• temperature</li> <li>• wet</li> <li>• dry</li> <li>• rain</li> <li>• snow</li> <li>• hail</li> <li>• frost</li> <li>• drizzle</li> <li>• fog</li> <li>• thunderstorm</li> </ul>	
Year 2	<b>What would we see as we go around the world?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coast</li> <li>• Equator</li> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Ocean</li> <li>• Sea</li> </ul>		<b>Can you describe how life is different in Egypt?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beach</li> <li>• Cliff</li> <li>• Factory</li> <li>• Forest</li> <li>• Harbour</li> <li>• Hill</li> <li>• Mountain</li> <li>• Office</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Port</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Vegetation</li> </ul>		<b>What is the weather like around the world?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• north pole</li> <li>• south pole</li> <li>• climate</li> <li>• temperate</li> <li>• polar</li> <li>• tropical</li> <li>• blizzard</li> <li>• gale</li> <li>• heat wave</li> </ul>	
Year 3	<b>What are the similarities and differences between the Rivers Severn and the River Indus?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condensation</li> <li>• Current</li> <li>• Dam</li> <li>• Delta</li> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Estuary</li> <li>• Evaporation</li> <li>• Farming</li> <li>• Floodplain</li> <li>• Flow</li> <li>• Gases</li> <li>• Meander</li> <li>• Mountain</li> <li>• Mouth</li> </ul>		<b>How are settlements similar and different?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapt</li> <li>• Airport</li> <li>• Boroughs</li> <li>• Cathedral</li> <li>• Church</li> <li>• Coastal town</li> <li>• Conurbation</li> <li>• Facilities</li> <li>• Farmstead</li> <li>• Hamlet</li> <li>• Inhabitants</li> <li>• Large hospitals</li> <li>• Market town</li> <li>• Post office</li> <li>• Primary school</li> </ul>		<b>How do volcanoes affect a place?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active</li> <li>• After Shock</li> <li>• Amplitude</li> <li>• Ash Cloud</li> <li>• Core</li> <li>• Crater</li> <li>• Crust</li> <li>• Dormant</li> <li>• Epicentre</li> <li>• Eruption</li> <li>• Extinct</li> <li>• Faults</li> <li>• Hot spots</li> <li>• Landslides</li> <li>• Magma</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reservoir</li> <li>• Run-off</li> <li>• Source</li> <li>• Stream</li> <li>• Transpiration</li> <li>• Tributary</li> <li>• Water Vapour</li> </ul> <p><b>How do mountains interact with what is around them?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above sea level</li> <li>• Hill</li> <li>• Mountain Range</li> <li>• Mountainous Regions</li> <li>• Pass</li> <li>• Peak</li> <li>• Range</li> <li>• Slopes</li> <li>• Summit</li> <li>• Temperature</li> <li>• Terraced Farming</li> <li>• Terraces</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Valleys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pub</li> <li>• Railway station</li> <li>• Rural</li> <li>• Secondary school</li> <li>• Sprawling</li> <li>• Tube</li> <li>• Underground</li> <li>• University</li> <li>• Urban settlement</li> <li>• Urban sprawl</li> <li>• Village green</li> <li>• Village hall</li> </ul> <p><b>How are we connected to farmers?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Arable farming</li> <li>• Dairy farmers</li> <li>• Fertilisers</li> <li>• Forests</li> <li>• Graze</li> <li>• Growing season</li> <li>• Hedges</li> <li>• Local vegetarian</li> <li>• Marshlands</li> <li>• Mixed farming</li> <li>• Organic food</li> <li>• Pastoral farming</li> <li>• Pesticides</li> <li>• Plough</li> <li>• Seasonal food</li> <li>• Shorn</li> <li>• Vegan</li> <li>• Yields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magnitude</li> <li>• Mantle</li> <li>• Plate</li> <li>• Plate tectonics</li> <li>• Richter Scale</li> <li>• Ring of fire</li> <li>• Seismic Waves</li> <li>• Seismology</li> <li>• Tectonic activity</li> <li>• Velocity</li> <li>• Vent</li> <li>• Volcanic Ash</li> </ul> <p><b>How does the climate affect the way people live?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arctic Ocean</li> <li>• Atlantic Ocean</li> <li>• Biomes</li> <li>• Ecosystem</li> <li>• Global Warming</li> <li>• Gulf</li> <li>• Landlocked</li> <li>• Mediterranean Sea</li> <li>• Mild</li> <li>• Polar</li> <li>• Rainforest</li> <li>• Regions</li> <li>• Savanna</li> <li>• Tropical</li> <li>• Tundra</li> </ul>
Year 4	<p><b>How do humans use the Rhine and the Mediterranean?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alps</li> <li>• bank</li> <li>• banks</li> <li>• canal</li> <li>• Cologne</li> <li>• drained</li> <li>• enclosed</li> <li>• exporting</li> <li>• flood walls</li> <li>• flooding</li> <li>• harness</li> <li>• importing</li> <li>• lock</li> <li>• Lower Rhine confluence</li> <li>• mainland</li> <li>• North Sea</li> <li>• peninsula</li> <li>• port</li> <li>• rainfall</li> <li>• Red Sea</li> <li>• Rhine</li> <li>• sea</li> </ul>	<p><b>How does the location of west Wales affect its coast?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• arch</li> <li>• bay</li> <li>• Cardigan Bay</li> <li>• cave</li> <li>• cliffs</li> <li>• coastline</li> <li>• coral reefs</li> <li>• deposit</li> <li>• depositing</li> <li>• deposition</li> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• fossils</li> <li>• groynes</li> <li>• habitat</li> <li>• headland</li> <li>• Jurassic Coast</li> <li>• landforms</li> <li>• preserved</li> <li>• rock pools</li> <li>• sand dunes</li> <li>• shingle</li> <li>• stack</li> </ul>	<p><b>What are the pros and cons of living near a tectonic fault line?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• absorb</li> <li>• aftershocks</li> <li>• devastate</li> <li>• drill</li> <li>• earthquake</li> <li>• environment</li> <li>• epicentre</li> <li>• fault line</li> <li>• focus</li> <li>• friction</li> <li>• immediate effects</li> <li>• landslide</li> <li>• liquid mud</li> <li>• long -term effects</li> <li>• magnitude</li> <li>• plate boundary</li> <li>• prone</li> <li>• Richter scale</li> <li>• rubber</li> <li>• rubble</li> <li>• San Andreas fault</li> <li>• seismic waves</li> </ul>

- strait
- Suez Canal
- the med
- Upper Rhine
- waterway
- wetlands

**How do populations differ from place to place?**

- British identity
- census
- Cymraeg
- densely populated
- density
- diverse
- Eisteddfod
- ethnic
- ethnically diverse
- ethnicity
- floral
- high population density
- low population density
- migration
- minted
- population
- population
- population distribution
- rural
- rural to urban migration
- sparsely populated
- urban
- Wales
- Welsh

- teeming
- transport
- transportation
- Waves

**How do tourists interact with a place?**

- accommodation
- activity
- advantage
- air pollution
- airlines
- airports
- apartments
- coral reef
- cultural income
- deckchair
- destination
- disadvantages
- economy
- ecotourism
- environment
- guest houses
- hotels
- Llandudno
- mainland
- Matterhorn
- maximum
- minimum
- package holidays
- paddle
- pier amusements
- promenade
- Punch and Judy
- sandcastle
- seaside
- seaside towns
- services
- ski-lift
- skis
- ski-slope
- souvenirs
- sunshine holiday
- sustainability
- sustainable
- tourism
- tourist industry
- tourists
- travel agencies

- seismogram
- seismograph
- seven major plates
- subsidence
- tectonic plates
- tidal wave
- Trembling
- tremors
- tsunami
- visible

**Why are deserts located where they are?**

- Antarctica
- arid
- blubber
- cacti
- cactus
- camels
- chameleon
- dehydrated
- desert
- desertification
- desolate
- divert
- drought
- exceeds
- exposes
- extinct
- fauna
- feature
- flora
- Great Steppe
- herd
- hostile
- hydrated
- lichen
- lush
- meerkat
- modern
- nocturnal
- non-productive
- nutrients
- oases
- oasis
- obtain
- overfarming
- overgrazing
- Patagonia
- penguins
- physical
- Plummet
- polar bears
- portable
- prevent
- productive
- rain
- Sahara Desert
- Sahel

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sand dunes</li> <li>• semi-arid</li> <li>• shadow</li> <li>• Silk Road</li> <li>• spines</li> <li>• steppe</li> <li>• store</li> <li>• succulents</li> <li>• tents</li> <li>• traditional</li> <li>• variety</li> <li>• vegetation</li> <li>• yurts</li> </ul>
Year 5	<p><b>How have the actions of people affected the drought in California?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• precipitation</li> <li>• treated</li> <li>• California</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• almonds</li> <li>• factors</li> <li>• rainfall</li> <li>• water supply</li> <li>• Aqueduct</li> </ul> <p><b>How can oceans affect human behaviour and settlements?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlantic Ocean</li> <li>• World Ocean</li> <li>• the Atlantic</li> <li>• Pacific Ocean</li> <li>• north pole</li> <li>• south pole</li> <li>• nearly enclosed</li> <li>• salinity</li> <li>• transported</li> <li>• trade</li> <li>• maritime trade</li> <li>• manufactured goods</li> <li>• quantities</li> <li>• freight</li> <li>• maritime shipping routes</li> <li>• ocean currents</li> <li>• warm currents</li> <li>• cold currents</li> <li>• gyres</li> <li>• phytoplankton</li> <li>• Atlantic coast</li> <li>• oceanic</li> <li>• earthquakes</li> <li>• tsunami</li> <li>• Caribbean</li> <li>• hurricanes</li> <li>• wind stream</li> <li>• regulates</li> <li>• fossil fuels</li> <li>• Aral Sea</li> <li>• drift-net fishing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Why do people migrate?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• populated</li> <li>• descended</li> <li>• migrants</li> <li>• inlet</li> <li>• Mourne Mountains</li> <li>• Newry</li> <li>• Remote</li> <li>• enquiry</li> <li>• internal migration</li> <li>• international migration</li> <li>• border controls</li> <li>• pull factors</li> <li>• push factors</li> <li>• voluntary commute</li> <li>• involuntary</li> <li>• forced</li> <li>• abandon</li> <li>• enquiries</li> <li>• check in</li> <li>• passport control</li> <li>• adjust</li> <li>• self-reliant</li> <li>• emigrated</li> <li>• immigrant</li> <li>• engulfing</li> <li>• temporary</li> <li>• United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)</li> <li>• displaced</li> <li>• permanent</li> <li>• flee</li> <li>• persecution</li> <li>• refugees</li> <li>• official</li> <li>• officially</li> <li>• asylum-seekers</li> <li>• mechanisation</li> <li>• expansion</li> <li>• demand</li> <li>• Fens</li> <li>• family tree</li> <li>• depopulation</li> <li>• identity</li> </ul>	<p><b>In what ways does the geography of South America affect life in the Amazon?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• situated</li> <li>• basin</li> <li>• piranha</li> <li>• ecosystem</li> <li>• interact</li> <li>• canopy</li> <li>• orchids</li> <li>• emergents</li> <li>• drenched</li> <li>• humid</li> <li>• habitat</li> <li>• buttress</li> <li>• camouflage</li> <li>• predators</li> <li>• Anteater</li> <li>• termite</li> <li>• food chain</li> <li>• micro-organisms</li> <li>• interactions</li> <li>• nutrients</li> <li>• nutrient cycle</li> <li>• decomposition</li> <li>• compost</li> <li>• decomposers</li> <li>• carbon cycle</li> <li>• companies</li> <li>• deforestation</li> <li>• ranching</li> <li>• deforested</li> <li>• conflict</li> <li>• power</li> <li>• Yanomami</li> </ul> <p><b>How does agriculture in the Amazon interact with other parts of the world?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ayore</li> <li>• garabatá</li> <li>• dye</li> <li>• clearing</li> <li>• mass</li> <li>• produce</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• marine life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scale</li> <li>• neighbourhood</li> <li>• dual nationality</li> <li>• belonging</li> </ul> <p><b>What are the pros and cons of living in a megacity?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North America</li> <li>• South America</li> <li>• Central America</li> <li>• combined</li> <li>• population</li> <li>• Canada</li> <li>• northerly</li> <li>• Brazil</li> <li>• megacity</li> <li>• New York City</li> <li>• natural</li> <li>• disasters</li> <li>• Lima</li> <li>• Sustain</li> <li>• São Paulo</li> <li>• Tropic of Capricorn</li> <li>• Rio de Janeiro</li> <li>• Christ the Redeemer</li> <li>• populous</li> <li>• the Americas</li> <li>• makeshift</li> <li>• favelas</li> <li>• grid</li> <li>• locate</li> <li>• eastings</li> <li>• northings</li> <li>• four-figure grid reference</li> <li>• favela</li> <li>• outskirts</li> <li>• Sewers</li> <li>• stereotypes</li> <li>• portrayed</li> <li>• favelado</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• products</li> <li>• subsistence</li> <li>• commercial</li> <li>• scale</li> <li>• profit</li> <li>• wholesalers</li> <li>• primary</li> <li>• raw materials</li> <li>• secondary</li> <li>• manufacturing</li> <li>• tertiary</li> <li>• interconnected</li> <li>• demand</li> <li>• supply</li> <li>• adequate</li> <li>• cattle</li> <li>• recent</li> <li>• colonised</li> <li>• trans-national</li> <li>• companies</li> <li>• brands</li> <li>• flow</li> <li>• diagrams</li> <li>• globalisation</li> <li>• geographical</li> <li>• enquiry</li> <li>• analyse</li> <li>• findings</li> <li>• interconnection</li> <li>• questionnaire</li> </ul>
Year 6	<p><b>How do local actions in the UK affect global climate?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• solar panels</li> <li>• generate energy</li> <li>• mix emissions</li> <li>• net zero</li> <li>• solar power</li> <li>• renewable</li> <li>• non-renewable</li> <li>• tidal power</li> <li>• wave power</li> <li>• geothermal power</li> <li>• biofuel</li> <li>• potential</li> <li>• knot</li> <li>• prevailing</li> <li>• grind</li> </ul>	<p><b>How much did Birmingham change between 1750 and the present day?</b></p> <p>TBC</p> <p><b>What is a preferable future for Jamaica's tourist industry?</b></p> <p>TBC</p>	TBC

- national grid
- electricity
- pylons
- offshore
- onshore
- wind farm
- planning permission
- controversial
- visual pollution
- opinion
- priorities
- justify
- controversy
- reasoned
- reactor
- access
- uranium
- atomic
- byproduct
- reactors
- radioactivity
- High Court
- methane
- Paris Agreement
- implement
- meltwater
- acidification
- tornadoes
- vulnerable
- wildfires
- intense
- conserve
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Sustainable Development Goals
- afforestation
- saplings
- insulation
- heat pumps
- surplus

**How do global changes affect local places in Ethiopia?**

- time zone
- teff
- workforce
- employment structure
- relief
- rift valley
- Great Rift Valley
- contemporary
- diversity
- relative position
- variations
- relationship
- latrine
- representative
- terrorist
- underrepresented

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• charcoal</li><li>• sanitation</li><li>• water-borne</li><li>• environmentally-friendly</li><li>• Tropics</li><li>• semi -arid</li><li>• overhangs</li><li>• oxen</li><li>• over-grazing</li><li>• bunds</li><li>• water tower</li><li>• radiate</li><li>• Sudan</li><li>• Khartoum</li><li>• indisputably</li><li>• feat</li><li>• at full capacity</li><li>• evergreen</li><li>• primate</li><li>• Marginal</li><li>• habitable</li><li>• commitment</li><li>• food insecurity</li><li>• projected</li><li>• informal</li><li>• impervious</li><li>• floodplain</li><li>• sewerage</li><li>• substantial</li><li>• malaria</li><li>• sustained</li></ul> |  |  |
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