

Geography



EYFS follow the EYFS Statutory Framework Geography in EYFS comes under the Understanding of the World area of learning. See the "Geography in EYFS" document to view planning and progression in nursery and reception.

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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.

Geographical skills and fieldwork Geographical		Human and physical geography		Locational knowledge	
		Human	Physical	Locational knowledge	
•	aerial view aerial photograph	What is it like here?			
	distance location locate near far left right north features direction physical feature human feature	 village town city 	 land lake river ocean sea 	 place continent country 	
•	lifferent	What is the weather like in the UK?			
			weatherseasonclimate	 Europe England Scotland Wales 	
• • •	map globe atlas symbol key			 Northern Ireland United Kingdom (UK) 	
•		What is it like to live in Shanghai?			
		 port harbour skyscraper 	• desert	 Asia China Shanghai 	
• • • • •	survey questionnaire compass rain gauge thermometer temperature weather vane	 metro transport 			

Geographical skills and fieldwork	Human and physical geography		Locational knowledge	
Geographical	Human	Physical	Locational knowledge	
• landmark	Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?			
Mapping	• urban • rural	 pack ice ice sheet arid savannah vegetation grasslands rainforest polar mild 	 Africa North America South America Antarctica Oceania Equator North Pole South Pole Kenya 	
		• temperate		
 sketch map scale OS map 	Why is our world wonderful?			
		• habitat	 Atlantic Ocean Indian Ocean Southern Ocean Pacific Ocean Arctic Ocean London Edinburgh Cardiff 	
Fieldwork			BelfastBen Nevis	
 sample tally chart pictogram 			 Lake Windermere Mount Snowdon capital city 	
bar chartdata collection	What is it like to live by the coast?			
	 aquarium tourist 	 arch bay coast mudflat pier cliff coastline island sand dunes stack 	 Weymouth Jurassic Coast Pembrokeshire Orkney Islands Giant's Causeway Flamborough Head North Sea English Channel The Irish Sea 	

Year 3 - Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and	Н			
fieldwork	Human	Physical	Locational knowledge	
	Why do people live near volc	canoes?		
 negative/positive effects climate change adaptation tourism explorer cross-section similarity/difference land use 	 geothermal energy man-made rock 	tive/positive effects ate change tation sm orer s-section arity/difference use brack	 outer core mantle crust tectonic plate plate boundary volcano shield composite active dormant seismic wave 	 Italy climate zones polar temperate arid tropical mediterranean mountains Earth Mount Kilimanjaro The Andes
		 o extinct ● mountain ● fault block ○ fault block ○ natural 	The HimalayasThe RockiesThe Alps	
indexhemispherescale bar		 fold volcanic velcanic metamorphic 	 Mount Etna Lines of latitude/longitude 	
mappingtilt	Who lives in Antarctica?			
 four-figure grid reference plot eight points of the compass route 	• treaty	 ice shelf drifting ice iceberg wilderness 	 Tropic of Capricorn Tropic of Cancer Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Arctic Circle Antarctic Circle South Georgia Mount Erebus 	
	Are all settlements the same	?		
 expedition magnetic/magnetic field research intention destination evaluate compare improvement 	 linear nucleated dispersed recreational land agricultural land residential land commercial land place of worship monument memorial facilities 	e ography vocabulary progression	 New Delhi settlement county region local country border 	

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Year 4 - Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork	Human and physica	al geography	Locational
Geographical	Human	Physical	knowledge
 benefit/advantage drawback/disadvantage 	Why are rainforests important to us?		
 drawback/disadvantage process approximate greenhouse gas sustainability carbon footprint global warming renewable energy 	 indigenous peoples deforestation Community logging mining 	 vegetation belts forest floor understory layer canopy layer emergent layer drought buttress roots lianas 	 biomes Savannah Tropical rainforest Temperate deciduous forest Boreal forest Desert Tundra Amazon rainforest Brazil Manaus
Mapping			
 represent grid square 	 • food miles • trade 		Côte d'Ivoire
Fieldwork	 food miles import export distribution produce trade product cooperative responsible trade 		 Cöte d'Ivoire West Africa
 investigate interview method risk enquiry data 	 waste consume fertilisers pesticides greengrocer butcher air freight grant packaging bakery food bank allotment 		
analysepresent	What are rivers and how are they used?		
 quantitative/qualitative data summarise interpret quote source sample size reliability limitations open-ended/closed question Likert scale 	 irrigation leisure supply 	 condensation evaporation groundwater percolation transpiration water cycle estuary floodplain meander oxbow lake river nouth mouth source valley floodplain 	 River Severn River Thames River Trent River Great Ouse River Wye River Mississippi. River Amazon River Nile River Danube River Yangtze River Murray

Year 5 - Vocabulary progression

Human and phys	ical geography	Locationa	al knowledge
What is life like in the Alps?			
• population	 mountain range temperate deciduous forest coniferous trees deciduous trees 	 The Alps France Monaco Switzerland Liechtenstein 	AustriaGermanySlovenia
Why do oceans matter?			
 coral bleaching microplastics acidification 	ocean currentbuffercoral reef	 Great Barrier Reef Australia Japan 	
Marine Protected Area	• erosion	• USA	
 single-Use plastic re-purpose plastic pollution disposable policy biodegradable 	• aecompose	 I halland India 	
Would you like to live in the de	sert?		
 airstrip national park nature reserve tourist attraction military ranching agriculture desertification flash flood 	 rainfall barren sparse mesa mushroom rock natural arch salt flat 	 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
	What is life like in the Alps? • population • population Why do oceans matter? • coral bleaching • microplastics • acidification • overfishing • Marine Protected Area • single-use plastic • re-purpose • plastic pollution • disposable • policy • biodegradable • airstrip • nature reserve • tourist attraction • military • ranching • agriculture	What is life like in the Alps? • population • population • temperate deciduous forest • coniferous trees • 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? • nature reserve • tourist attraction • miltary • agriculture • desertification	Locations Human Physical What is life like in the Alps? • population • mountain range • temperate deciduous forest • The Alps • population • temperate deciduous forest • Coniferous trees • Monaco • coral bleaching • coriferous trees • deciduous trees • Creat Barrier Reef • nicroplastics • occan current • buffer • Japan • overfishing • marine • USA • platic pollution • decompose • USA • policy • biodegradable • USA • biodegradable • rainfall • maren • nature reserve • mature reserve • mature arch • Death Valley • tourist attraction • masine • sparse • Oleshky Sands • mature reserve • mature larch • maturelarch • Platgonian Desert • agriculture • maturelarch • salt flat • Patagonian Desert

Year 6 - Vocabulary progression

Geographical skills and fieldwork	Human and physical geography		Locational knowledge
Geographical	Human	Physical	
 impact landscape urban planner 	Why does population change?		
	 densely populated sparsely populated population density population distribution birth rate death rate natural increase migration refugee push factors 	• land mass	 Singapore Hong Kong Bangladesh Greenland Iceland Canada Oman Bulgaria
Mapping			
 six-figure grid references contour lines 			
Fieldwork	 pull factors voluntary involuntary		
 digital technologies conclusion cartogram 	air pollutionnoise pollution		
 Geographic Information System (GIS) pie chart 	Where does our energy come from?		
 line graph live data consideration annotate justify issue viewpoint data collection methods subjective audience recommendation 	 energy source hydropower wind power solar power nuclear power biofuel non-renewable dam replenished consumption producer headquarters offshore onshore 	 coal natural gas crude oil emissions ocean tide regenerate fossil fuel 	 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	N/A	N/A