

EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Map – simple drawing showing places. Place – anywhere we can go or see. Home – where we live. Street – road near our home. Town – a place with homes and shops. Community – people who live near us. Weather – what the sky and air are doing. Hot – high temperature. Cold – low temperature. Rain – water falling from clouds. Wind – moving air. Sun – bright light in the sky.	village – a small settlement usually in a rural area. town – a settlement larger than a village – usually a few 1000 people. city – larger than a town. It does NOT need a cathedral (but lots do). • ariel photograph – photo taken from above an area. • local – describing something nearby. • plan view (birds eye view) – view from directly above. • local area – area that is close to where we are • directions – left, right, forwards, backwards. Information on getting somewhere. • location – a place or position. • field sketch – basic drawing of the features in the area – atlas: a book that has lots of maps inside • continent: one of the seven large areas of land on Earth • Equator: the imaginary line that goes around the middle of the Earth	8 figure compass – NE,SE,SW,NW, N, E, S, W countries – a distinct land mass with political boundaries counties – areas within regions services – public services that are separated into regions borders – an invisible line that separates areas political – a type of geography that deals with boundaries and possession OS (Ordnance survey) – detailed map of parts of the UK key – a list of symbols and colours explaining a maps representation lowland – an area of land below or close to sea level highland – an area of land high above sea level croplands – land on which crops and planted and grown hamlets – a small human settlement that is smaller than a village lahar (noun): mudflow where ash and soil have mixed with water during an eruption. lava (noun): magma that has gone above the Earth's surface.	non-renewable – of a natural resource or source of energy) existing in finite quantity renewable – something that can be replenished or replaced naturally distribution – the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area world trade – the exchange of goods, services, and capital across international borders between different countries or regions HIC – High income country MIC – Medium income country LIC – Low income country primary – involve the extraction and collection of natural raw materials from the earth, such as farming, fishing, mining secondary – roles in the part of the economy that processes raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods tertiary – jobs in the service sector, where people provide services rather than manufacturing physical products quaternary – knowledge-based positions within the intellectual economy, focusing on information, technology

Journey – going from one place to another. Near – close to. Far – a long way away. Country – a big area of land where people live. World – the planet we live on.	•globe: a round object that shows us geographical features of the Earth •North Pole: the point at the very top of the Earth •north: describing a location nearer to, or a direction towards, the North Pole at the top of the Earth •South Pole: the point at the very bottom of the Earth •south: describing a location nearer to, or a direction towards, the South Pole at the bottom of the Earth •map: a flat scale of The Earth •urban: a built up area with lots of people and buildings •rural: an area with fewer people and buildings •physical features: naturally occurring features in the landscape- like valley's climate – The long-term summary of the weather conditions. •weather – •precipitation – The fall of water as rain, sleet, snow or hail.	magma (noun): molten rock beneath the Earth's surface. pyroclastic flow (noun): a dense, fast-moving flow of solid lava pieces, volcanic ash and hot gases. volcano (noun): an opening in the Earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash and gases escape - this can form a mountain. plate boundaries – the point where tectonic plates meet mantle – a layer of semi molten rock beneath the crust epicentre – the point of the earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake. HIC – high income country MIC – medium income country tsunami – a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance magnitude – the size or extent of something tectonic plate – massive shaped slabs of solid rock that make up the Earth's crust. crust – a solid very thin rock layer outer core – the layer surrounding the inner core – it is liquid	trade – action of buying and selling goods and services imports – bring goods into a country exports – selling good from a country natural resources – materials created in nature that are used and usable by humans fairtrade – trade between producers in developing countries which are paid a fair price commercial – buying and selling erode (verb): to gradually wear away floodplain (noun): the flat land either side of a river in the lower course. When the river floods, it deposits nutrients, so this is land that is very good for agriculture meander (noun): bend in a river, usually in the middle and lower courses, caused by gradual erosion surface runoff (noun): the flow of water on the Earth's surface. It is faster than throughflow throughflow (noun): the flow of water underground, beneath the Earth's surface. It is slower than surface runoff transpiration (noun): the evaporation of water from the soil through plants' and trees' leaves upper course: near the source, fast-flowing water, narrow, mountainous land
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	•sand dunes - hills made of sand. The sand is blown by the wind and collects in a big mound. •observations - things you can see •rock formations - Created when wind blows sand against rocks, carving them into shapes. •oasis - An oasis is a place where water is found in a desert, where more plants grow. •Ice-sheets - An ice sheet is a layer of ice that covers the land for a long time. place - a location that has emotional meaning to us •compass - a device which shows the direction that we are facing using the poles of our planet. •scale - the size of an object compared to another •maps - diagram of an area of land or sea •proportion - size of parts of objects compared to the same object shown larger or smaller	inner core - the hottest part of earth. It is solid and at the centre of the Earth longitude - imaginary lines that measure the distance east and west of the prime meridian. latitude - imaginary lines that measure distance north and south of the equator. equator - the imaginary belt around the centre of the earth. hemisphere - half of a sphere describing half of the earth. poles - the most northern and southern points of earth. meridian - an imaginary line that goes from North pole to South pole. savanna - a flat grassland in tropical areas indigenous - native to a specific region. agriculture - growing plants for human use cultivation - preparing land for growth of crops favela - a makeshift town on the outskirts of a city densely - a large amount of people in an area	lower course: near the mouth, slow-flowing water, wide, flat land middle course: a mix of both other courses waterfall: a river feature in the upper course of a river where water travels down a height. Adaptation: responses and changes we make to survive climate change Drought-resistant crops: crops that can survive with very little water Fossil fuels: non-renewable energy sources formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals over millions of years Sustainable: Meeting the needs of today, while making sure we can meet the needs of the future. geothermal: Heat from under the Earth's surface is used to generate electricity hydroelectric: Running water can be used to generate electricity. Greenhouse gases: gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat generator: a dynamo or similar machine for converting mechanical energy into electricity. climatic feature: a feature related to the climate, like precipitation, wind, sunlight or temperature.
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	•representation - showing another thing as something else •route - a course taken from a start to finish. •sketch - a rough drawing •keys - used to tell us what different colours or symbols mean on a map •symbols - represent real-life objects like roads, rivers, buildings etc. •fieldwork - practical research in a natural environment •research - investigate and explore •observe - notice/see something •survey - observe and record data from an area urban - an area that is a town or a city •rural - an area within the countryside •coastal - an area by the sea/ocean •human features - things that are human made: roads, houses, schools etc. •factory - a place where things are made	tourism - movement of people to an area for leisure. overcrowding - too many people in a given space. biodiversity (noun): The variety of living things in a given place. biome (noun): Ecosystems on a global scale. COP26 (Noun): A meeting between 200 countries, held in November 2021, to discuss how to improve the Earth's environment. deforestation (noun): The action of chopping down trees to clear a wide area. habitat (noun): A place where an organism lives. logging (noun): The business of cutting down trees for wood. tropics (noun): The area between the the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. Emergent layer - A layer of tall trees that stick out the top of the tropical rainforest. Canopy layer - This is like an umbrella that shades the layers below. It is made up of tall, straight trees.	physical feature: A naturally-occurring feature on the Earth. Relative impact: The amount of difference one action makes compared to another. climate zones - areas with similar weather patterns temperate - not too hot or cold arid - very dry with little rain Mediterranean - warm, dry summers; mild winters longitude - lines showing east and west latitude - lines showing north and south biomes - large areas with similar plants tundra - very cold land with few plants tropical - hot and rainy all year coral - tiny animals building reefs vegetation belt - area where certain plants grow global warming - Earth's temperature slowly getting hotter endangered - at risk of disappearing forever vulnerable - could be harmed easily biodiversity - many different plants and animals migration - moving from one area to another •immigration - moving into another country
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	•sea - smaller than oceans and are surrounded by land on most sides •ocean - larger than seas and are not surrounded by land. •gorse - thorny bush that has yellow flowers that grow near rocks •coast - place where land meets the sea. •beach - flat land next to the sea - rocky or sandy •cliff - steep land next to the sea. •physical features - things that occur naturally: forests, rivers, grasslands •reared - care for something until it is fully grown •arable farming - farming plants, fruit, vegetables and grains •pastoral farming - farming animals for milk, eggs, wool, meat. •Capital city - the main city in the country where laws are made. •boarders - invisible lines between places to separate them.	Under-storey layer - A layer of flowers, plants, bushes and small trees. Forest floor - This is at the ground level. Not much light reaches this layer, so it is very dark. tourist - a person who visits a place for leisure. social impact - describing effects on the lives of people economic impact - describes the effects of money in an area. environmental - impact on the local environment of an area continent - a landmass of a selection of countries. mountain range - a series of connected mountains. region - specific area of land with unique characteristics political boundaries - boundaries between areas dictated by government physical boundaries - boundaries between areas created by naturally occurring features. peninsula - an area connected to the mainland surrounded on 3 sides by sea.	•emigration - moving out of a current country •essential - something that is required/needed •desirable - something that is wanted but not needed •needs - things that people must have •social factors - reasons to do with communities and ways of life •economic factors - reasons to do with jobs or money •unemployed - without a job •economic - relating to jobs or money •host country - country that people immigrate to •source country - country that people emigrate from •unauthorised - against the law or not allowed. Often refers to access of a place •asylum seeker - someone forced to leave their home to another country who is applying for legal residence but doesn't have it yet. •refugee - someone forced to leave their home to another country. They have legal rights. •internally-displaced person - someone who has to leave their home and moves somewhere within a country.
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	river - long moving water on land lake - large water area surrounded by land freshwater - water with very little salt saltwater - water with lots of salt (river) source - where a river begins (river) mouth - where a river meets sea valleys - low land between hills waterfalls - water falling over a cliff vegetation - plants growing in an area agriculture - growing crops and raising animals overflowing - water spilling over the edge surrounding - all around something over-fishing - catching too many fish economic - about money and jobs leisure - fun activities in free time	locals - a person who lives in an area	
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	harbours - safe places for boats transporting - moving people or things trade - buying, selling, and swapping goods sustainability - using resources without wasting them		
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