



Geography Key vocabulary						
EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
World- another word for Earth.	Season Regular changes in the weather.	Equator An imaginary line around the middle of a planet halfway between the North and South Poles.	Climate The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area	Aerial Map A detailed look at places from above.	Population The whole number of people living in a country, city, or area	Globalisation The connection between different countries around the globe.
Earth- the name of the planet we live on.	Town A place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work	Coast The area where the sea and land meet	Biomes A way to describe a large group of similar ecosystems	Temperature A degree of hotness or coldness that can be measured using a thermometer.	Location A location is the place where a particular point or object exists.	Tourism When people travel for pleasure they are called tourists. Tourism is the business of encouraging and supporting tourists
Weather- what it is like outside, e.g. hot, cold, sunny, cloudy	City A place in which people live and work that is larger than a town	Capital City A city from where the government of a country functions	Ecosystems The living and non-living things that occur together within a particular area.	Settlements Places where people live and sometimes work.	Region A region is a specific area that has common features	Sustainability The idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations.
Map- a drawing of all or part of a place to show where things are.	Map A map is a drawing of all or part of Earth's surface to show where things are.	Country A country is land that is controlled by a single government.	Source Source of a river is the furthest point on the river from its mouth	Land use Describes the human use of land	Latitude The distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees.	Fair Trade Buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions.
Town- a place with lots of buildings and roads.	Continent A large solid area of land.	Compass A tool for finding direction	River Mouth Where a river flows into a larger body of water, such as another river, a lake/reservoir, a bay/gulf, a sea, or an ocean.	Natural Resources Materials from the Earth that are used to support life and meet people's needs.	Longitude Distance measured in degrees east or west of an imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the south pole	Ecotourism A form of tourism that involves low-impact visits to undisturbed ecological areas.
Village- a place with less buildings than a town where people live.	Ocean A huge body of salt water.	Symbol Small pictures that stand for different features on a map.	Scale Represents how much the area on the map corresponds to the actual area on the ground that it shows.	Human Features Human features are those made by humans and which humans have changed or influenced.	Landforms A naturally-formed feature on the Earth's surface, often with a recognizable shape like a valley or mountain.	Eco-friendly Not harmful to the environment
	Sea A body of saltwater much smaller than an ocean	Weather The condition of the air outside in one area at a particular time.	Vegetation belts An area with distinct plant types	Physical Features Physical features - anything that is on the Earth naturally	Meander A bend in a river channel.	Trade The buying and selling of goods and services.
	Beach A piece of land between water and inland areas.	River The path that water takes as it flows downhill towards the ocean	Climate The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area	Grid Reference A location on a map, which is found using the northing and easting numbered lines	Deltas A wetland area that forms as river waters empty into a larger body of water.	