Year 3 Geography Vocabulary Progression

Unit:	Learning Objective:	Vocabulary:
Why do people live near volcanoes?	To name and describe the layers of the Earth.	• inner core • outer core • crust • magma • tectonic plate
	To explain how and where mountains are formed.	• tectonic plate • plate boundary • fold mountain • fault-block mountain • volcanic mountain • atlas
	To explain why volcanoes happen and where they occur.	• composite volcano • shield volcano • magma chamber • vent • pyroclastic flow • active volcano • dormant volcano • extinct volcano
	To explain what earthquakes are and where they occur.	• negative effects • positive effects • fertile soil • climate change • volcanic springs • geothermal energy • index
	To explain what earthquakes are and where they occur.	• earthquake • tsunami • fault line

		• epicentre • seismic waves • focus
	To observe and record the location of rocks around the school grounds and discuss findings.	• natural rock • man-made rock • igneous rock • sedimentary rock • metamorphic rock
Unit:	**Learning Objective:**	**Vocabulary:**
Who lives in Antarctica?	To understand the position and significance of lines of latitude.	• lines of latitude • lines of longitude • hemisphere • climate • climate zone
	To describe the location and physical features of Antarctica.	• Desert • Treaty • Scale bar • Cross-section • Ice shelf • Ice sheet • Drifting ice • Iceberg
	To describe the human features of Antarctica.	• adaptation • tilt • wilderness • research • tourism • mapping
	To use four-figure grid references to plot Shackleton's route to Antarctica.	• explorer • four-figure grid reference • plot • similarity • difference • intention

		• expedition
	To plan a simple route on a map using compass points.	• four points of the compass • eight points of the compass • route • direction • destination • comparing
	To follow instructions involving compass points and map a simple route.	• evaluate • magnetic • magnetic field • improvement
Unit:	**Learning Objective:**	**Vocabulary:**
Are all settlements the same?	To describe different types of settlements.	• settlement • land use • capital city • linear • nucleated • dispersed • urban • rural
	To identify the human and physical features in the local area.	• agricultural land • commercial land • county • legend • recreational land • residential land • transportation
	To discuss why physical and human features are in particular locations.	• agricultural land • commercial land • landmark • place of worship

		• recreational land • residential land • transport
	To describe how land use in the local area has changed.	• compare • human features • local • physical features • population • region
	To identify land use in New Delhi.	• country border • facilities • human feature • index • memorial • metro • monument • physical feature
	To compare land use in two different locations.	• compare • differences • similarities • unique