Year 4 Geography Vocabulary Progression

Unit:	Learning Objective:	Vocabulary:
Why are rainforests important to us?	To describe and give examples of a biome and find the location and some features of the Amazon rainforest.	• biome • Equator • Tropic of Capricorn • Tropic of Cancer • lines of latitude
	To describe the characteristics of each layer of a tropical rainforest.	• buttress roots • lianas • vegetation • vegetation belts • forest floor • understorey layer • canopy layer • emergent layer
	To understand the lives of indigenous peoples living in the Amazon rainforest.	• deforestation • community • indigenous peoples
	To describe why tropical rainforests are important and understand the threats to the Amazon.	• drought • greenhouse gas • global warming • logging • mining
	To understand how local woodland is used using a variety of data collection methods.	• method • risk • route • questionnaire • enquiry • data
		• analyse

		• present
		• summarise
		• interpret
		• quote
Unit:	**Learning Objective:**	**Vocabulary:**
Where does our food come from?	To explain the impact of food choices on the environment.	• food miles • import • distribution • produce • waste • consume • fertiliser
	To understand the importance of trading responsibly.	• trade • product • sustainability • cooperative • responsible trade • benefit • drawback • export • grant
	To describe the journey of a cocoa bean.	• transport • packaging • process • source
	To map and calculate the distance food has travelled.	• carbon footprint • seasonal food • scale bar • air freight • greenhouse • approximate • investigate • interview

	To design and use data collection methods to find where our food comes from.	- quantitative - qualitative - advantages - disadvantages - greengrocer - butcher - bakery - food bank - allotment
	To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of buying both locally and imported food.	- sample size - reliability - limitations - closed question - open-ended question - pesticides
Unit:	**Learning Objective:**	**Vocabulary:**
What are rivers and how are they used?	To describe how the water cycle works.	- condensation - evaporation - groundwater - percolation - precipitation - transpiration - water cycle
	To recognise the features and courses of a river	- delta - estuary - floodplain - meander - oxbow lake - river mouth - source - tributary - valley - waterfall

	To name and locate some of the world's longest rivers.	- locate - key - mountainous - represent - tributary
	To describe how rivers are used.	- flooding - habitat - irrigation - leisure - pollution - renewable energy - supply
	To identify and locate human and physical features on a map.	- compass direction - grid square - human feature - local - physical feature - route
	To collect data on the features of a local river.	- environmental quality - Likert scale - locality