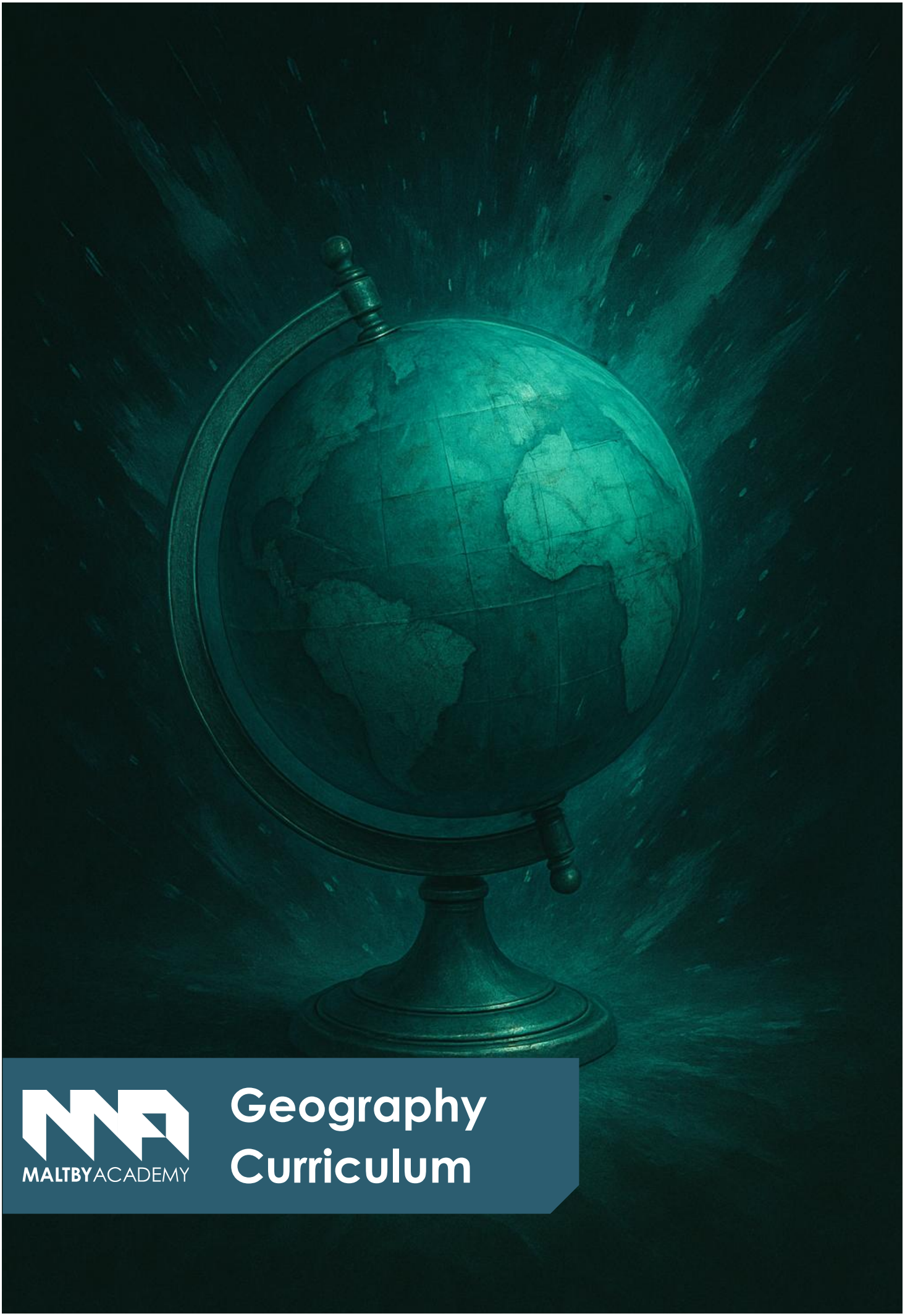

MALTBY ACADEMY

Geography Curriculum

Geography at Maltby Academy

Introduction

The Maltby Academy curriculum is designed to deliver exceptional learning experiences that enable all young people to thrive academically, personally, and socially. Each subject curriculum is ambitious, coherently planned, and carefully sequenced to ensure that all students develop the knowledge, skills, and character required to succeed in a competitive world. Our key drivers: Teaching & Learning, Personal Development, Careers & CEIAG, Enrichment, and Behaviour & Attitudes underpin every aspect of our curriculum design.

Geography - intent statement

The geography curriculum at Maltby Academy equips students with the knowledge and skills to understand the world around them, both human and physical, and the interactions between them. Our curriculum develops students' curiosity about people, places, and environments, and encourages them to explore issues such as sustainability, inequality, and globalisation. Through fieldwork and enquiry, students learn to interpret data, think critically, and evaluate solutions to real-world challenges. Geography links directly to our key drivers: rigorous Teaching & Learning, Enrichment through fieldwork and trips, and Careers preparation for pathways in environmental, social, and global sectors. It also contributes to Personal Development by fostering responsible citizenship and empathy towards diverse cultures and communities. Geography at Maltby Academy ensures students leave with both academic success and the skills to engage thoughtfully in an ever-changing world.

Why do we study Geography?

Geography helps students understand the relationship between people, places, and environments. It inspires curiosity about the world, promotes global citizenship, and provides the knowledge to tackle issues like climate change, sustainability, and urban development.

Qualification

Our Key Stage 4 exam board for Geography in AQA. Our Key Stage 5 exam board for Geography is AQA.

Key Tier 2 Vocabulary

Describe, explain, analyse, evaluate, interpret, interaction, process, sustainability, distribution, development, evidence, scale, perspective, justification, pattern, prediction, consequence.

Disciplinary Requirements

- Students must demonstrate knowledge and understanding of physical and human geography processes and their interdependence.
- Interpret and analyse geographical information using maps, graphs, and data to draw evidenced conclusions.
- Evaluate geographical issues and justify decisions using synoptic understanding and balanced argument.
- Apply fieldwork methodologies and communicate findings through structured reasoning and clear data interpretation.

Vocabulary and Substantive Knowledge Summary

The geography curriculum at Maltby Academy inspires students to explore the physical and human processes shaping our world. It develops a deep understanding of place, environment, and sustainability at local, national, and global scales. Through the study of landscapes, resources, and communities, learners become informed global citizens who can analyse data, evaluate human impact, and make reasoned geographical decisions.

Key Stage 3 – Geography

Vocabulary focus:
Students are introduced to key geographical terminology such as continent, biome, erosion, deposition, climate, population, migration, development, and sustainability. They begin to use disciplinary language including scale, distribution, processes, and patterns to describe physical and human features.

Substantive knowledge themes:
• Understanding the structure of the Earth and key physical processes such as weathering, erosion, and plate tectonics.
• Exploring ecosystems and biomes, including rainforests, deserts, and polar regions.
• Investigating population change, urbanisation, and global inequality.
• Studying global challenges such as climate change, resource use, and environmental management.
• Developing map, data, and fieldwork skills to describe and analyse geographical information.
• Considering human interaction with the environment and the importance of sustainable decision-making.

Progression goal:
By the end of Key Stage 3, students can describe and explain a range of physical and human processes using geographical vocabulary accurately. They can interpret maps, graphs, and data to draw conclusions, and understand how people and places are interconnected across the globe.

Key Stage 4 - Geography

Vocabulary focus:
Students extend their disciplinary and conceptual vocabulary to include terms such as tectonic hazard, development gap, globalisation, resource management, deforestation, urban regeneration, and sustainability. Analytical vocabulary includes evaluation, correlation, justification, and stakeholder.

Substantive knowledge themes:
• Understanding the dynamic nature of the Earth's physical systems including earthquakes, volcanoes, and weather hazards.
• Exploring human geography topics such as urban change, resource management, and economic development.
• Applying fieldwork skills to investigate geographical questions and collect primary data.
• Using maps, GIS, and statistical techniques to interpret spatial patterns and relationships.
• Analysing case studies to evaluate contrasting global challenges including climate change, migration, and inequality.
• Considering how sustainable development can balance environmental, social, and economic needs.

Progression goal:
By the end of Key Stage 4, students can apply geographical theory to real-world contexts and evaluate complex issues using evidence and structured argument. They use specialist vocabulary confidently to analyse data, explain cause and effect, and assess sustainability from multiple perspectives.

Key Stage 5 - Geography

Vocabulary focus:
Students master advanced geographical terminology such as mitigation, adaptation, interdependence, resilience, systems theory, geopolitics, and demographic transition. They also use evaluative language such as significance, synthesis, and critical analysis to communicate complex ideas.

Substantive knowledge themes:
• Analysing global systems such as water and carbon cycles and their influence on climate and ecosystems.

•
• Investigating the interconnections between global governance, migration, and development.
• Conducting independent geographical investigations with a focus on enquiry, analysis, and evaluation.
• Exploring the relationship between people, place, and identity in a changing world.
• Evaluating the role of human decision-making in managing natural and urban environments sustainably.
• Applying geographical models, data interpretation, and critical evaluation in extended written arguments.

Progression goal:
By the end of Key Stage 5, students can independently investigate and evaluate geographical questions using high-level analytical and fieldwork skills. They use disciplinary and evaluative vocabulary with precision, demonstrating a synoptic understanding of the relationships between people, place, and environment at multiple scales.

Across Key Stages 3 to 5
The Geography curriculum builds students' curiosity about the world and equips them with the knowledge and skills to interpret and respond to global challenges. Through consistent emphasis on disciplinary vocabulary, data analysis, and evaluation, learners become critical thinkers capable of understanding and influencing the complex relationships between humans and the natural environment.

Appendix

39-week plans

Tier 3 vocabulary

Geography

Year 7

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Geography Skills	Geography Skills	Geography Skills	Geography Skills	Geography Skills	Geography Skills	Geography Skills	Geography Skills
Week 9	**Week 10**	**Week 11**	**Week 12**	**Week 13**	**Week 14**	**Week 15**	**Week 16**
Europe and the UK	Europe and the UK	Europe and the UK	Europe and the UK	Europe and the UK	Europe and the UK	Europe and the UK	Africa
Week 17	**Week 18**	**Week 19**	**Week 20**	**Week 21**	**Week 22**	**Week 23**	**Week 24**
Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Asia - Superpowers	Asia - Superpowers	Asia - Superpowers
Week 25	**Week 26**	**Week 27**	**Week 28**	**Week 29**	**Week 30**	**Week 31**	**Week 32**
Asia - Superpowers	Asia - Superpowers	South America and Brazil	South America and Brazil	South America and Brazil	South America and Brazil	South America and Brazil	South America and Brazil
Week 33	**Week 34**	**Week 35**	**Week 36**	**Week 37**	**Week 38**	**Week 39**	
Antartica	Antartica	Antartica	Antartica	Antartica	Antartica	Antartica	

Geography

Year 8

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
Week 9	**Week 10**	**Week 11**	**Week 12**	**Week 13**	**Week 14**	**Week 15**	**Week 16**
Urbanisation	Urbanisation	Urbanisation	Urbanisation	Urbanisation	Urbanisation	Urbanisation	Crime
Week 17	**Week 18**	**Week 19**	**Week 20**	**Week 21**	**Week 22**	**Week 23**	**Week 24**
Crime	Crime	Crime	Crime	Crime	Ecosystems - Hot Deserts	Ecosystems - Hot Deserts	Ecosystems - Hot Deserts
Week 25	**Week 26**	**Week 27**	**Week 28**	**Week 29**	**Week 30**	**Week 31**	**Week 32**
Ecosystems - Hot Deserts	Ecosystems - Hot Deserts	Coasts	Coasts	Coasts	Coasts	Coasts	Coasts
Week 33	**Week 34**	**Week 35**	**Week 36**	**Week 37**	**Week 38**	**Week 39**	
Rivers	Rivers	Rivers	Rivers	Rivers	Rivers	Rivers	

Geography

Year 9

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Tectonics - Earthquakes	Tectonics - Earthquakes	Tectonics - Earthquakes	Tectonics - Earthquakes	Tectonics - Earthquakes	Tectonics - Earthquakes	Tectonics - Earthquakes	Tectonics - Earthquakes
Week 9	**Week 10**	**Week 11**	**Week 12**	**Week 13**	**Week 14**	**Week 15**	**Week 16**
Tectonics - Volcanoes	Tectonics - Volcanoes	Tectonics - Volcanoes	Tectonics - Volcanoes	Tectonics - Volcanoes	Tectonics - Volcanoes	Tectonics - Volcanoes	Extreme Weather
Week 17	**Week 18**	**Week 19**	**Week 20**	**Week 21**	**Week 22**	**Week 23**	**Week 24**
Extreme Weather	Extreme Weather	Extreme Weather	Extreme Weather	Extreme Weather	Unfair Trade	Unfair Trade	Unfair Trade
Week 25	**Week 26**	**Week 27**	**Week 28**	**Week 29**	**Week 30**	**Week 31**	**Week 32**
Unfair Trade	Unfair Trade	Resource Management	Resource Management	Resource Management	Resource Management	Resource Management	Resource Management
Week 33	**Week 34**	**Week 35**	**Week 36**	**Week 37**	**Week 38**	**Week 39**	
Geographical Skils and Enquiry	Geographical Skils and Enquiry	Geographical Skils and Enquiry	Geographical Skils and Enquiry	Geographical Skils and Enquiry	Geographical Skils and Enquiry	Geographical Skils and Enquiry	

Geography

Year 10

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Urban Issues and Challenges	Urban Issues and Challenges	Urban Issues and Challenges	Urban Issues and Challenges	Urban Issues and Challenges	Urban Issues and Challenges	Urban Issues and Challenges	Urban Issues and Challenges
Week 9	**Week 10**	**Week 11**	**Week 12**	**Week 13**	**Week 14**	**Week 15**	**Week 16**
Urban Fieldwork	Urban Fieldwork	Urban Fieldwork	Urban Fieldwork	Urban Fieldwork	Urban Fieldwork	Urban Fieldwork	Changing Economic World
Week 17	**Week 18**	**Week 19**	**Week 20**	**Week 21**	**Week 22**	**Week 23**	**Week 24**
Changing Economic World	Changing Economic World	Changing Economic World	Changing Economic World	Changing Economic World	Changing Economic World	Changing Economic World	Changing Economic World
Week 25	**Week 26**	**Week 27**	**Week 28**	**Week 29**	**Week 30**	**Week 31**	**Week 32**
The Challenge of Resource Management	The Challenge of Resource Management	The Challenge of Resource Management	The Challenge of Resource Management	The Challenge of Resource Management	The Challenge of Resource Management	The Challenge of Resource Management	The Challenge of Resource Management
Week 33	**Week 34**	**Week 35**	**Week 36**	**Week 37**	**Week 38**	**Week 39**	
Natural Hazards - Tectonics	Natural Hazards - Tectonics	Natural Hazards - Tectonics	Natural Hazards - Tectonics	Natural Hazards - Tectonics	Natural Hazards - Tectonics	Natural Hazards - Tectonics	

Geography

Year 11

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate	Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate	Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate	Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate	Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate	Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate	Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate	Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate
Week 9	**Week 10**	**Week 11**	**Week 12**	**Week 13**	**Week 14**	**Week 15**	**Week 16**
The Living World	The Living World	The Living World	The Living World	The Living World	The Living World	The Living World	Physical Landscapes - Coasts and Fieldwork
Week 17	**Week 18**	**Week 19**	**Week 20**	**Week 21**	**Week 22**	**Week 23**	**Week 24**
Physical Landscapes - Coasts and Fieldwork	Physical Landscapes - Coasts and Fieldwork	Physical Landscapes - Coasts and Fieldwork	Physical Landscapes - Coasts and Fieldwork	Physical Landscapes - Glaciers	Physical Landscapes - Glaciers	Physical Landscapes - Glaciers	Physical Landscapes - Glaciers
Week 25	**Week 26**	**Week 27**	**Week 28**	**Week 29**	**Week 30**	**Week 31**	**Week 32**
Physical Landscapes - Glaciers	Physical Landscapes - Glaciers	AIB and revision	AIB and revision	AIB and revision	Revision	Revision	Revision
Week 33	**Week 34**	**Week 35**	**Week 36**	**Week 37**	**Week 38**	**Week 39**	
Revision	Revision	Revision					

Geography

Year 12

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments
Week 9	**Week 10**	**Week 11**	**Week 12**	**Week 13**	**Week 14**	**Week 15**	**Week 16**
Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Hazards, Human Geography - Urban Environments	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places
Week 17	**Week 18**	**Week 19**	**Week 20**	**Week 21**	**Week 22**	**Week 23**	**Week 24**
Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places
Week 25	**Week 26**	**Week 27**	**Week 28**	**Week 29**	**Week 30**	**Week 31**	**Week 32**
Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places
Week 33	**Week 34**	**Week 35**	**Week 36**	**Week 37**	**Week 38**	**Week 39**	
Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	Physical Geography - Coasts, Human Geography - Changing Places	

Geography

Year 13

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
NEA	NEA	NEA	NEA	NEA	NEA	NEA	NEA
Week 9	**Week 10**	**Week 11**	**Week 12**	**Week 13**	**Week 14**	**Week 15**	**Week 16**
Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance
Week 17	**Week 18**	**Week 19**	**Week 20**	**Week 21**	**Week 22**	**Week 23**	**Week 24**
Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Physical Geography - Water and Carbon Cycles, Human Geography - Global Systems and Governance	Revision	Revision	Revision
Week 25	**Week 26**	**Week 27**	**Week 28**	**Week 29**	**Week 30**	**Week 31**	**Week 32**
Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision
Week 33	**Week 34**	**Week 35**	**Week 36**	**Week 37**	**Week 38**	**Week 39**	
Revision	Revision	Revision					

Key Stage 3 – Tier 3 Vocabulary and Definitions

Geography – Year 7

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Geography Skills	**Physical Geography**	The study of natural features of the Earth such as landforms, climate, and ecosystems.
1	Geography Skills	**Human Geography**	The study of how people affect and interact with the environment.
1	Geography Skills	**Scale**	The relationship between distance on a map and the actual distance on Earth.
2	Geography Skills	**Compass Directions**	The cardinal points used to show direction: north, east, south, west.
2	Geography Skills	**Symbol**	A simple picture or icon representing features on a map.
3	Geography Skills	**Large Scale Map**	A map showing a small area in great detail.
3	Geography Skills	**Small Scale Map**	A map showing a large area with less detail.
4	Geography Skills	**Grid Reference**	A system of coordinates used to locate positions on a map (4-figure or 6-figure).
4	Geography Skills	**Contour Line**	A line on a map joining points of equal height above sea level.
5	Geography Skills	**Spot Height**	A specific point on a map showing exact elevation in metres.
5	Geography Skills	**Relief**	The shape and height of the land shown by contours or colours.
6	Geography Skills	**Primary Data**	Data collected directly by the researcher.
6	Geography Skills	**Secondary Data**	Data collected by others, such as from books or the internet.
7	Geography Skills	**Qualitative Data**	Data based on words, opinions, or descriptions.
7	Geography Skills	**Quantitative Data**	Data that can be measured numerically.
9	Europe and the UK	**Continent**	A large continuous landmass, such as Africa or Europe.
9	Europe and the UK	**County**	A subnational division within the UK used for administrative purposes.
10	Europe and the UK	**City**	A large settlement with a dense population and developed services.
11	Europe and the UK	**National Park**	Protected area of natural beauty and wildlife maintained for conservation.
12	Europe and the UK	**Westerly Winds**	Prevailing winds in the UK that bring moist air from the Atlantic Ocean.
13	Europe and the UK	**Flooding**	When land that is normally dry becomes submerged by water.
16	Africa	**Landlocked Country**	A country entirely surrounded by land.
17	Africa	**Ecosystem**	A community of living organisms interacting with their environment.
18	Africa	**Adaptation**	The way plants or animals adjust to survive in their environment.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
19	Africa	**Precipitation**	Any form of water falling from the atmosphere, such as rain, snow, or hail.
20	Africa	**Resource**	A natural or human-made supply that can be used to meet needs (e.g. water, energy).
22	Asia – Superpowers	**Import**	Goods brought into a country.
22	Asia – Superpowers	**Export**	Goods sent out of a country for sale elsewhere.
23	Asia – Superpowers	**Tariff**	A tax imposed on imported or exported goods.
24	Asia – Superpowers	**Economic Factor**	An influence related to money, trade, or jobs.
25	Asia – Superpowers	**Social Factor**	An element affecting people's lifestyles or wellbeing.
26	Asia – Superpowers	**Environmental Factor**	A natural influence, such as climate, landscape, or pollution.
27	South America and Brazil	**Inequality**	Differences in access to resources, wealth, or opportunity.
28	South America and Brazil	**Favela**	A self-built settlement or slum area found in parts of Brazil.
29	South America and Brazil	**Climate**	The long-term weather patterns of an area.
33	Antarctica	**Treaty**	A formal agreement between countries.
34	Antarctica	**Conservation**	The protection and management of natural environments.
35	Antarctica	**Sustainability**	Using resources responsibly so they remain available for the future.

Geography – Year 8

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Population	**Population Density**	The number of people living per unit area.
1	Population	**Population Pyramid**	A graph showing the age and gender structure of a population.
2	Population	**Birth Rate**	The number of births per 1,000 people per year.
2	Population	**Death Rate**	The number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.
3	Population	**Life Expectancy**	The average number of years a person is expected to live.
3	Population	**Migration**	The movement of people from one place to another.
4	Population	**Push Factor**	A negative aspect that drives people away from a location.
4	Population	**Pull Factor**	A positive feature attracting people to a location.
5	Population	**Megacity**	A city with a population exceeding 10 million.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
6	Population	**HIC (High Income Country)**	A highly developed nation with a strong economy.
6	Population	**NEE (Newly Emerging Economy)**	A country experiencing rapid industrial growth.
7	Population	**LIC (Low Income Country)**	A developing country with a weaker economy.
8	Population	**Choropleth Map**	A map using shades of colour to represent statistical data.
9	Urbanisation	**Urbanisation**	The increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
9	Urbanisation	**Settlement**	A place where people live, ranging from small villages to large cities.
10	Urbanisation	**Urban Area**	A built-up area with dense human structures.
10	Urbanisation	**Rural Area**	Countryside or less densely populated regions.
11	Urbanisation	**CBD (Central Business District)**	The main commercial and business centre of a city.
11	Urbanisation	**Inner City**	The area near a city centre, often with older housing and industry.
12	Urbanisation	**Suburb**	A residential area on the outskirts of a city.
12	Urbanisation	**Greenbelt**	Protected rural land surrounding cities to prevent urban sprawl.
13	Urbanisation	**Deindustrialisation**	The decline of industrial activity in a region.
13	Urbanisation	**Regeneration**	Redeveloping areas to improve living conditions and attract investment.
14	Urbanisation	**Brownfield Site**	Land previously used for industry that can be redeveloped.
14	Urbanisation	**Greenfield Site**	Previously undeveloped rural land considered for building.
15	Urbanisation	**Gentrification**	The renewal of poorer urban areas by wealthier residents.
16	Crime	**Defensible Space**	Design features that make areas safer and reduce crime.
17	Crime	**Hostage**	A person held captive to demand ransom or concessions.
17	Crime	**Ransom**	Payment demanded for the release of a hostage.
18	Crime	**Social Factor**	An influence that affects people's lifestyles and wellbeing.
18	Crime	**Economic Factor**	An influence relating to money, jobs, and wealth.
19	Crime	**Environmental Factor**	Natural influences such as climate or land use.
22	Ecosystems – Hot Deserts	**Desert**	A dry area receiving less than 25 cm of rainfall a year.
22	Ecosystems – Hot Deserts	**Desertification**	The spread of desert conditions into non-desert areas.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
23	Ecosystems – Hot Deserts	**Adaptation**	A physical or behavioural change allowing organisms to survive.
23	Ecosystems – Hot Deserts	**Barren Land**	Lifeless, vegetation-free land.
24	Ecosystems – Hot Deserts	**Overgrazing**	Damage caused by excessive grazing animals.
24	Ecosystems – Hot Deserts	**Overcultivation**	Soil exhaustion from excessive farming.
25	Ecosystems – Hot Deserts	**Land Degradation**	Decline in land quality making it less productive.
27	Coasts	**Constructive Wave**	Gentle waves that deposit material and build beaches.
27	Coasts	**Destructive Wave**	Powerful waves that erode coastlines.
28	Coasts	**Fetch**	The distance over open water a wave travels before reaching land.
28	Coasts	**Erosion**	The wearing away of land by natural forces such as wind and water.
29	Coasts	**Weathering**	The breakdown of rocks in situ.
29	Coasts	**Mass Movement**	The downward movement of soil or rock under gravity.
30	Coasts	**Transportation**	The movement of eroded material by water or wind.
30	Coasts	**Deposition**	The laying down of material when energy is lost.
31	Coasts	**Longshore Drift (LSD)**	The zig-zag movement of sediment along the coastline.
31	Coasts	**Hard Engineering**	The construction of physical barriers to protect coastlines.
32	Coasts	**Soft Engineering**	Using natural methods to manage erosion.
33	Rivers	**Drainage Basin**	The area drained by a river and its tributaries.
33	Rivers	**Watershed**	The boundary separating neighbouring drainage basins.
34	Rivers	**Source**	The starting point of a river.
34	Rivers	**Tributary**	A smaller river joining a larger one.
35	Rivers	**Confluence**	The meeting point of two rivers.
35	Rivers	**Mouth**	Where a river flows into the sea.
36	Rivers	**Floodplain**	Flat land alongside a river prone to flooding.
36	Rivers	**Levee**	A raised riverbank formed naturally or by engineering.
37	Rivers	**Impermeable Rock**	Rock that does not allow water to pass through.
37	Rivers	**Floodplain Zoning**	Planning control to reduce flood risk in certain areas.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
38	Rivers	**Embankment**	A raised barrier that helps prevent flooding.
38	Rivers	**Primary Data**	Data collected first-hand by the researcher.
39	Rivers	**Secondary Data**	Data collected by others and used for comparison.
39	Rivers	**Qualitative Data**	Information based on descriptions or opinions.
39	Rivers	**Quantitative Data**	Information based on measurable numbers.
39	Rivers	**Reliability**	The consistency of results if repeated.
39	Rivers	**Validity**	How well a test measures what it intends to.

Geography – Year 9

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Plate Tectonics Theory**	The scientific explanation of how and why Earth's plates move.
1	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Tectonic Plate**	A large section of the Earth's crust that moves slowly on the mantle.
2	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Plate Boundary**	The edges where tectonic plates meet and interact.
2	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Crust**	The thin outer layer of the Earth.
3	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Mantle**	The layer of semi-molten rock beneath the Earth's crust.
3	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Core**	The Earth's innermost layer made of iron and nickel.
4	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Convergent Boundary**	Where two plates move towards each other, causing subduction or uplift.
4	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Divergent Boundary**	Where two plates move apart, creating new crust.
5	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Conservative Boundary**	Where two plates slide past each other without creating or destroying crust.
5	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Subduction Zone**	Area where one plate is forced beneath another into the mantle.
6	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Continental Drift**	The movement of continents over geological time.
7	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Seismic Wave**	Vibrations caused by the movement of rock during an earthquake.
7	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Focus**	The location within the crust where an earthquake originates.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
8	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Epicentre**	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake focus.
8	Tectonics – Earthquakes	**Richter Scale**	A scale measuring the magnitude or energy released by an earthquake.
9	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Mercalli Scale**	A scale measuring the observed effects and damage caused by an earthquake.
9	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Aftershock**	A smaller earthquake following a major one.
10	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Seismic Hazard**	A potential threat posed by earthquakes or volcanic activity.
10	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Tsunami**	A large sea wave caused by underwater earthquakes or landslides.
11	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Volcano**	An opening in the Earth's crust through which lava, gas, and ash are released.
11	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Magma**	Molten rock beneath the Earth's surface.
12	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Lava**	Molten rock that has erupted onto the surface.
12	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Magma Chamber**	The underground pool where magma collects before eruption.
13	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Vent**	The opening through which magma and gases escape during an eruption.
13	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Crater**	The bowl-shaped top of a volcano formed by eruptive activity.
14	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Active Volcano**	A volcano that is currently erupting or showing signs of activity.
14	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Dormant Volcano**	A volcano that has not erupted for a long time but may erupt again.
15	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Extinct Volcano**	A volcano that will not erupt again.
15	Tectonics – Volcanoes	**Fold Mountain**	A mountain formed when tectonic plates collide and compress the crust.
16	Extreme Weather	**Pyroclastic Flow**	A fast-moving current of hot gas and volcanic material.
16	Extreme Weather	**Lahar**	A destructive mudflow composed of volcanic debris and water.
17	Extreme Weather	**Ash Cloud**	Fine particles of rock and gas expelled during an eruption.
17	Extreme Weather	**Prediction**	Using scientific data to forecast when or where a hazard may occur.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
18	Extreme Weather	**Preparation**	Planning and training to reduce risk from natural hazards.
18	Extreme Weather	**Response**	Actions taken during or after a disaster to protect people and property.
19	Extreme Weather	**Infrastructure**	The systems and structures that support society, such as roads and power.

Key Stage 4 – Tier 3 Vocabulary and Definitions

Geography – Year 10

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Urbanisation**	The increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
1	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Megacity**	A city with a population over 10 million.
2	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Rural–Urban Migration**	Movement of people from the countryside to cities.
2	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Push Factor**	Negative reason encouraging people to leave an area.
2	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Pull Factor**	Positive attraction drawing people to a new area.
3	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Squatter Settlement**	Informal housing built illegally without proper infrastructure.
3	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Infrastructure**	Basic systems such as transport, electricity, and water supply.
4	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Urban Sprawl**	The expansion of cities into surrounding countryside.
4	Urban Issues and Challenges	**CBD (Central Business District)**	The main commercial and business centre of a city.
5	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Inequality**	Unequal access to resources and opportunities between groups.
5	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Quality of Life**	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by people.
6	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Standard of Living**	The level of wealth and material comfort available to a person or group.
6	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Sustainability (Urban)**	Managing cities to meet current needs without harming future generations.
7	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Brownfield Site**	Previously developed land available for redevelopment.
7	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Greenfield Site**	Undeveloped rural land considered for new building.
8	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Urban Planning**	The organised design and regulation of urban spaces.
8	Urban Issues and Challenges	**Urban Regeneration**	Redevelopment of old or rundown urban areas.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
9	Urban Fieldwork	**Primary Data**	Data collected first-hand by the researcher.
9	Urban Fieldwork	**Secondary Data**	Data collected by others and used for comparison.
10	Urban Fieldwork	**Qualitative Data**	Information based on descriptions or opinions.
10	Urban Fieldwork	**Quantitative Data**	Information based on measurable numbers.
11	Urban Fieldwork	**Reliability**	The consistency of results if repeated.
11	Urban Fieldwork	**Validity**	How well a test measures what it intends to.
12	Urban Fieldwork	**Integrated Transport System**	Linked networks of different transport types improving mobility.
13	Urban Fieldwork	**Waste Management**	Systems for collection, recycling, or disposal of waste in cities.
14	Urban Fieldwork	**Energy Efficiency**	Using less energy to perform the same task.
16	Changing Economic World	**Changing Economic World**	The study of global development and inequality.
16	Changing Economic World	**Development**	The process of improving living standards and economic wellbeing.
17	Changing Economic World	**GDP (Gross Domestic Product)**	The total value of goods and services produced in a country.
17	Changing Economic World	**GNI (Gross National Income)**	Total income earned by a country's residents.
18	Changing Economic World	**HDI (Human Development Index)**	A measure combining life expectancy, education, and income.
18	Changing Economic World	**Inequality Gap**	The widening difference between rich and poor.
19	Changing Economic World	**Globalisation**	The increasing interconnection of the world's economies and cultures.
19	Changing Economic World	**Industrial Structure**	The proportion of people employed in different economic sectors.
20	Changing Economic World	**Primary Industry**	Extraction of raw materials such as farming or mining.
20	Changing Economic World	**Secondary Industry**	Manufacturing goods from raw materials.
21	Changing Economic World	**Tertiary Industry**	Providing services such as retail or healthcare.
21	Changing Economic World	**Quaternary Industry**	High-tech and knowledge-based services.
22	Changing Economic World	**Transnational Corporation (TNC)**	A company operating in several countries.
22	Changing Economic World	**Aid**	Financial or resource assistance given to support development.
23	Changing Economic World	**Trade**	The buying and selling of goods and services.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
23	Changing Economic World	**Debt Relief**	When a country's debt is cancelled or reduced.
24	Changing Economic World	**Fair Trade**	Ensures producers receive a fair price and safe working conditions.
24	Changing Economic World	**Multiplier Effect**	Economic growth caused when one improvement leads to further investment.
25	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Resource Management**	The sustainable control of natural resources.
25	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Resource**	A supply of something useful to humans, such as food, water, or energy.
26	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Sustainable Resource Use**	Using resources at a rate that allows natural replacement.
26	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Renewable Resource**	A resource that can be naturally replenished.
27	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Non-Renewable Resource**	A resource that cannot be replaced once used.
27	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Water Security**	Having reliable access to sufficient, safe water.
28	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Water Stress**	When demand for water exceeds supply.
28	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Energy Mix**	The combination of different energy sources a country uses.
29	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Energy Security**	Reliable and affordable access to energy supplies.
29	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Carbon Footprint**	The total amount of greenhouse gases emitted by human activity.
30	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Food Miles**	The distance food travels from producer to consumer.
30	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Sustainable Food Supply**	Producing food in a way that protects people and the planet.
31	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Conservation**	Protecting natural resources and environments.
31	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Recycling**	Reprocessing materials for reuse.
32	The Challenge of Resource Management	**Grey Water**	Wastewater from homes reused for non-drinking purposes.
33	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Natural Hazard**	A natural event that poses risk to people or property.
33	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Tectonic Plate**	A rigid section of the Earth's crust.
34	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Plate Boundary**	Where two tectonic plates meet.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
34	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Convergent Boundary**	Plates move towards each other, forming mountains or trenches.
35	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Divergent Boundary**	Plates move apart, forming new crust.
35	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Conservative Boundary**	Plates slide past one another.
36	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Earthquake**	Sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust causing shaking.
36	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Focus**	Point underground where an earthquake originates.
37	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Epicentre**	Point on the surface above the earthquake focus.
37	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Seismic Wave**	Vibrations that travel through the Earth.
38	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Magnitude**	Measurement of energy released during an earthquake.
38	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Volcano**	An opening where lava, gas, and ash escape.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Lava**	Molten rock erupted onto the surface.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Magma Chamber**	Underground store of molten rock.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Pyroclastic Flow**	Fast-moving current of hot gas and volcanic material.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Ash Cloud**	Fine particles released during an eruption.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Monitoring**	Tracking natural events using technology.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Prediction**	Estimating when or where a hazard might occur.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Preparation**	Planning actions to reduce risk.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Response**	Immediate reaction to a hazard.
39	Natural Hazards – Tectonics	**Mitigation**	Strategies to reduce the severity of impacts.

Geography – Year 11

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Weather**	Short-term atmospheric conditions.
1	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Climate**	Long-term patterns of temperature and precipitation.
2	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Atmospheric Circulation**	The movement of air transferring heat around the Earth.
2	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Hadley Cell**	The circulation cell nearest the equator driving tropical climates.
3	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Coriolis Effect**	The apparent deflection of winds due to Earth's rotation.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
3	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Tropical Storm**	A powerful rotating storm forming over warm ocean water.
4	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Storm Surge**	A rise in sea level caused by low pressure and high winds.
4	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Drought**	A prolonged period of below-average rainfall.
5	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Heatwave**	A long spell of unusually hot weather.
5	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Climate Change**	Long-term change in global or regional climate patterns.
6	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Greenhouse Effect**	Warming of Earth's atmosphere by greenhouse gases.
6	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Global Warming**	The increase in Earth's average surface temperature.
7	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Mitigation (Climate)**	Actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
7	Natural Hazards – Weather and Climate	**Adaptation (Climate)**	Adjusting to the impacts of climate change.
9	The Living World	**Ecosystem**	A community of organisms interacting with their environment.
9	The Living World	**Biome**	A large ecosystem defined by climate and vegetation type.
10	The Living World	**Biodiversity**	The variety of living species in an area.
10	The Living World	**Producer**	An organism that makes its own food by photosynthesis.
11	The Living World	**Consumer**	An organism that eats other organisms.
11	The Living World	**Decomposer**	An organism that breaks down dead material.
12	The Living World	**Food Chain**	The sequence of organisms each dependent on the next for food.
12	The Living World	**Trophic Level**	Each step in a food chain.
13	The Living World	**Nutrient Cycling**	Movement of nutrients between soil, plants, and animals.
13	The Living World	**Deforestation**	The removal of forests for human use.
14	The Living World	**Afforestation**	Planting trees to create new forest areas.
14	The Living World	**Sustainable Management**	Using resources in a way that preserves ecosystems for the future.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
15	The Living World	**Desertification**	The spread of desert conditions into semi-arid areas.
15	The Living World	**Adaptation (Ecosystem)**	How plants and animals adjust to their environment.
16	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Erosion**	The wearing away of land by water, wind, or ice.
16	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Hydraulic Action**	Force of water breaking rock particles from the coastline.
17	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Abrasion**	Material scraping and wearing away rock surfaces.
17	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Attrition**	Rocks knocking together and breaking into smaller pieces.
18	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Solution**	Dissolving of soluble rock by sea water.
18	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Transportation**	Movement of eroded material.
19	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Longshore Drift**	The zig-zag movement of sediment along the coast.
19	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Deposition**	Laying down of material when energy is lost.
20	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Headland**	A high, rocky area of land jutting into the sea.
20	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Bay**	A curved coastal inlet between headlands.
21	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Spit**	A narrow ridge of sand extending from the coast.
21	Physical Landscapes – Coasts and Fieldwork	**Bar**	A ridge of sand or shingle joining two headlands.
22	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**Glacier**	A large body of moving ice.
22	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**Plucking**	Ice freezes onto rock and pulls it away as the glacier moves.
23	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**Abrasion (Glacial)**	Ice and rock scrape the landscape, smoothing surfaces.
23	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**Corrie**	A bowl-shaped hollow formed by glacial erosion.
24	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**Arête**	A sharp ridge between two glacial valleys.
24	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**U-Shaped Valley**	Steep-sided valley formed by glacial erosion.
25	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**Moraine**	Material deposited by a glacier.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
26	Physical Landscapes – Glaciers	**Outwash Plain**	Flat area formed by meltwater from a glacier.
27	Fieldwork and Skills	**Primary Data**	Data collected first-hand through observation or measurement.
27	Fieldwork and Skills	**Secondary Data**	Data obtained from existing sources.
28	Fieldwork and Skills	**Hypothesis**	A statement that can be tested with data.
28	Fieldwork and Skills	**Sampling**	Selecting representative data for investigation.
29	Fieldwork and Skills	**Transect**	A line along which data is collected systematically.
29	Fieldwork and Skills	**Questionnaire**	A set of questions used to gather human geography data.
30	Fieldwork and Skills	**Data Presentation**	Methods of displaying results, such as graphs or maps.
30	Fieldwork and Skills	**GIS (Geographical Information System)**	Digital mapping for analysing spatial data.
31	Fieldwork and Skills	**Correlation**	The relationship between two variables.
31	Fieldwork and Skills	**Conclusion**	A reasoned summary of findings.
32	Fieldwork and Skills	**Evaluation**	Judging how successful a method or study has been.

Key Stage 5 – Tier 3 Vocabulary and Definitions

Geography – A-Level

Component: Physical Geography – Hazards / Urban Environments / Coasts / Changing Places

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Hazard**	A natural event that threatens life, property, or the environment.
1	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Risk**	The probability of a hazard event causing harmful consequences.
2	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Disaster**	When a hazard causes significant damage or loss of life.
2	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Vulnerability**	The level of susceptibility of a community to hazards.
3	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Capacity to Cope**	The ability of people or systems to manage hazard impacts.
3	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Resilience**	The ability to recover from hazard impacts.
4	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Plate Tectonics**	The theory that Earth's crust is divided into moving plates.
4	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Lithosphere**	The rigid outer layer of the Earth composed of crust and upper mantle.
5	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Asthenosphere**	The semi-molten layer beneath the lithosphere that allows plate movement.
5	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Convection Currents**	Circular currents in the mantle driving plate movement.
6	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Destructive Plate Margin**	Where plates collide and one is subducted beneath another.
6	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Constructive Plate Margin**	Where plates move apart and new crust is created.
7	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Conservative Plate Margin**	Where plates slide past each other.
7	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Subduction Zone**	The area where one plate sinks beneath another.
8	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Seismic Waves**	Vibrations that transfer energy during an earthquake.
8	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Magnitude**	A measure of the energy released by an earthquake.
9	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Richter Scale**	A logarithmic scale measuring earthquake magnitude.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
9	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Mercalli Scale**	A scale measuring earthquake intensity based on damage.
10	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Liquefaction**	The process where saturated soil behaves like liquid during shaking.
10	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Tsunami**	A series of large waves caused by undersea earthquakes.
11	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Volcano**	A rupture in the Earth's crust through which magma erupts.
11	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Hotspot**	An area of volcanic activity away from plate boundaries.
12	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Pyroclastic Flow**	A fast-moving current of hot gas and volcanic matter.
12	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Tephra**	Rock fragments ejected during a volcanic eruption.
13	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Hydrometeorological Hazard**	Hazard caused by atmospheric processes (storms, floods).
13	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Storm Surge**	A rise in sea level caused by intense low pressure and high winds.
14	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Coriolis Effect**	Deflection of moving air and water due to Earth's rotation.
14	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Saffir–Simpson Scale**	Measures the intensity of tropical cyclones.
15	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Preparedness Cycle**	Model showing mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery.
15	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Park Model**	Framework showing changes in quality of life after disaster.
16	Physical Geography – Hazards	**Disaster Risk Equation**	Model illustrating hazard × vulnerability ÷ capacity to cope.

Human Geography – Urban Environments

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
17	Urban Environments	**Urbanisation**	Increasing proportion of people living in towns and cities.
17	Urban Environments	**Megacity**	A city with more than 10 million people.
18	Urban Environments	**World City**	A global hub for finance, trade, and culture.
18	Urban Environments	**Suburbanisation**	Movement from city centre to suburbs.
19	Urban Environments	**Counter-Urbanisation**	Movement from urban to rural areas.
19	Urban Environments	**Reurbanisation**	Renewal of inner-city areas attracting residents.
20	Urban Environments	**Deindustrialisation**	Decline of industrial activity.

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
20	Urban Environments	**Urban Regeneration**	Redevelopment of deprived areas.
21	Urban Environments	**Gentrification**	Area improvement displacing low-income residents.
21	Urban Environments	**Urban Density**	Concentration of people in an area.
22	Urban Environments	**Urban Governance**	The way cities are managed.
22	Urban Environments	**Urban Resilience**	City's ability to recover from stress.
23	Urban Environments	**Urban Heat Island Effect**	Higher temperatures in cities.
23	Urban Environments	**Air Pollution**	Harmful substances in the atmosphere.
24	Urban Environments	**Ecological Footprint**	Measure of human environmental impact.
24	Urban Environments	**Sustainable City**	City designed for minimal environmental impact.

Physical Geography – Coasts

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
25	Coasts	**Coastal System**	Interaction between land, sea, and atmosphere.
25	Coasts	**Sediment Cell**	Closed system of sediment movement.
26	Coasts	**Inputs**	Energy/materials entering system.
26	Coasts	**Outputs**	Losses from the system.
27	Coasts	**Stores**	Temporary sediment holding areas.
27	Coasts	**Transfers**	Movement of sediment within system.
28	Coasts	**Swash**	Forward water movement onto shore.
28	Coasts	**Backwash**	Water returning to sea.
29	Coasts	**Wave-Cut Platform**	Flat rock surface at cliff base.
29	Coasts	**Tombolo**	Spit connecting island to mainland.
30	Coasts	**Salt Marsh**	Low-lying area flooded by sea.
30	Coasts	**Managed Retreat**	Allowing controlled coastal flooding.
31	Coasts	**Hard Engineering**	Man-made coastal defences.
31	Coasts	**Soft Engineering**	Natural coastal management.
32	Coasts	**Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)**	Sustainable coastal planning approach.

Human Geography – Changing Places

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
33	Changing Places	**Place**	A location with meaning and identity.
33	Changing Places	**Space**	Location without emotional attachment.
34	Changing Places	**Sense of Place**	Emotional or cultural connection to location.
34	Changing Places	**Topophilia**	Strong affection for a place.
35	Changing Places	**Insider Perspective**	View of someone living there.
35	Changing Places	**Outsider Perspective**	View from someone external.
36	Changing Places	**Place Identity**	Characteristics defining a location.
36	Changing Places	**Rebranding**	Changing image of a place.
37	Changing Places	**Deprivation**	Lack of resources or opportunity.
37	Changing Places	**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**	Measure of deprivation indicators.
38	Changing Places	**Clone Town**	Place dominated by chain stores.
38	Changing Places	**Spatial Inequality**	Uneven distribution of wealth across places.

Geography – Year 13

NEA (Weeks 1–8)

Week	Curriculum Component	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	NEA	**Hypothesis**	A proposed explanation tested through investigation.
1	NEA	**Aim**	Overall goal of research.
2	NEA	**Enquiry Question**	Specific focus guiding data collection.
2	NEA	**Sampling**	Selecting representative data.
3	NEA	**Systematic Sampling**	Collecting data at regular intervals.
3	NEA	**Stratified Sampling**	Sampling based on characteristics.
4	NEA	**Random Sampling**	Equal chance selection method.
4	NEA	**Pilot Study**	Small-scale trial of methods.
5	NEA	**Risk Assessment**	Identifying potential hazards in fieldwork.
5	NEA	**Ethical Considerations**	Ensuring research does not cause harm.
6	NEA	**Accuracy**	Closeness to true value.
6	NEA	**Anomaly**	Result differing from expected pattern.
7	NEA	**Triangulation**	Using multiple data sources to confirm reliability.
8	NEA	**Analysis**	Examining data for patterns.
8	NEA	**Evaluation**	Assessing strengths and weaknesses.