

Framework for progression in geographical vocabulary



Progression in Vocabulary - Year 1

During Year 1, children should become familiar with the following words and begin to use them in appropriate contexts.

Topics covered: *Weather and Seasons, United Kingdom, Local Area*

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Antarctica Belfast Ben Nevis Cardiff Earth Edinburgh England English Channel Europe Ireland Irish Sea London North Atlantic Ocean Northern Ireland River Thames Scotland Wales <u>Local Area</u> West Yorkshire Leeds St Mary's CV Academy Horsforth	autumn building capital city castle city cloud country countryside freezing frosty ground island map misty month office rain route season shop snow spring street summer sunshine symbol temperature thunderstorm town village warm wind windy winter The months of the year	across Arctic east inside local north northern outside polar south west Prepositions and direction-finding terms such as, above, around, below, left, right, forward, near, inside, opposite, outside

Glossary

capital city: *the city where a country's government is located such as London or Edinburgh*

country: *an area of land that has its own government, such as the UK or France*

feature: *something you would find in a place that is usually there (such as a hill or a house)*

map symbol: *a small picture on a map that shows you where different things are (such as a bus station or a school)*

rain gauge: a tool you can use to show how much it has rained

route: how you get from one place to another (for example, "you walk up the hill and turn towards the school when you get to the top")

rural: a rural area has fewer people living there. Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets.

season: a time of the year with a particular type of weather

settlement: a place where people live

temperature: how hot or cold it is

urban: an urban area has lots of people living there. Towns, cities and suburbs are all urban areas.



Progression in Vocabulary - Year 2

During Year 2, children should be able to make appropriate use of the words they have learned during Year 1. They should become familiar with the following additional words, in the context of the places and topics being studied.

Topics covered: *Continents and Oceans, Hot and Cold Places, Mugumareno Village Zambia*

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Rainforest	adapt	Antarctic Circle
Atacama Desert	atlas	Arctic Circle
Australia	cargo	eastern
Brazil	continent	The Equator
Canada	coral reef	hemisphere
China	crop	North Pole
Egypt	desert	South Pole
France	farm	southern
India	field	western
Kenya	flood	
Lusaka	globe	
Madagascar	habitat	
Mexico	hibernate	
Norway	human	
Peru	iceberg	
River Zambezi	market	
Sahara Desert	mining	
South Africa	national park	
Southern Africa	ocean	
Spain	physical	
United States of America	population	
Victoria Falls	rainforest	
Zambia	recycling	
The continents: Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America	savanna	
	soil	
The oceans: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern	waterfall	
	wildlife	

Glossary

adapt: find ways to survive in a place (such as using less water in a desert or keeping warm near the North Pole)

continent: a very large area of land

crops: plants that are grown to be used or sold (such as rice, corn or fruit)

The Equator: *an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles*

habitat: *the natural home of an animal or plant*

hemisphere: *half of the globe*

ocean: *a huge area of salty water*

population: *the number of people living in a place*

wildlife: *the wild animals and plants in an area*

Progression in Vocabulary - Year 3



During Year 3, children should be able to make appropriate use of the words they have learned during KS1. Over the course of the year, they should become familiar with the following additional words, in the context of the places and topics being studied.

Topics covered: *Climate Zones, North America, Local Area*

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
'ABC' islands	architecture	Eastern Hemisphere
Angel Falls	arid	latitude
Antarctic	axis	longitude
Arctic	bay	map index
Cairo (Egypt)	biome	North Pole
The Caribbean	climate	northeast
Central America	climate change	Northern Hemisphere
Denali	equatorial	northwest
Dominican Republic	export	southeast
French Guiana	favela	Southern Hemisphere
Great Lakes	glacier	southwest
Greenland	grassland	time zone
Guatemala	human feature	Tropic of Cancer
Horsforth	ice-field	Tropic of Capricorn
Horsforth Hall Park	industry	Western Hemisphere
Jamaica	landscape	4 figure grid reference
London (UK)	location	
Louisiana	manufacturing	
Mississippi River	Mediterranean	
New York	meteorologist	
Niagara Falls	mineral	
Nuuk (Greenland)	mountain range	
	orbit	
Rocky Mountains	physical feature	
Sandwich Islands	plantation	
Seville (Spain)	polar	
South Georgia	precipitation (<i>KS1 snow, rain</i>)	
St Kitts and Nevis	recreation	
St Lucia	region	
St Mary's Church	retail	
St Mary's School	season	
Town Street	service industry	
	skyline	
	sphere	
	state	
	temperature	
	tilt	
	trade	

	tropical volcano weather station wilderness	
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Glossary

climate: long-term weather patterns

climate zone: a part of the world where places have a similar climate (i.e. arid, Mediterranean, temperate, tropical, polar)

culture: how a group of people does things as part of their way of life

human features: features of a place that are a result of human activity, such as shops, farms, homes and roads

landscape: what you can see when you look across an area of land

latitude: distance from the Equator

longitude: distance from the Prime Meridian

manufacturing: making things, for example, in factories

physical features: natural features of a place, such as mountains, rivers and seas

Precipitation: rain, hail, fog, sleet and snow

recreation: enjoyable activities, such as swimming or listening to music

state: an area of land with its own government. There are 50 states in the USA

tourism: travelling as a holidaymaker or sightseer

trade: exchanging goods or services, usually for money



Progression in Vocabulary - Year 4

During Year 4, children should be able to appropriately use and apply the words they have learned during Years 1-3. Over the course of the year, they should become familiar with the following additional words, in the context of the places, topics and concepts being studied. (To be used in conjunction with the Oddizzi Pathways Document.) Topics covered: *Rivers, Rainforests, South America: The Amazon Basin*

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Basin Amur River Congo Forest Congo River Democratic Republic of the Congo Ethiopia Indonesia Lake Tanganyika Ob-Irtys River Paraná River River Niger River Nile River Thames South Sudan Sudan Uganda Yangtze River	acid rain agriculture biodiversity biome canal canopy channel condensation confluence dam deforestation drainage drinking water ecosystem embankment emergent layer environment environmentalist	altitude equatorial estuary International Date Line lower course middle course Prime Meridian upper course

Yellow River Yenisei River	erosion evaporation fertile flooding flood management flood plain flood prevention forest floor freshwater groundwater humidity hydro-electric power indigenous irrigation logging meander mouth pollution poverty river bank river basin source transportation tributary understory valley vegetation water cycle watershed	
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Glossary

agriculture: *farming*

biodiversity: *the number of different types of plants and animals found in a particular environment*

biome: *a community of plants and animals that is suited to a particular climate*

drainage: *how water flows away from an area through rivers and streams*

ecosystem: *a community of plants and animals that affect each other and the area around them*

equatorial: *the hot, wet climate in areas close to the Equator*

erosion: *how wind, water and waves break down and remove rock and soil*

flood management: *stopping or controlling floods*

flood prevention: *stopping floods*

irrigation: *the supply of water, especially for growing crops*

Prime Meridian: *the line of longitude from which time is measured*

rainforests: *forests that are home to many different types of plants and animals. They are located close to the Equator in places with a tropical climate, which is warm and wet all year round.*

river basin: *the area of land drained by a river and all its tributaries*

Progression in Vocabulary - Year 5

During Year 5, children should be able to appropriately use and apply the words they have learned during KS1 and lower KS2. Over the course of the year, they should become familiar with the following additional words, in the context of the places, topics and concepts being studied.

Topics covered: *Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes, European region*



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Athens Austria Belgium Ben Nevis Berlin Bucharest Carstensz Pyramid (Puncak Jaya) Caucasus Croatia Czech Republic (Czechia) Etna European Union Everest Eyjafjallajökull Germany Greece Haiti Hawaii Himalayas Iceland Japan Kilimanjaro Lisbon Macedonia Malta Madrid Mauna Loa Mediterranean Sea Mount Elbrus Mount Snowdon Mount St Helens Nepal The Netherlands Pacific Ring of Fire Pakistan Paris Pennines Popocatepetl Poland Portugal Romania Rome Scafell Pike Scottish Highlands Sicily Slieve Donard Somalia Soufrière Syria Tanzania Ukraine Vesuvius Vinson Massif Warsaw	aftershock alpine ash cloud avalanche border cliff face core crater crust currency disaster dome mountains dormant eruption fault line fault-block mountains fire mountains (volcanoes) fold mountains geothermal hill international landform landslide lava magma mantle massif migrant peak plate refugee retail Richter Scale ridge scree service industry slope summit tectonic tremor tsunami vegetation belt vent	altitude epicentre height above sea level map reference plate boundary

Glossary

border: *A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other*

dome mountains: *mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption*

dormant: *a dormant volcano is one, like Kilimanjaro, that has not erupted for a long time*

epicentre: *where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly*

European Union: *a group of countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life*

fault-block mountains: *mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards*

fire mountains: *mountains formed by volcanic eruptions*

fold mountains: *mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together*

scale bar: *a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map*

tsunami: *a huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake*



Progression in Vocabulary - Year 6

During Year 6, children should be able to appropriately use and apply the words they have learned in earlier years. Over the course of the year, they should become familiar with the following additional words, in the context of the places, topics and concepts being studied.

Topics covered: *United Kingdom, , Coasts, Local Area and Region UKS2*

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Birmingham	administrative centre	6 figure grid reference
Bristol	aerial view	offshore
East of England	arch	onshore
East Midlands	built environment	16-point compass terms (e.g. North-North-West, West-North-West, etc.)
Elland Road	cave	
Great Britain	coastline	
Greater London	congestion	
Headingley Stadium	consultation	
Holderness Coast	developer	
Inverness	development	
Leeds	economy	
Leeds Arena	energy source	
Leeds Art Gallery	erosion	
Leeds Bradford Airport	finance	
Leeds Grand Theatre	global warming	
Leeds Town Hall	green belt	
Leeds Train station	greenhouse gases	
Leeds Trinity Shopping Centre	hydroelectric power	
Liverpool	key	
London Array	landmark	
Manchester	land use	
North East England	mudflat	
North West England	national	
Oxford	nuclear power	
Sheffield	planning	
South East England	power station	
South West England	renewable energy	

River Aire West Midlands Yorkshire and the Humber UK – the main cities, counties and regions	sand dunes solar power stack stump suburb sustainable development tidal power warehouse wind farm wind power wind turbine	
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Glossary

development: *how places and communities change*

economy: *the wealth and resources of a place*

grid reference: *a set of numbers used to find particular places on a map*

industry: *the production of goods (such as cars) or services (such as tourism or entertainment)*

land use: *what land is used for (such as housing, recreation, farming, etc.)*

sustainable development: *change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations*