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**Framework for progression in geographical vocabulary**

The following sets out a framework for progression in children’s geographical vocabulary, which are follow our Long-Term Planning Pathway. Terms therefore generally relate to the topics that are being studied by each year group.

The framework draws on key vocabulary from the knowledge organisers for each Scheme of Work. The vocabulary for each year group and scheme consolidates and builds on that which has been established in previous years and topics.

Being able to understand, use and apply key vocabulary is an essential part of children’s developing knowledge of geographical places and concepts. It is therefore important that the use of these words is contextualised in the places and topics that children are learning about, rather than simply learned as a word list.

The vocabulary list for each year group and topic is based around three essential elements of geographical vocabulary:

* place names (including familiar places);
* geographical terms and processes;
* locational terms.

**Progression in Vocabulary - Year 1**

During Year 1, children should become familiar with the following words and begin to use them in appropriate contexts. (To be used in conjunction with the Oddizzi Pathways Document.) Topics covered: *Weather and Seasons, United Kingdom, Local Area*

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| **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  *The following terms are to be amended by the teacher:*  *My county*  *My neighbourhood*  *My school*  *My town or local area* | 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 |

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| **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. (To be used in conjunction with the Oddizzi Pathways Document.) Topics covered: *Continents and Oceans, Hot and Cold Places, Mugumareno Village*

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

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| **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. (To be used in conjunction with the Oddizzi Pathways Document.) Topics covered: *Climate Zones, North America, South America: Rio spotlight*

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| **Place names** | **Geographical terms and processes** | **Locational terms** |
| ‘ABC’ islands  Amazon River  The Andes  Angel Falls  Antarctic  Arctic  Argentina  Bolivia  Brasilia  Cairo (Egypt)  The Caribbean  Central America  Cerro Aconcagua  Chile  Columbia  Costa Rica  Denali  Dominican Republic  Ecuador  Falkland Islands (Malvinas)  French Guiana  Great Lakes  Greenland  Guatemala  Guyana  Isthmus of Panama  Jamaica  Lake Titicaca  London (UK)  Louisiana  Manaus (Brazil)  Mississippi River  New York  Niagara Falls  Nuuk (Greenland)  Paraguay  Rio de Janeiro  Rocky Mountains  Sandwich Islands  Santiago (Chile)  Santos  São Paulo  Seville (Spain)  South Georgia  St Kitts and Nevis  St Lucia  Suriname  Uruguay  Venezuela | architecture  arid  axis  bay  biome  climate  climate change  equatorial  export  favela  glacier  grassland  human feature  ice-field  industry  landscape  location  manufacturing  Mediterranean  meteorologist  mineral  mountain range  orbit  physical feature  plantation  polar  precipitation *(KS1 snow, rain)*  recreation  region  retail  season  service industry  skyline  sphere  state  temperature  tilt  trade  tropical  volcano  weather station  wilderness | Eastern Hemisphere  latitude  longitude  map index  North Pole  northeast  Northern Hemisphere  northwest  southeast  Southern Hemisphere  southwest  time zone  Tropic of Cancer  Tropic of Capricorn  Western Hemisphere |

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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*

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| **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-Irtysh River  Paraná River  River Niger  River Nile  River Thames  South Sudan  Sudan  Uganda  Yangtze River  Yellow River  Yenisei River | acid rain  agriculture  biodiversity  biome  canal  canopy  channel  condensation  confluence  dam  deforestation  drainage  drinking water  ecosystem  embankment  emergent layer  environment  environmentalist  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 | altitude  equatorial  estuary  International Date Line  lower course  middle course  Prime Meridian  upper course |

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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. (To be used in conjunction with the Oddizzi Pathways Document.) Topics covered: *Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes, European region*

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| **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  Popocatépetl  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 |

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| **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. (To be used in conjunction with the Oddizzi Pathways Document.) Topics covered: *United Kingdom, Local Area and Region UKS2*

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| **Place names** | **Geographical terms and processes** | **Locational terms** |
| Birmingham  Bristol  East of England  East Midlands  Great Britain  Greater London  Inverness  Leeds  Liverpool  London Array  Manchester  North East England  North West England  Oxford  Sheffield  South East England  South West England  West Midlands  Yorkshire and the Humber  UK – the main cities, counties and regions  *The following terms are to be amended by the teacher:*  *Landmarks and key features in my region and local area* | administrative centre  aerial view  built environment  coastline  congestion  consultation  developer  development  economy  energy source  finance  global warming  green belt  greenhouse gases  hydroelectric power  key  landmark  land use  national  nuclear power  planning  power station  renewable energy  solar power  suburb  sustainable development  tidal power  warehouse  wind farm  wind power  wind turbine | grid reference  offshore  onshore  16-point compass terms (e.g. North-North-West, West-North-West, etc.) |

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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* |