

This document sets out a framework for progression in children's geographical vocabulary at Cropredy CE Primary School.

The framework draws on key vocabulary from 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 progressive Geography scheme will support this.

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.

There is also a selected glossary for each year group, drawn from our schemes of work.

Class teachers will use this to support planning and ensure that prior learning is reviewed with their classes.

Subject leader for Geography will use this as part of progression monitoring in Geography.

## 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*

Place names		Geographical terms and processes		Locational terms
Antarctica	River Thames	autumn	season	across
Belfast	Scotland	building	shop	Arctic
Ben Nevis	Wales	capital city	snow	east
Cardiff		castle	spring	inside
Earth	Oxfordshire	city	street	local
Edinburgh	Warwickshire	cloud	summer	north
England	Northamptonshire	country	sunshine	northern
English Channel	Banbury	countryside	symbol	outside
Europe	Croredy	freezing	temperature	polar
Ireland	Mollington	frosty	thunderstorm	south
Irish Sea	Clayden	ground	town	west
London	Williamscot	island	village	Prepositions and direction-finding terms such as,
North Atlantic Ocean	Croredy CE Primary	map	warm	above, around, below, left, right, forward, near, inside,
Northern Ireland	School	misty	wind	opposite, outside
		month	windy	
		office	winter	
		rain	The months of the year	
		route		

### 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.*

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

### 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*

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

#### 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)*

**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	River Niger	acid rain	environment	logging	altitude
Amur River	River Nile	agriculture	environmentalist	meander	equatorial
Congo Forest	River Thames	biodiversity	erosion	mouth	estuary
Congo River	South Sudan	biome	evaporation	pollution	International Date Line
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sudan	canal	fertile	poverty	lower course
Ethiopia	Uganda	canopy	flooding	river bank	middle course
Indonesia	Yangtze River	channel	flood	river basin	Prime Meridian
Lake Tanganyika	Yellow River	condensation	management	source	upper course
Ob-Irtysh River	Yenisei River	confluence	flood plain	transportation	
Paraná River		dam	flood prevention	tributary	
		deforestation	forest floor	understory	
		drainage	freshwater	valley	
		drinking water	groundwater	vegetation	
		ecosystem	humidity	water cycle	
		embankment	hydro-electric	watershed	
		emergent layer	power		
			indigenous		
			irrigation		

### 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.

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

### 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*

Place names		Geographical terms and processes		Locational terms
Birmingham	South West England	administrative centre	landmark	grid reference
Bristol	West Midlands	aerial view	land use	offshore
East of England	Yorkshire and the	built environment	national	onshore
East Midlands	Humber	coastline	nuclear power	16-point compass terms (e.g. North-North-West, West-North-West, etc.)
Great Britain	UK – the main cities, counties and regions	congestion	planning	
Greater London		consultation	power station	
Inverness		developer	renewable energy	
Leeds	Cropreddy	development	solar power	
Liverpool	Clayden	economy	suburb	
London Array	Mollington	energy source	sustainable development	
Manchester	Williamscot	finance	tidal power	
North East England	Banbury	global warming	warehouse	
North West England		green belt	wind farm	
Oxford	Canal	greenhouse gases	wind power	
Sheffield	Forest	hydroelectric power	wind turbine	
South East England	Wood	key		
	Lake			

### 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*