

St Andrew's CE School Framework for progression in geographical vocabulary

Progression in Vocabulary - Reception

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
<i>Africa</i> <i>Asia</i> <i>Australia</i> <i>Birmingham</i> <i>Cheltenham</i> <i>Maryman's Road</i> <i>Hampton</i> <i>Oceania</i> <i>North America</i> <i>Pershore</i> <i>South America</i> <i>River Avon</i> <i>River Isbourne</i> <i>Evesham</i> <i>Europe</i> <i>England</i> <i>Worcester</i> <i>United Kingdom</i> <i>My county</i> <i>My neighbourhood</i> <i>My school</i> <i>My town or local area</i>	address autumn bridge bungalow busy calm caravan site church city community continent country different, environment farm flat forest hospital house key made by people map natural new noisy old Park past present place quiet railway station road roundabout same school seasons shop street similar spring summer town tunnel village weather winter wood zebra crossing	across Arctic backwards direction east forwards inside local north northern North Pole outside polar route south South Pole west Prepositions and direction-finding terms such as, above, around, below, left, right, forward, near, inside, opposite, outside

Progression in Vocabulary - Year 1

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Africa Antarctica Asia Australia Belfast Ben Nevis Cardiff Canberra Earth Edinburgh England English Channel Europe Evesham Hampton Ireland Irish Sea London Melbourne North America North Atlantic Ocean Northern Ireland New Zealand Oceania Scotland South America Sydney United Kingdom Wales <i>My county</i> <i>My neighbourhood</i> <i>My school</i> <i>My town or local area</i>	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 North Pole outside polar south South Pole 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

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
The Alps Amazon Rainforest Angola Australia Birmingham Brazil Cameroon Cheltenham China Delhi Egypt Evesham Dreux Dublin Evehsam France Germany Goa The Great Basin Greece Greenland Hampton Iceland India Iquitos Ireland Italy Kenya London Los Angeles Madrid Mallorca Melsungen Montenegro Moscow Paris Peru Poland River Thames River Ganges Romania Russia Siberia Sierra Leone Slovenia Spain Sydney Thar Desert Ukraine United Kingdom United States of America Worcestershire The continents: Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America The oceans: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern	adapt atlas beach cargo city cliff coast continent coral reef crop desert farm field flood globe habitat harbour hibernate human iceberg market mining mountains national park ocean physical population port rainforest recycling sea savannah shop soil town valley vegetation village waterfall wildlife	Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle eastern The Equator hemisphere North Pole South Pole southern western

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

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Alaska Amazon River Appalachian Mountains The Andes Antarctic Arctic Athens Austria The Atlantic Coastal Plain Beijing Belgium Ben Nevis British Mountain Ranges Bulgaria Burundi Cairo (Egypt) Canada Denmark The Caribbean Central America China Costa Rica Cuba The Democratic Republic of the Congo Denmark Dominican Republic El Salvador Ethiopia Everest Evesham Evesham Township (USA) Everest French Guiana The Great Basin Great Lakes Greenland Guatemala Guatemala City Guyana Havana Himalayas Honduras Iceland Jamaica Kenya London (UK) Lithuania Louisiana Mexico City Mississippi River Middle East Nepal New York New York City Norway Niagara Falls The Nile Pacific Coast Panama Pennines Puerto Rico River Avon River Isbourne	architecture arid axis bay climate climate change equatorial export glacier grassland harbour hill human feature ice-field industrial industry landscape location manufacturing mineral mountain range orbit physical feature plantation polar port precipitation (<i>KS1 snow, rain</i>) recreation region retail route season service industry sphere state summit temperature tilt trade tropical urban valley volcano weather station wilderness	altitude Climate Climate Zones Desert Eastern Hemisphere Equator height above sea level latitude longitude map index North Pole northeast Northern Hemisphere northwest southeast Southern Hemisphere Southwest South Pole time zone Western Hemisphere

Rocky Mountains Rwanda Scandinavia Scafell Pike Scottish Highlands Sierra Nevada Shanghai Slieve Donard St Kitts and Nevis St Lucia Sudan Suriname Sweden Tanzania Tibet The Great Plains Toronto Trinidad and Tobago Tromso Uganda Uruguay Wychavon Venezuela Yangtze River Yellow River Yenisei River		
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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*

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

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

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Basin Amazon rainforest Anglesey Argentina Australian Rainforests Birmingham Bogota Bolivia Brasilia Brazil British Isles Burnley Central American Rainforest Chile Congo River Basin Rainforest Ecuador Etna Eyjafjallajökull Haiti Galapagos Islands Guernsey Hawaii Inner Hebrides Isle of Wight Isle of Man Italy Japan Jersey Leicester Lima Madagascan rainforests Manchester Mauna Loa Montevideo Newcastle Nottingham Norwich Outer Hebrides Paraguay Peru Pompeii Popocatépetl River Thames Rome Sicily Santiago South East Asian Rainforest Southampton Venezuela Vesuvius York UK – the main cities, counties and regions Uruguay Venezuela West Midlands Wolverhampton	After shock acid rain agriculture ash cloud avalanche aerial view canal canopy coastline condensation core crater crust currency dam deforestation disaster dome mountains dormant drinking water earthquake emergent layer environment environmentalist eruption evaporation fault line fault-block mountains fire mountains (volcanoes) fold mountains geothermal Fair Trade fertile forest floor groundwater grid references humidity hydro-electric power indigenous irrigation key landmark logging magma mantle ordnance survey symbols pollution poverty Richter Scale satellite skyline summit tectonic plates topographical tremor tsunami understory vegetation valley vent volcano water cycle watershed	archipelago equatorial epicentre International Date Line Line of Latitude Line of Longitude Pacific Ring of Fire plate boundary Prime Meridian Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn 8-point compass terms 4 point grid references

Glossary

agriculture: *farming*

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*

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

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*

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.*

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

Progression in Vocabulary - Year 5

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon River Amur River Congo River Caucasus Chiuahan desert Jamaica Mexico Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Greenwich Meridian Honduras India Lena River Mauritiana Mexico Mississippi River Nicaragua Ob-Irtysh River River Nile River Bann River Clyde River Eden Great Ouse River River Severn River Spey River Trent River Twee Rive Wye Saudi Arabia Panama Tanzania Ukraine Belmopan San José San Salvador Guatemala City Tegucigalpa Mexico City Managua Panama City Yangtze River Yellow River Yenisei River West Indies Worcester	alpine biodiversity biome border Channel confluence Carbon Footprint commonwealth cliff face currency development drainage diversity economy ecosystem emigration empire erosion European Union exports finance flooding flood management flood plain flood prevention freshwater grassland hill immigration imports international lower course landform landslide land use man made resources marine meander middle course migrant migration mouth natural resources peak plate refugee retail ridge river bank river basin savanna scree service industry slope source sustainability topographical trade links transportation tributary tropics tundra upper course vegetation belt	altitude biomes ecosystem estuary Line of Latitude Line of Longitude map reference time zones topographical features Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn 8-point compass terms 6 point grid references Greenwich mean time Vegetation belt

Glossary

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*

economy: *the wealth and resources of a place*

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

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.)*

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

flood management: *stopping or controlling floods*

flood prevention: *stopping floods*

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

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

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

