



Broom Barns Progression of Vocabulary In Geography

Framework for progression in geographical vocabulary

The following sets out a framework for progression in children's geographical vocabulary. It has been designed for schools which are following our Long-Term Planning Pathways.

Terms therefore generally relate to the topics that are being studied by each year group as it follows the Oddizzi pathways. However, the broad framework could be readily adapted by schools which are following their own pathways. (In this case, topic-specific terms will need to be adjusted accordingly).

The framework draws on key vocabulary from the Oddizzi 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 list¹. The Oddizzi schemes and associated activities will help you to do 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.

We also offer a brief selected glossary for each year group.

We recommend that subject co-ordinators print off the full list, so that they can monitor progression. Class teachers may prefer to use the list for their own year group, but they should nonetheless have some idea of which terms their children ought already to be familiar with.

¹ See Ofsted Handbook, 2019. "Inspectors will be alert to unnecessary or excessive attempts to simply prompt pupils to learn glossaries or long lists of disconnected facts."



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Progression in Vocabulary - Nursery

During Nursery, children should become familiar with the following words and begin to use them in appropriate contexts. Children should also become experts in their own interests, relating these to the world around them.

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Use vocabulary related to small world and role play – farm, train, journey, forest, wood etc.	Use vocabulary related to occupations in the community – police, firefighter, nurse etc. Weather – cold, hot, freezing, sunny, windy, cloudy.	Uses positional language.

Progression in Vocabulary - Reception

During Reception, children should become familiar with the following words and begin to use them in appropriate contexts. Children should also become experts in their own interests, relating these to the world around them.

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Use vocabulary related to small world and role play – farm, train, journey, forest, wood etc. <i>The following terms are to be amended by the teacher:</i> <i>My house/flat etc</i> <i>Stevenage</i> <i>Broom Barns School</i>	Use vocabulary related to their local environment – zebra crossing, road, park, playground, bridge, roundabout, tunnel. Use technical geographical vocabulary – globe, map. Seasons and related vocabulary.	Use positional language – forwards, backwards, above, under.

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 Belfast Ben Nevis Cardiff Earth Edinburgh England English Channel Europe Ireland Irish Sea London North Atlantic Ocean Northern Ireland River Thames Scotland	autumn building capital city castle city cloud country countryside freezing frosty ground island map misty month office	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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Wales	rain	
<i>The following terms are to be amended by the teacher:</i>	route	
<i>My county</i>	season	
<i>My neighbourhood</i>	shop	
<i>My school</i>	snow	
<i>My town or local area</i>	spring	
	street	
	summer	
	sunshine	
	symbol	
	temperature	
	thunderstorm	
	town	
	village	
	warm	
	wind	
	windy	
	winter	
	The months of the year	

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	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	



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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	hibernate human iceberg market mining national park ocean physical population rainforest recycling savanna soil waterfall wildlife	
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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*

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	architecture arid axis bay biome climate climate change equatorial export favela glacier grassland human feature ice-field industry landscape	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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Denali	location	
Dominican Republic	manufacturing	
Ecuador	Mediterranean	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	meteorologist	
French Guiana	mineral	
Great Lakes	mountain range	
Greenland	orbit	
Guatemala	physical feature	
Guyana	plantation	
Isthmus of Panama	polar	
Jamaica	precipitation (<i>KS1 snow, rain</i>)	
Lake Titicaca	recreation	
London (UK)	region	
Louisiana	retail	
Manaus (Brazil)	season	
Mississippi River	service industry	
New York	skyline	
Niagara Falls	sphere	
Nuuk (Greenland)	state	
Paraguay	temperature	
Rio de Janeiro	tilt	
Rocky Mountains	trade	
Sandwich Islands	tropical	
Santiago (Chile)	volcano	
Santos	weather station	
São Paulo	wilderness	
Seville (Spain)		
South Georgia		
St Kitts and Nevis		
St Lucia		
Suriname		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		

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*



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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 and Food and Farming.

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amur River Congo Forest Congo River 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 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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	arable livestock crop land use trade import export natural resources food production pasture	
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Glossary

agriculture: farming and the growing of crops or raising of livestock.

biodiversity: the number and variety of different plants and animals found in a particular environment.

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

drainage: the way water flows away from an area through rivers, streams and other channels.

ecosystem: a community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their environment.

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

erosion: the process where wind, water or waves break down and remove rock and soil.

flood management: methods used to control and reduce the impact of floods.

flood prevention: methods used to stop or reduce the likelihood of floods occurring.

irrigation: the supply of water to land, especially for growing crops.

Prime Meridian: the line of longitude from which time zones are measured.

rainforests: forests found close to the Equator in tropical climates, which are warm and wet all year round and support a wide variety of plants and animals.

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

arable farming: farming that involves growing crops.

livestock: animals kept on farms for food, materials or other products.

land use: the way people use areas of land for different purposes, such as farming, housing or industry.

natural resources: materials and features from the natural environment that people use, such as water, soil and minerals.

food production: the process of growing, producing and preparing food.

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*

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Athens Austria Belgium Ben Nevis Berlin Bucharest Carstonsz Pyramid (Puncak Jaya) Caucasus Croatia Czech Republic (Czechia) Etna European Union Everest Eyjafjallajökull	aftershock alpine ash cloud avalanche border cliff face core crater crust currency disaster dome mountains dormant eruption	altitude epicentre height above sea level map reference plate boundary



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Germany	fault line	
Greece	fault-block mountains	
Haiti	fire mountains (volcanoes)	
Hawaii	fold mountains	
Himalayas	geothermal	
Iceland	hill	
Japan	international	
Kilimanjaro	landform	
Lisbon	landslide	
Macedonia	lava	
Malta	magma	
Madrid	mantle	
Mauna Loa	massif	
Mediterranean Sea	migrant	
Mount Elbrus	peak	
Mount Snowdon	plate	
Mount St Helens	refugee	
Nepal	retail	
The Netherlands	Richter Scale	
Pacific Ring of Fire	ridge	
Pakistan	scree	
Paris	service industry	
Pennines	slope	
Popocatepetl	summit	
Poland	tectonic	
Portugal	tremor	
Romania	tsunami	
Rome	vegetation belt	
Scafell Pike	vent	
Scottish Highlands		
Sicily		
Slieve Donard		
Somalia		
Soufrière		
Syria		
Tanzania		
Ukraine		
Vesuvius		
Vinson Massif		
Warsaw		

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*



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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 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 <i>The following terms are to be amended by the teacher:</i> <i>Landmarks and key features in my region and local area</i>	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.)

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*