



# Geography

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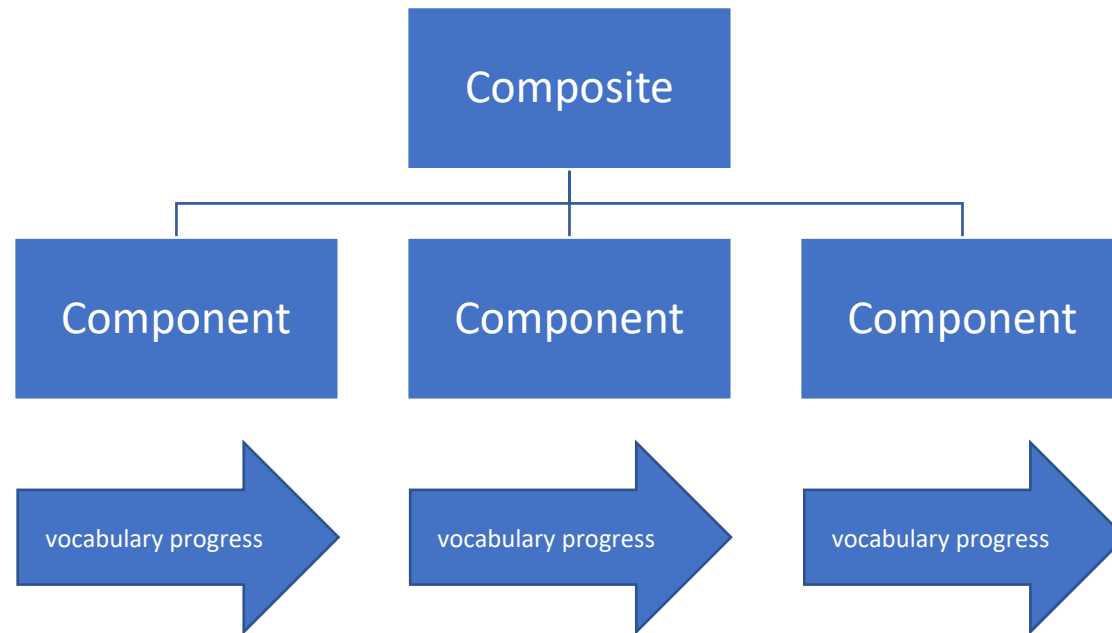
VOCABULARY FRAMEWORK FOR KEY STAGE 1 AND 2

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The National Curriculum is the top-level 'composite' outcomes but not the curricular components to get there – the intent. Each component has a skill set that shows progress through each key stage.

Subject leaders need to ensure that there is clear progression through each year group towards the national curriculum requirements for their subject.



Which words should we teach?

This document ensures that there is a clear year-on-year acquisition of key vocabulary within each component.


### Tier 1

- Everyday words
- Most often found in everyday talk
- eg. the 20 most common words: the, be, to, of, and, a, in, that, have, I it, for, not, on, with, he, as, you, do, at

### Tier 2

- General academic and literary words
- Most often found in academic speech and texts
- eg. relative, vary, formulate, accumulate, calibrate, itemise, misfortune, dignified, faltered, precede, periphery

### Tier 3

- Subject specific words
  - Most often found in Information texts within a specific subject or field
  - eg. lava, ventricle, timbre, circumference, deciduous
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Based on Isabel L. Beck, Margaret G. McKeown, and Linda Kucan (2013) Bringing Words To Life

Geography												
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6	
Locational knowledge	Africa	flag	Afro-Eurasia	Regions:	Identify location of (with their capital cities): Canada, USA (New York, San Francisco, LA), Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Panama, Russia (St Petersburg)		equator		Name and locate countries and cities on other continents that might be or have been in the news: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, North & South Korea, Hong Kong, Zimbabwe, Sudan			
	Antarctic Ocean	Indian Ocean	Australasia	(Greater) London	Identify location of China, Japan, Australia, India, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa		latitude					
	Antarctica	London	Celtic Sea	East Anglia,	autonomy		longitude					
	Arctic Ocean	North America	Dublin	East Midlands	sovereign state		North hemisphere					
	Asia	Northern Ireland	Eire	North East	European capitals		Prime/Greenwich Meridian					
	Atlantic Ocean	Ireland	English Channel	North West	European countries		South hemisphere					
	Australia	Oceans	Eurasia	South East	The Alps		Tropic of Cancer					
	Belfast	Pacific Ocean	Irish Republic	South West	time zone		Tropic of Capricorn					
	Capitals	Scotland	Irish Sea	West Midlands	union		Name and locate remaining countries and capitals of the Americas plus countries and cities on other continents that are of interest to children (eg. Bangladesh, New Zealand)					
	Cardiff	South America	North Atlantic Ocean	Yorkshire and the Humber								
Continents	Wales	North Sea	Antarctic Circle	Orkney								
Edinburgh		Oceania	archipelago	Shetland								
England		Sahul	Arctic Circle	The Andes								
Europe		South Atlantic Ocean	Hebrides	tropical								
		Zealandia	hemisphere	tropics								
Place knowledge	area		difference	case study	trend		erosion					
	different		similarity	compare								
	same			contrast								
				region								
Human geography	abroad		harbour	administration	locality	arable farming	commercial farming	clean energy				
	capital		litter	authority	lock	carrying capacity	deforestation	construction				
	city		office	borough	minerals	contiguous	distribution	demographic				
	country		pollution	canal	municipality	economic activity	eco-tourism	economy				
	factory		port	community	national	employment	export	fossil fuels				
	farm		school	council	navigation	finance	fair trade	hydro-electric power				
	house			culture	Panama Canal	industrial	import	power plant				
	journey			district	renewable	infrastructure	mechanisation	rural				
	seaside			dock	settlement	land use	migration	urban				
	shop			economy	Suez Canal	mixed farming	pollution	zone/sphere of influence				
town			energy	waterway	municipal	trade						
village			farming		pastoral farming	transport						
weekend			function		retail	unsustainable						
			government		statistics							
			international		trade links							

Geography							
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
<b>Physical geography</b>	beach cliff coast cold continent desert forest hill hot mountain ocean rain river sea soil tide valley wind weather	bay channel daily equator estuary island monthly peninsula poles seasonal temperature vegetation weekly	characteristic climate climate zones desert estuary forest grassland ice sheet mountain ranges natural resources peninsula savannah source temperate tropical tundra vegetation belts	active altitude anemometer ash barometer catastrophe biome dormant earthquake environmental epicentre eruption explosion extinct fault lines focus geology lava magma chamber mantel plates region Richter scale tectonic tsunami vegetation volcanic volcano zenith	biodiversity canopy cave cliff climate zone column eco-system erosion logging precipitation seasonal stack stock topography understorey wave	canyon climate change confluence delta deposition global warming gorge greenhouse effect greenhouse gasses lower course meander mid-course Ox-bow lake riverbed river mouth tributary U-shaped valley upper course V-shaped valley waterfall	
<b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b>	compass compass point direction East Map North photograph South West	atlas beyond contains environment further furthest higher key landmark left lower map OS maps plan right	route scale sketch surroundings symbol	area atlas contour globe grid reference North-East North-West population South-East South-West square km square miles	atlas contents and index classify contour lines property sort	6 figure grid reference computer mapping digital mapping scale	16-point compass complex keys distribution maps NNE ENE ESE etc thematic maps

Geography												
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6	
<b>Mathematical content</b>	above	near	calculate	acute angle	northing	base	arrive	statistics	accuracy			
	anti-clockwise	nearly	capacity	amount	obtuse angle	concave	average	timetable	appropriate			
	below	new(er)	compare	approximate	parallel	construct	bar chart		arc			
	centre	old(er)	exact(ly)	approximately	positive	convex	depart		circumference			
	clockwise	position	fractions	billion	remainder	cylindrical	diagonal		common denominator			
	close to	quarter turn	mass	cell	round down	decrease	imperial units		common factor			
	direction	roughly	measuring	column	round up	factor	inch		concentric			
	down	share	nearest	coordinates	row	increase	line chart		cross-section			
	equal to	smaller	order	corresponding	worth	interpret	line graph		determine			
	far	underneath	rank	data		negative numbers	maximum		diameter			
	further	up	represents	degrees		origin	million		four quadrants			
	group	whole	round	easting		plot	minimum		intersecting			
	guess	year	scale	equivalent		protractor	mode		mean			
	half		set square	estimate		quadrant	outcome		plane			
	half turn		stands for	expensive		questionnaire	percentage		proportion			
	high(er)		symbol	million		reflect	pint		quantities			
	journey		thermometer	negative		rotation	pound		radius			
larger		value	northing		sketch,	prime		ratio				
least		volume	obtuse angle		spherical	protractor		recurring				
less than		weight	parallel		survey	range		scale				
month			expensive		symmetrical	reflex angle						
more than			million		translation	rotation						
most			negative			symmetry						
<b>Science content</b>	autumn		artificial	crystals		condensation	force		adaptation			
	hear		food chain	fossil		evaporation	friction		evolution			
	season		food web	heat		impact	gravity		survival of the fittest			
	see		habitat	igneous		minerals						
	sight		life cycle	metamorphic		pollution						
	smell		material	organic		precipitation						
	spring		natural	pressure		settlement						
	summer			rock		sewage						
	winter			sedimentary		sound pollution						
				soil		waste						
					water cycle							