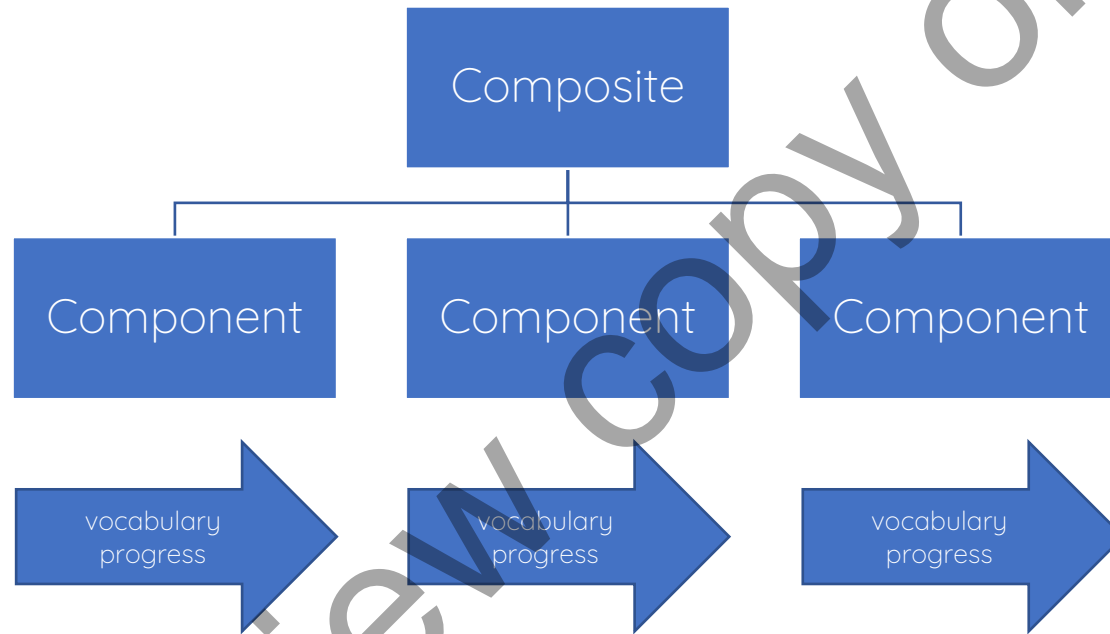


Geography

VOCABULARY FRAMEWORK FOR KEY STAGE 1 AND 2

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

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 Antarctic Ocean Antarctica Arctic Ocean Asia Atlantic Ocean Australia Belfast Capitals Cardiff Continents Edinburgh England Europe	Indian Ocean London North America Northern Ireland Oceans Pacific Ocean Scotland South America Wales	Afro-Eurasia Australasia Celtic Sea Dublin Eire English Channel Eurasia Irish Republic Irish Sea North Atlantic Ocean North Sea Oceania Sahul South Atlantic Ocean Zealandia	Regions: (Greater) London East Anglia, East Midlands North East North West South East South West West Midlands Yorkshire and the Humber Arctic Circle Antarctic Circle tropics tropical hemisphere	Orkney Shetland Hebrides archipelago	Identify location of (with their capital cities): Canada, USA (New York, San Francisco, LA), Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Panama, Russia (St Petersburg) Identify location of China, Japan, Australia, India, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa autonomy European capitals European countries federation province	sovereign state time zone union	equator latitude longitude North hemisphere Prime/Greenwich Meridian South hemisphere Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn 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)	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			
Place knowledge	area different same		difference similarity	case study compare contrast region		trend		erosion				
Human geography	abroad capital city country factory farm house journey shop town village weekend		harbour office port	administration authority borough canal community council culture district energy function government international locality minerals municipality	national renewable settlement waterway	arable farming carrying capacity contiguous economic activity employment finance industrial infrastructure land use mixed farming municipal pastoral farming retail statistics trade links		distribution transport	demographic economy zone/sphere of influence			

Geography								
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Physical geography	beach cliff coast cold continent desert forest hill hot mountain ocean rain river sea soil	valley wind weather	bay channel daily equator estuary island monthly peninsula poles seasonal temperature vegetation weekly		rivers mountain ranges natural resources characteristic climate zones vegetation belts forest grassland tundra desert ice sheet climate tropical temperate	anemometer barometer biome dominant earthquake environmental epicentre focus region tectonic vegetation volcano zenith	cave cliff column erosion stack stock topography wave	
Geographical skills and fieldwork	compass compass point direction East map North South West		atlas beyond contains environment further furthest higher key landmark left lower map OS maps plan right	route scale 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		
Mathematical content	above anti-clockwise below centre clockwise close to direction down equal to far further group guess half half turn high(er) journey larger least less than month more than most	near nearly new(er) old(er) position quarter turn roughly share smaller underneath up whole year	calculate capacity compare exact(ly) fractions mass measuring nearest order rank represents round scale set square stands for symbol thermometer value volume weight	acute angle amount approximate approximately billion cell column coordinates corresponding data degrees easting equivalent estimate expensive million negative northing obtuse angle parallel expensive million negative	northing obtuse angle parallel positive remainder round down round up row worth	base concave construct convex cylindrical decrease factor increase interpret negative numbers origin plot protractor quadrant questionnaire reflect rotation sketch spherical survey symmetrical translation	arrive average bar chart depart diagonal imperial units inch line chart line graph maximum million minimum mode outcome percentage pint pound prime protractor range reflex angle rotation symmetry	accuracy appropriate arc circumference common denominator common factor concentric cross-section determine diameter four quadrants intersecting mean plane proportion quantities radius ratio recurring scale
Science content	autumn hear season see sight smell spring summer winter	artificial food chain food web habitat life cycle material natural	crystals fossil heat igneous metamorphic organic pressure sedimentary soil	condensation evaporation impact pollution precipitation settlement sewage sound pollution waste water cycle	force friction gravity	adaptation evolution survival of the fittest		