

The table below shows the vocabulary children should have a concrete understanding of by the end of Key Stage 2. The language is built up and revisited over time, so vocabulary is not exclusive to only one year group. Each year, teachers will review previously taught geographical language to ensure that it is embedded. The definitions ensure that there is consistency across school.

KS1

KS2

### Key Geographical terms

Place and locational knowledge	Continent	One of earth's large land masses.
	Ocean	A large area of sea.
	Country	A nation with its own government.
	Capital City	The city that functions as the seat of government of a country or region.
	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea.
	Atlas	A collection of maps.
	Land use	The function of an area of land.
	Hemisphere	Any half of a globe or sphere. The earth has traditionally been divided into hemispheres by the equator.
	Arctic Circle	An imaginary line that encircles the North Pole.
	Antarctic Circle	An imaginary line that encircles the South Pole.
	Time zone	Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North to South pole.
	Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn	The tropics are the only part of Earth where the sun sometimes shines straight down. The tropics are generally warmer than other parts of the Earth.
	Latitude	Distance North or South of the equator, as measured by degrees of the angle at the Earth's centre.
	Longitude	Distance East or West of the Greenwich Meridian, an imaginary line running from pole to pole through Greenwich in London.
Season	Four different times during the year with different types of weather.	

Human and Physical Geography	Weather	The day-to-day conditions as experienced at a particular location.
	Equator	The great circle of the Earth dividing it into northern and southern hemispheres.
	Pole	Location on the surface of the earth which are the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation.
	Human Feature	The human characteristics of a place that come from human ideas and actions.
	Physical Feature	A feature on the earth's surface that has been formed by nature.
	Beach	A strip of land sloping gently towards the sea.
	Cliff	A steep rock-face between land and sea.
	Coast	The part of the land adjoining or near the sea.
	Forest	A large area covered with trees and undergrowth.
	Hill	A naturally raised area of land, not as high or craggy as a mountain.
	Mountain	A natural upward projection of the Earth's surface, higher and steeper than a hill and often having a rocky summit.
	Sea	Expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds land masses.
	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake or another river.
	Soil	The upper layer of the earth in which plants grow.
	Valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
	Vegetation	The plant life of a particular region.
	City	A large town in the UK that has a cathedral.
	Town	A built up area with a name, defined boundaries and local government. Larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.
	Village	A group of houses and associated buildings situated in a rural area.
	Port	A town or city with a harbour or access to water where ships load or unload.
	Harbour	A place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter.
	Climate zone	Divisions of the earth's climates into general climate zones according to average temperatures and average rainfall.
	Biome	Complex community of plants and animals in a specific physical climate region.
	Settlement	Any location chosen by people as a permanent or semi-permanent dwelling place.
	Fossil fuel	Made from decomposing plants and animals found in the Earth's crust.
	Renewable resources	Resources that can be used repeatedly.
Geographical Enquiry and Skills	Compass	An instrument containing a magnetised pointed which shows the direction of north.
	Direction	A course along which someone or something moves.
	Route	A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination.

Aerial photograph	A photograph taken from above.
Landmark	An object or feature of a landscape that is easily seen and recognised.
Symbol	A mark or character used to represent an object.
Key	A list of symbols that appear on a map.
Fieldwork	Practical work conducted by a researcher in the natural environment.
Grid reference	A map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
Co-ordinate	Numbers which are used to identify a point on a grid.
Scale	The relationship between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.
Thematic map	A type of map specifically designed to show a particular theme such as temperature, population..
Political map	Designed to show governmental boundaries of countries, states and counties.

The table below shows the vocabulary each year group will focus on during a specific topic. The language is built up and revisited over time, so vocabulary is not exclusive to only one year group. Each year, teachers will review previously taught geographical language to ensure that it is embedded. The definitions ensure that there is consistency across school.

## Topic Specific Vocabulary

### Year 1

Can you find our hidden treasure?	Castle	A large building, typically of the medieval period.
	Local area	What is in the area that you live.
	Park	Large public garden.
	Forest	Large area covered with trees and undergrowth.
Where shall we go on safari?	Hot	Having a high degree of heat or a high temperature.
	Safari	An expedition to observe animals in their natural habitat.
	Mountain	Large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level.
	Lake	A large area of water surrounded by land.
	Rain	The condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling visibly in separate drops.

	Endangered	Seriously at risk of extinction.
<b>Year 2</b>		
Where shall we go on our trip?	Distance	The length of space between two points.
	Park	Large public garden.
	Local area	What is in the area that you live.
	Route	A way taken in getting from a starting point to a destination.
Why is the Artic so cold?	Cold	Low or relatively low temperature.
	Ice	Frozen water.
	Iceberg	A large floating mass of ice detached from a glacier or ice sheet.
	Temperature	Measure of warmth or coldness.
<b>Year 3</b>		
How does Rotherham compare to the East coast?	Water cycle	The process by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere and land involving precipitation.
	Precipitation	Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to the ground.
	Cliff	A steep rock-face, especially at the edge of the sea.
	Coast	The part of the land adjoining or near the sea.
	Shoreline	The line along which a large body of water meets the land.
	Beach	A narrow, gently sloping strip of land that lies along the edge of land.
	Coastline	The land along a coast.
	Tide	The alternate rising and falling of the sea due to the attraction of the moon and sun.
	Cave	A natural underground chamber in a hillside or cliff.
	Stack	Consists of steep columns of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion.
	Arch	Natural rock formation where an arch has appeared with an opening underneath.
	Sand Dune	Mountain of sand formed by the wind.
	Estuary	Where a freshwater stream meets the ocean.
	Tourism	Industry that drives people to travel for recreation and leisure.
Seaside	A place by the sea, especially a beach area or holiday resort.	
Why do natural disasters happen?	Earthquake	Sudden violent shaking of the ground as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
	Eruption	The ejection of molten rock and steam from a volcano.
	Flood	Overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry.
	Hurricane	A storm with a violent wind.

	Lava	Is magma (molten rock) emerging as a liquid onto the Earth's surface.
	Mountain	A natural upward projection of the Earth's surface, higher and steeper than a hill and often having a rocky summit.
	Natural disaster	Major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth.
	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows molten rock from beneath the crust to reach the surface.
	Tectonic plate	Pieces of land that connect together the Earth's outer shell.
	Landscape	Part of the earth's surface, consisting of geographic features that mark a particular area.

### Year 4

Why is York a cool place to live?	Landmark	A notable location with historical, cultural or geographical significance.
	Tourism	Industry that drives people to travel for recreation and leisure.
	Shambles	An old street in York.
	Minster	A large or important church.
	Cathedral	Very large, usually stone building used for Christian worship.
Why do tourists love Spain?	Island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
	Mainland	A large piece of land that included the greater part of a country.
	Population	All the inhabitants of a particular place.
	Festival	A day or period of celebration.
	Transport	Take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of vehicle.
	Industries	Economic activity concerned with the manufacture of goods inside a factory.
	Culture	Pattern of behaviour shared by a society, or group of people.

### Year 5

What impact does Parkgate have on Rotherham Town Centre?	Advertisement	Information given to the public about an event, product or service.
	Questionnaire	A set of questions to be asked of a number of people in order to gather information or opinions.
Why does the rainforest matter?	Rainforest	A dense forest, rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with heavy rainfall.
	Tribe	A social division in traditional society consisting of families or communities typically having a recognised leader.
	Deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
	Sustainability	The ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level.
	Agriculture	The science or practice of farming.

## Year 6

Which points of interest will create a good walking guide of Rotherham?	Stadium	An athletic or sports ground with tiers of seats for spectators.
	Museum	A building in which objects of historical interest are stored and exhibited.
	Minster	A large or important church.
How are we affected by climate?	Natural disaster	Major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth.
	Population	All the inhabitants of a particular area.
	Terrain	A stretch of land, especially with regard to its physical features.
	Conservation	Care and protection of resources.