

Geography – Key Vocabulary 2025-2026

Year 1

Topic 1: Where is Madeley? (Where We Live)

- House (A building for people to live in)
- Shop (A building where goods are sold)
- Town (A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities)
- Village (A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside)
- City (A large town)
- Office (A place where people go to work, usually business or professional work)
- River (A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into a sea or lake)
- Forest (Large area covered with trees)
- Map (A drawing of a particular area)
- Pool (A small body of still water)
- Far (Distant)
- Key (Symbols, or pictures, on a map, and what they mean)
- Near (Close)

Topic 2: Which countries are in the UK?

- Country (An area of land that is controlled by its own government)
- Capital city (The city where the government is. London is the capital city of England and the UK)
- City (A large town. London is a city)
- United Kingdom (The UK, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)
- Great Britain (An island that is made up of England, Scotland and Wales)
- England (A country in the United Kingdom. Madeley is a village in England)
- Flag (A piece of cloth which can be attached to a pole which is used as a symbol of a country)
- Island (A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water)
- London (The capital city of England and the UK)
- Sea (A large area of salty water that is part of an ocean)
- Surrounded (To be all around something)
- Village (A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside. Madeley is a village)
- Compass point (Any of the main points or directions on a compass – north, south, east and west)

Topic 3: What is the weather like in different places?

- Weather (The state of the atmosphere in a place)
- Season (Time with a particular type of weather)
- Climate (The weather in a place over a period of time)
- Temperature (How hot or cold it is)
- Atmosphere (The air in a place)

- Season (Time with a particular type of weather)
- Spring (Season where the weather starts to get warmer. Plants come back to life and animals are usually born)
- Summer (The warmest season. Children are not in school and the days are the longest)
- Autumn (Season where the weather starts to get colder. Leaves change colour and fall off the trees)
- Winter (The coldest season. It is usually frosty and might snow. Some animals go to sleep and some birds fly to warmer places)
- Wind (The movement of air)
- Rain (Water that falls from clouds)
- Sun (Star in the sky which the Earth travels around. It gives light and warmth to the Earth)
- Snow (Soft, white pieces of frozen water that fall from clouds)
- Ice (Frozen water. Ice is hard)
- Hail (Small, hard pieces of ice that fall from clouds)
- Fog (Tiny drops of water in the air close to the ground. It is sometimes thick and hard to see through)
- Cloud (Tiny drops of frozen water in the sky)
- Temperature (How hot or cold it is)
- Waterproof (Something that keeps water out)
- Earth (The planet that we live on)
- Axis (An imaginary line an object turns around)
- Orbit (An imaginary path an object takes to travel around something)
- Tilt (When something slopes and one side is higher than the other)

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Year 2/3/4

Topic 1: What are the different parts of the UK and how is the land used?

- Compass points (Any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west)
- County (A region of Britain or Ireland which has its own local government)
- Country (An area of land that is controlled by its own government)
- City (A large town)
- Farming (The activity of growing crops or keep animals on a farm)
- Rural (Places that are far away from towns and cities. Relating to the countryside)
- Town (A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities)
- Urban (Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city)
- Village (A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside)
- Agriculture (Farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals)
- Arable (Farming that involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animals or growing fruit and vegetables)
- Cattle (Large animals used for meat or milk, such as cows)
- Coastal (An area of land close to the sea)
- Crops (Plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food)
- Dairy (Farming that involves breeding cows, milking them and selling the milk)
- Forestry (An area of land filled with trees and plants)
- Freshwater (A body of water that is naturally occurring and is not the sea)
- Livestock (Animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on a farm)
- Population (All the people who live in a country or area)
- Protected land (An area of land that is classed as important and cannot be built on)

Topic 2: What is it like in Spain?

- Biome (A natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals)
- Climate zone (Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones: polar, temperate and tropical)
- Climate (The general weather conditions in a place)
- Mountain (A very high area of land with steep sides)
- Vegetation belt (area where similar types of plant life grow, adapted to the conditions there)
- Latitude (Imaginary horizontal lines used to show North-South position on the Earth's surface)
- Longitude (Imaginary vertical lines used to show East-West position on the Earth's surface)
- Tropic of Cancer (Imaginary line/circle about 23.5° north of the Equator; the furthest north where the Sun appears overhead once a year)

- Tropic of Capricorn (Imaginary line/circle about 23.5° south of the Equator; the furthest south that the Sun appears overhead once a year)
- Northern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth north of the Equator)
- Southern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth south of the Equator)
- River (A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into a sea or lake)
- Country (An area of land that is controlled by its own government)
- Continent (A very large area of land that is made of many countries. Europe is a continent)
- Ocean (One of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface – Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Southern)
- Sea (A body of salt water, smaller than an ocean)
- Farms (An area of land used for growing crops and rearing animals)

Topic 3: Where is Australia?

- Country (An area of land that is controlled by its own government)
- Continent (A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent. The other continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Oceania, North America and South America)
- Ocean (One of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface)
- Sea (A large area of salty water that is part of an ocean)
- Compass point (Any of the main points or directions on a compass – north, south, east and west)
- Coast (An area of land next to the sea)
- Seaside (A tourist resort by the coast)
- Desert (A dry area of land which has very little rain or precipitation)
- Equator (An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole to the South Pole)
- City (A large town. London is a city)
- Compass point (Any of the main points or directions on a compass – north, south, east and west)
- United Kingdom (The UK, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)
- Australia (A country that is the mainland of the Australian continent)

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Year 5

Topic 1: What can the rainforest do for us?

- Biome (A natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals)
- Climate zone (Sections of the Earth that are divided according to climate. There are three main climate zones: polar, temperate and tropical)
- Economic activity (The amount of a product that a country sells and makes)
- Equator (An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole)
- Natural resources (The land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people)
- Vegetation belt (area where similar types of plant life grow, adapted to the conditions there)
- Southern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth south of the Equator)
- Northern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth north of the Equator)
- Climate (The general weather conditions that are typical of a place)
- Deforestation (If an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down)
- Economy (A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry)
- Export (To export products or raw materials means to sell them to another country)
- Import (To import products or raw materials means to buy them from another country for use in your own country)
- Palm oil (A yellow oil which comes from the fruit of certain palm trees and is used in making soap and sometimes as a fat in cooking)
- Rainforest (A large, dense, warm, wet forest)

Topic 2: What is life like in Brazil?

- Biome (A natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals)
- Climate zone (Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones: polar, temperate and tropical)
- Northern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth north of the Equator)
- Southern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth south of the Equator)
- Mountain (A very high area of land with steep sides)
- River (A large, natural stream of water that flows into the sea or lake)
- Compass points (Main points of a compass – north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west)
- Country (An area of land that is controlled by its own government)
- City (A large town)
- Continent (A very large area of land that is made of many countries. Europe is a continent)
- Ocean (One of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface)
- State (A region of land in North America with its own government. Similar to a country)
- Equator (An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole)

Topic 3: What are the capital cities of Europe?

- Biome (A natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals)
- Climate zone (Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones: polar, temperate and tropical)
- Northern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth north of the Equator)
- Southern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth south of the Equator)
- Trade (The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services)
- Vegetation belt (area where similar types of plant life grow, adapted to the conditions there)
- Capital city (The city where the government sits)
- City (A large town)
- Climate (The general weather conditions that are typical of a place)
- Continent (A very large area of land that consists of many countries)
- Country (An area of land that is controlled by its own government)
- Equator (An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole to the South Pole)
- Tourist (A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest)

Geography – Key Vocabulary 2025-2026

Year 6

Topic 1: What is it like in the Mediterranean?

- Biome (A natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals)
- Climate zone (Sections of the Earth that are divided according to climate. There are three main climate zones: polar, temperate and tropical)
- Coast/Coastline (An area of land close to the sea)
- Mountain (A very high area of land with steep sides)
- Northern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth north of the Equator)
- Southern Hemisphere (Half of the Earth south of the Equator)
- Valley (A stretch of flat, low land between hills or mountains)
- Canyon (A long, narrow valley with very steep sides)
- Village (A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops)
- Town (A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities)
- City (A large town)
- Climate (The general weather conditions that are typical of a place)
- Continent (A very large area of land that consists of many countries)
- Equator (An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole)

Topic 2: What are the causes and effects of climate change?

- Climate change (Long term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns)
- Climate (The general weather conditions that are typical of a place)
- Global warming (Long-term rising of the Earth's temperature)
- Fossil fuels (Natural, non-renewable fuels formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms, such as coal or gas)
- Renewable energy (Energy made from fuels that can be replenished and nature will replace e.g., solar, wind)
- Deforestation (Purposeful clearing of trees)
- Pollution (Introduction of a substance into the environment that has harmful or poisonous effects)>

Topic 3: Who can we trade with?

- Trade (The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services)
- Trade link (The relationship and arrangements between countries or organisations)
- Trade routes (A route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders)
- Distribution (Delivering goods to a number of places)
- Economy (A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry)
- Export (To export products or raw materials means to sell them to another country)
- Global (Something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world)
- Import (To import products or raw materials means to buy them from another country for use in your own country)

- Manufacture (To make something on a large scale, mostly using machinery)
- Natural resources (The land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people)
- Economy (A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry)
- Infrastructure (The basic things (e.g., equipment, technology) that are necessary for something to work)
- Fair Trade (Companies in developed countries pay a fair price for products from developing countries)