

Geography Key Vocabulary

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>North Pole – the most northern place on Earth</p> <p>South Pole – the most southern place on Earth</p> <p>Equator – a line around the earth halfway between the north pole and the south pole</p> <p>Ice – frozen water</p> <p>Igloo – a house built of snow and ice</p> <p>Mountain – a raised area of land (larger than a hill)</p> <p>Inuit – a group of people who live in the cold, northern parts of the world</p> <p>Nomads - people who wander around the desert</p> <p>North – the direction that points towards the North Pole</p> <p>South – the direction that points towards the South Pole</p> <p>East – the direction that points towards the sunrise</p> <p>West – the direction that points towards the sunset</p> <p>Compass – a tool for finding direction</p> <p>Climate - what the weather is usually like</p> <p>Vegetation - trees and plants</p> <p>Compass – a tool for finding direction</p> <p>Human features – things built by people</p> <p>Physical features – things that would be here without people</p> <p>City - a place where lots of people live</p>	<p>Beach – an area of sand or pebbles next to a sea or lake</p> <p>Cliff – a steep rock face</p> <p>Coast – the place where the land meets the sea</p> <p>Forest – a large area with lots of trees and plants</p> <p>Hill – a raised area of land</p> <p>Sea – an area of salt water</p> <p>Ocean – an area of salt water (larger than a sea)</p> <p>Mountain – a raised area of land (larger than a hill)</p> <p>River – a stream of fresh water that flows into the sea</p> <p>Soil – the top layer of earth</p> <p>Valley – land between hills</p> <p>Season – Spring, summer, autumn and winter</p> <p>Weather – day-to-day conditions</p> <p>City – a place where lots of people live</p> <p>Town – a place where lots of people live (smaller than a city)</p> <p>Village – a place where people live. Usually in the countryside (smaller than a town)</p> <p>Factory – a building where things are made</p>	<p>Country – an area with its own government</p> <p>Capital city – a major city where the government is</p> <p>County – a part of a country</p> <p>National park – an area of nature protected by the government</p> <p>main road – a busy road which lots of traffic uses</p> <p>landmark – a famous object in an area that is easily noticed</p> <p>location – the place where something is</p> <p>topography – the things on top of the land</p> <p>farming - land used for crops and animals for eating</p> <p>commercial - land used for shops and businesses</p> <p>residential - land used for houses</p> <p>transport land used for getting to places e.g. roads and railways</p> <p>recreational - land used for enjoyment e.g. parks</p>	<p>Waterfall – falling water in a river</p> <p>Erosion – the wearing away of rocks</p> <p>Transportation – rocks which are carried along by a river</p> <p>Deposition – rocks which are put down by a river</p> <p>Source – the starting point of a river</p> <p>Mouth – the point where a river meets the sea</p> <p>Overhang – a rock or cliff that hangs over because the bottom has been eroded</p> <p>Plunge pool – a deep part at the bottom of a waterfall</p> <p>Meander – a curve in a river</p> <p>Aqueduct - a structure that carries water</p> <p>Convection currents – the force that moves tectonic plates</p> <p>Core – the centre of the earth</p> <p>Crust – the outer most part of the earth</p> <p>Earthquake – vibrations of the earth's surface caused by movements of the earth's crust</p> <p>Fold mountains – formed when two plates are pushed together</p> <p>Geothermal energy - heat energy from the earth's crust</p> <p>Lava – molten rock (magma) that erupts from a volcano</p> <p>Magma – hot, molten rock that builds up deep beneath the surface of the Earth</p> <p>Richter scale – a scale form measuring the vibration of an earthquake</p> <p>tectonic plates –pieces of the earth's crust</p>	<p>Times zones – a place where the same time is used</p> <p>Greenwich meridian – a line which splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres. Named after an area in London.</p> <p>Economy – how an area makes money</p> <p>Biomes - a large region of earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things</p> <p>Climate – the typical weather conditions of an area</p> <p>Relief - changes in height of the land</p> <p>Accessibility - how easy it is to reach a place</p> <p>Resources - things that people use.</p> <p>Population distribution - how spread out the people are in an area.</p> <p>Economic - money and jobs</p> <p>Social - people and family</p> <p>Political - rules and laws of an area</p> <p>Tourism – the travel of people for fun and enjoyment</p> <p>Environment – the natural world of land, sea and air</p> <p>Employment – the jobs that people have</p> <p>Bordering countries – the countries which are directly next to a country</p>	<p>urban - towns and cities</p> <p>rural - countryside and villages (farming)</p> <p>push factors - reason to leave a place</p> <p>pull factors - reasons to come to a place</p> <p>migration - the movement of people to live from one place to another</p> <p>natural resources - valuable things that are found in the world</p> <p>poverty line - the minimum level of money needed to buy necessities to survive</p> <p>indigenous people - the earliest people known to have lived in that area</p> <p>Threats - things that might harm</p> <p>Favela - very low quality housing knowns as slums or shanty towns</p> <p>Export – selling goods to another country</p> <p>Globalisation – the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of increased trade and cultural exchange</p> <p>Global Supply Chain – the different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer</p> <p>Import – to buy or bring something in from another country</p> <p>Trade – the buying and selling of goods and services between people or countries</p> <p>Water Scarcity – lack of reliable source of adequate quality water to meet the demands of everyone</p>

<p>Birdseye view - looking straight down (like a bird)</p> <p>Compass - points out where North is</p> <p>Key - what the symbols on a map mean</p> <p>Symbol - a simple picture to show something on a map</p>	<p>Office – a building where a business works</p> <p>Port – a place where ships load and unload</p> <p>Harbour – a place to keep ships safe</p> <p>Loch - a scottish word for a lake</p> <p>Border - where two countries meet</p> <p>Loch - a scottish word for a lake</p> <p>Peak & summit - top of a mountain</p> <p>Wet season - a time of several months when there are high amounts of rain</p> <p>Dry season - a time of several months when there are low amounts of rain</p> <p>Southern Hemisphere - the half of the world south of the equator</p> <p>Northern hemisphere - the half of the world north of the equator.</p>		<p>tremors – a small earthquake</p> <p>vent – the channel that magma travels to reach the earth's surface</p> <p>volcano – an opening in the earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases come out from below the earth's surface</p> <p>Ring of Fire - a region around the Pacific ocean where many volcanoes and earthquakes form</p>		<p>Water security – having a reliable source of adequate quality water to meet the demands of everyone</p>
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