

Geography Vocabulary spine

| Early Years | How can we look after our oceans? |
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| Word | Definition |
| Map | A drawing of our earth or part of our earth. |
| Globe | A globe is round like a ball and has a drawing of earth on it. |
| Ocean | Oceans are large areas of salt water. |

| Year One | Where does it matter where our food comes from? |
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| Word | Definition |
| Human geography | Features of our world that have been made by humans. |
| Physical geography | Features of our world that have been created by nature. |
| Vegetation | All the plants in a place. |

| Year One | What is the geography of where I live? |
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| Word | Definition |
| Town | A <i>town</i> is an area where people live that's bigger than a village and smaller than a city. |
| County | A <i>county</i> is a specific part of a country.. |
| Country | A <i>country</i> is an area of land with one government. |
| Continent | A <i>continent</i> is one of the seven largest areas of land found on Earth. |
| Aerial photographs | Aerial photographs are usually landscapes or a bird's-eye view of the earth's surface. |

| Year One | How could a pirate use a map to find treasure? |
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| Word | Definition |
| Continent | A <i>continent</i> is one of the seven largest areas of land found in the world. |
| World | The world is the earth, including both the planet itself and the everything that lives on it. |
| Compass | A tool to find directions. |

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| Symbol | A picture that represents something else. |
| Key | A list of words that explain symbols. |

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| Year Two | Why do emperor penguins and polar bears not live in the Sahara Desert? |
| Word | Definition |
| North pole | The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth. |
| South pole | The South Pole is the southernmost point on Earth |
| Equator | An equator is an imaginary line around the middle of earth. It is halfway between the north pole and the south pole |
| Cold area | A place where it is cold. Antarctica is the coldest place in the world. |
| Hot area | A place where it is hot. The Sahara is the hottest desert in the world. |
| Location | The place where something is. |
| Feature | Geographic features include things that can be described as locations, sites, areas or regions. |

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| Year Two | Where in the world do I live? Where in the world does Denise live? |
| Word | Definition |
| Capital | The city or town where the government meets usually in the centre of a country or region. |
| Atlas | A collection of maps in a book. |
| Landmarks | The position of a well-known object in a particular landscape. |
| Fieldwork | Fieldwork is when you go outside and find out things about a place |

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| Year Three | How is life different in Australia to the UK? |
| Word | Definition |
| Region | The location of a particular area of land. |
| Position | A <i>position</i> is the point where something is located. |
| Longitude | An imaginary lines that bisect the globe through the North and South Poles. |
| Latitude | An imaginary line around the Earth parallel to the equator. |
| Equator | An imaginary line around the Earth forming the great circle that is equidistant from the north and south poles |

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| Hemisphere | Half of the globe. |
| Northern hemisphere | The hemisphere that is to the north of the equator |
| Southern Hemisphere | The hemisphere to the south of the equator |
| Tropic | Either of two parallels of latitude about 23.5 degrees to the north and south of the equator representing the points farthest north and south at which the sun can shine directly overhead and constituting the boundaries of the Torrid Zone or tropics |
| Tropic of cancer | A line of latitude about 23 degrees to the north of the equator |
| Tropic of Capricorn | A line of latitude about 23 degrees to the south of the equator |
| Meridian | An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth passing through the north and south poles at right angles to the equator. |
| Prime / Greenwich Meridian | The <i>prime meridian</i> is the planet's line of zero degrees longitude. |

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| Year Three | Why do earthquakes happen in some continents and not others? |
| Word | Definition |
| Earthquake | Shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth resulting from underground movement along a fault plane or from volcanic activity. |
| Tectonic plates | Tectonic plates are large sections of the Earth's crust that move independently. |
| Fault lines | A fault line is a long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines. |
| Earth tremor | A small earthquake. |
| Richter scale | A scale of 1 to 10 formerly used to express the magnitude of an earthquake. |
| Epicentre | The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake. |
| Earth's crust | The Earth's crust is the outermost layer of our planet; it's a thin shell that surrounds the entire Earth. |
| Mantle | The layer of the earth between the crust and the core. |
| Outer and inner cores | Although they are made of the same materials (iron and nickel), the inner core and outer core are different in one very important way. The inner core is solid, and the outer core is liquid. |
| Pacific ring/ ring of fire | The Ring of Fire surrounds the edges of the giant Pacific tectonic plate. |
| Seismology | Seismology is the study of earthquakes and seismic waves that move through and around the Earth. |

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| Year Three | Why do some houses fall into the sea in some places? |
| Word | Definition |
| Shoreline | The place where a large body of water, like an ocean, lake, or river, meets the land. |
| Coastal erosion | The process of the coastline being worn away by destructive waves. |
| Sea wall | A large barrier built along the shoreline to protect against flooding and lessen the effects of coastal erosion. |
| Rock armour | Large boulders used to reduces the waves reaching the shoreline |
| Breakwater | A protective structure of stone or concrete; extends from shore into the water to prevent a beach from washing away |
| Groynes | A protective structure of stone or concrete; extends from shore into the water to prevent a beach from washing away |

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| Year Four | Where is Africa and what is it like? |
| Word | Definition |
| Diverse | Distinctly dissimilar or unlike |
| Savanna | A <i>savanna</i> is a grassy, usually tropical area of land |
| Biome | A <i>biome</i> is a specific environment that's home to living things suited for that place and climate. |
| Climate | The weather in some location averaged over some long period of time |

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| Year Three | How can we use a map to find out where my teacher's Mum and Dad live? |
| Word | Definition |
| Ordnance survey map (OS) map | An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by the British or Irish government map-making organisation. |
| Four figure grid reference | Four-figure grid references are used to locate a particular grid square on a map. We to the eastings (horizontal number) first and then the northings. |
| Six figure grid reference | Six figure grid references are more precise that a four figure grid reference. They are used to locate smaller locations. A six figure grid references splits a grid square up into ten sections along the bottom and the side. |
| Topographical features | Precise detailed study of the surface features of a region including everything natural and man-made — hills, valleys, roads, or lakes. It's the geographical contours of the land. |

| Year Four | What role does the common play in Saffron Walden? |
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| Word | Definition |
| Common | In Anglo-American property law, an area of land for use by the public. The common in Saffron Walden is the oldest public space and is a meadow on which the local people had grazing rights and it was also used for events like tournaments. It still exists as a wide-open public space suitable for picnics, ball games, fitness sessions and exercising dogs. |
| Settlement | An area where a group of families live together. |
| Industry | The act of making goods or services for sale. |
| Retail | The selling of goods to people. |
| Green space | Area of land that is covered in vegetation, such as parks, gardens and forests. |
| Issue | A situation or event that is thought about. |
| Society | A community, nation, or broad grouping of people having common traditions, institutions, and collective activities and interests. |
| Questionnaire | A set of questions to be asked of a number of persons usually in order to gather information (or opinions). |
| Graph | Graphs show you information as a visual image or picture. We can call this information 'data. ' |
| Sketch map | An outline map drawn from observation rather than from exact survey measurements and showing only the main features of the area. |
| Digital mapping | Digital mapping (also called computing mapping) is the process by which a collection of data is compiled and formatted into a virtual image. The primary function of this technology is to produce maps that give accurate representations of a particular area, detailing major road and other points of interest. |

| Year Five | Why do volcanoes affect the lives of people in Heimaey? |
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| Word | Definition |
| Volcano | A volcano is an opening in a planet or moon's crust through which molten rock, hot gases and other materials erupt. |
| Tectonic plates | Tectonic plates are large sections of the Earth's crust that move independently. |

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| Pacific ring/ ring of fire | The Ring of Fire is a string of volcanoes and sites of earthquakes, around the edges of the Pacific Ocean. |
| Eruption | A volcanic eruption is the expulsion of gases, rock fragments, and/or molten lava from within the Earth through a vent onto the Earth's surface or into the atmosphere. |
| Lava | Lava is hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano or other opening in the surface of Earth. When the liquid rock is still underground it is known as magma. |
| Active | A volcano that has erupted in the last 10 000 years |
| Dormant | A volcano that has not erupted in the last 10 000 years, but may erupt again. |
| Extinct | A volcano that has not erupted in the last 10 000 years and is not expected to erupt again |
| Pyroclastic flow | A pyroclastic flow is a dense, fast-moving flow of solidified lava pieces, volcanic ash, and hot gases. It occurs as part of certain volcanic eruptions. A pyroclastic flow is extremely hot, burning anything in its path. It may move at speeds as high as 200 meters (656 feet) per second. |
| Volcanology | Volcanology is the study of volcanoes. |

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| Year Five | What significant role do rainforests play on our planet? |
| Word | Definition |
| Temperate rainforests | Woodlands that are found in areas with high rainfall and humidity and damp climate |
| Tropical | A hot, humid, and flourishing dense forest, usually found around the equator. Tropical rainforests receive around 100 inches (254cm) of rainfall yearly. |
| Arctic Circle | The Arctic Circle is a line of latitude, which is an imaginary horizontal line around the Earth. The lands and ocean north of the Arctic Circle is called the Arctic. A very cold and icy place, it's home to people, animals, and some unusual occurrences such as the northern lights. |
| Antarctic Circle | The Antarctic Circle is a special line of latitude that circles the Earth near the South Pole. All the lands between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole are called Antarctica. Antarctica is a very cold, icy, and dry land; people don't live there because of the harsh climate. |
| Climate zone | A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife |
| Biodiversity | Biodiversity is the variety of all living things on Earth, and how they fit together |
| Emergent | Trees that rise above all the others. |
| Canopy | This is where the tops of the trees make a tight, continuous 'roof' over the rainforest below. This part is home to 90% of the life found in the rainforest. |
| Understorey | The group of smaller trees and plants that grow under the main rainforest giants. |

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| Deforestation | Destroying large areas of forest and using it for something else. |
| Endangered | At risk from being wiped out as a species. |
| Amazon | The biggest rainforest in the world. |

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| Year Five | How is climate change changing the world? |
| Word | Definition |
| Global warming | The increase in Earth's average temperature over a long period of time. |
| Greenhouse effect | The greenhouse effect is a process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat. This process makes Earth much warmer than it would be without an atmosphere. |
| Climate change | Climate change refers to the long-term changes in global temperatures. Climate has changed throughout Earth's long history, but this time it's different. Human activity is causing worldwide temperatures to rise higher and faster than any time we know of in the past. |
| Climate footprint | The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of an individual, organisation or community |
| Sustainability | Improving the quality of life of people without having a negative impact on the environment |
| Renewable | Energy from a source such as wind that is never used up |
| Conservation | The protection of environments to prevent their loss or destruction |
| Atmosphere | The layer of gas that surrounds the Earth, often called air |
| Emission | The release of something such as a gas |
| Mitigation | Reducing the serious effects of something |
| Global warming | The increase in Earth's average temperature over a long period of time |
| Greenhouse effect | The greenhouse effect is a process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat. This process makes Earth much warmer than it would be without an atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is one of the things that makes Earth a comfortable place to live. |
| Climate change | Climate change refers to the long-term changes in global temperatures. Climate has changed throughout Earth's long history, but this time it's different. Human activity is causing worldwide temperatures to rise higher and faster than any time we know of in the past. |

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| Year Five | What is a river? |
| Word | Definition |
| Tributary | A tributary is a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river |

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| Oxbow Lake | Oxbow lakes are the remains of the bend in the river. Oxbow lakes are still water lakes. This means that water does not flow into or out of them. |
| Valley | A valley is a long ditch, in Earth's surface. It usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains. Most valleys are formed by rivers that erode, or wear down, soil and rocks. |
| Source | A river source is the start of a river. |
| Meander | A meander is a large bend in a river. Water flows fastest on the outside of the bend and slower on the inside of the bend. |
| Basin | A river basin is an area of land that drains into a particular river or its tributaries. |
| Waterfall | A waterfall is a place in a river where water spills suddenly downward. |
| Stream | A stream is a body of water that flows on Earth's surface. The word stream is often used interchangeably with river, though rivers usually describe larger streams. |
| Lake | A river is a large natural stream of water that flows over land. |
| Floodplain | A flood plain is an area of flat land alongside a river. This area gets covered in water when the river floods. Flood plains are naturally very fertile due to the river sediment which is deposited there. This sediment is good for growing plants on the flood plain. |
| Riverbank | The riverbank is the land at the side of the river. |
| Current | A river current is the water moving in a river. Rivers flow from high points to lower ones and eventually down to a larger body of water. |
| Erosion | Erosion is the process that wears away the river bed and banks. Erosion also breaks up the rocks that are carried by the river. |
| Delta | A delta is a wetland area that forms as river waters empty into a larger body of water. |
| Mouth | The mouth of a river is the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake |
| Bay | A bay is a body of water that is partly surrounded by land. Bays empty out into larger bodies of water like oceans and lakes. |

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| Year Six | Why are mountains so important? |
| Word | Definition |
| Mountain | A mountain is a landform that is much higher than the land around it. Mountains are steeper than hills and are formed when tectonic plates on the Earth's crust push together to force the ground upwards where they meet. |
| Hydro-electric power | Hydropower is energy that comes from moving water. |

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| Turbine | An engine whose central driving shaft is fitted with a series of blades spun around by the pressure of a fluid (as water, steam, or air) |
| Fold mountain | Fold mountains are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. |
| Compression | Compression (squashing) occurs as tectonic plates are pushed together and the crust becomes shorter and thicker, building mountain ranges like the Alps or Himalayas. |
| Summit | The highest point or part, as of a hill or mountain. |
| Precipitation | Any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the earth |
| Contour | Contours are a collection of lines found on maps that show mountains, valleys and landforms. Contours are measured from sea level. If contours are closely spaced, it means that the land is very steep, if the contours are widely spaced, it means the land is more flat. |