

# KS1 Human geography glossary

<b>Place knowledge</b>	
Continent	One of the earth's large land masses
Country	A political unit or state on a national scale
Equator	The imaginary line around the earth's surface equidistant from the north and south pole
Europe	Continent containing 47 countries north of Africa and west of Asia
Non-European	A place not in the continent of Europe (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, North America, Oceania or South America)
Ocean	A very large stretch of sea, one of five oceans of the world – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
UK	Country comprised of four nations: England; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales.

Agriculture	Land used for producing crops and feeding, breeding and raising livestock
Arable farm	Land used for growing crops
Business	Buying and selling goods
City	A place in Britain that has received the title from the crown
Dairy farm	Land used for rearing cows to produce milk
Detached house	A house that stands alone
Development	To grow and change usually for better
Export	Send goods to another country for sale
Factory	A building or group of buildings containing a plant assembly for the manufacture of goods.
Farm	An area of land used to grow crops of animals
Flats	A large building divided into separate living areas
Hamlet	A small settlement smaller than a village and strictly (in Britain) without a church
Harbour	A place on the coast where boats may moor to shelter
High street	Main street of a town containing shops, banks and other important businesses
House	A building for humans to live in
Import	Bring goods into a country from abroad to sell
Industry	Process raw materials and make them into goods
Local	The area close by
Office	A room or building being used for business
Port	A large harbour or place along a coast where ships are loaded and unloaded
Rural	A countryside area
Semi detached	A house joined to another by a shared wall
Shop	A place where goods and services are sold
Terraced	A row of houses joined together
Town	A built up area that is larger than a village and smaller than a city
Urban	A built up area such as a town or city
Village	A small group of houses in a country area, usually larger than a hamlet

<b>Key vocabulary</b>	
Distribution	Arrangement or location of something
Global	Relating to the whole world
Interaction	A mutual or reciprocal action
Landmark	A prominent or well-known object or a feature of a human or physical landscape
Location	A site or position
Pattern	An arrangement of repeated or corresponding parts.
Region	An area considered as a unit for geographical reasons.

# KS1 Physical geography glossary

Place knowledge	
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Non-European	A place not in the continent of Europe (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, North America, Oceania or South America)
Ocean	A very large stretch of sea, one of five oceans of the world – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
UK	Country comprised of four nations: England; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales.

Beach	An area of sand or shingle sloping down to a sea or lake
Cliff	A steep rock face along the coast
Coast	Where lands meets the sea
Island	A piece of land completely surrounded by water
Ocean	A very large stretch of sea, one of five oceans of the world – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
Sea	Usually smaller than an ocean and typically they are partially enclosed by land
Hill	A natural elevation of the earth's surface, less high or craggy than a mountain.
Mountain	A natural upward projection of the earth's surface, higher and steeper than a hill
River	Water flowing in a channel to the sea, lake or another river
Valley	A long depression in the land surface usually containing a river
Deciduous	Forest characterised by trees with leaves that fall off or are shed seasonally, usually at the end of the growing season. Located above tropical rainforests and below coniferous forests
Evergreen	A plant that keeps green leaves throughout the year
Food chains	A series of organisms dependent on the next as a source of food
Forest	A large wooded area having thick growth of trees and plants
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
Soil	The top layer of the land surface of the earth that is composed of disintegrated rock particles, humus, water and air.
Vegetation	Plants considered collectively.
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time
Cloud	A white or grey mass in the sky that is made of many very small drops of water
Ice	Frozen water
Rain	Water droplets that fall from the clouds
Precipitation	Moisture that falls from the air to the ground, e.g. rain, snow, sleet, hail
Season	Patterns that can be identified at a certain time of year
Snow	Small, frozen water droplets that fall from the clouds
Sunshine	Warmth and light given by the sun's rays
Temperature	The degree of hotness or coldness in a substance, in this case the air
Weather	The short term (minutes to 15 days) variations of the atmospheric state including temperature, wind, precipitation and cloudiness.
Wind	The movement of air

Key vocabulary	
Distribution	Arrangement or location of something
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Region	An area considered as a unit for geographical reasons.

# KS2 Human geography glossary

<b>Place knowledge</b>	
Antarctic circle	Imaginary circle around the earth, parallel to the equator, at latitude 66° 33' south
Arctic circle	Imaginary circle around the earth, parallel to the equator, at latitude 66° 33' north
Continent	One of the earth's large land masses
County	A political division of the UK
Country	A political unit or state on a national scale
Equator	The imaginary line around the earth's surface equidistant from the north and south pole
Europe	Continent containing 47 countries north of Africa and west of Asia
Greenwich Meridian	Imaginary line used to indicate 0° longitude. It passes through Greenwich, London and ends at the North and South Pole.
Latitude	Distance in degrees north or south of the equator
Longitude	Distance in degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian
North America	Continent containing 23 countries including those in Central America and Caribbean
Northern hemisphere	The northern half of the earth's surface; north of the equator
Ocean	A very large stretch of sea, one of five oceans of the world – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
South America	Continent containing 12 countries south of North America
Southern hemisphere	The southern half of the earth's surface; south of the equator
Time zones	A region throughout which the same standard time is used. There are 24 time zones in the world, demarcated approximately by meridians at 15° intervals, an hour apart.
Topography	Detailed description of the surface features of a region.
Tropic of Cancer	Line of latitude 23.5° north of the equator and the most northerly position on the earth at which the sun may appear directly overhead
Tropic of Capricorn	Line of latitude 23.5° south of the equator and the most southerly position on the earth at which the sun may appear directly overhead

<b>Types of settlement and land use</b>	
Agricultural	A (usually) rural settlement where crops are grown or animals kept which produce food or fuel.
Borders	A line separating two areas
Bungalow	A low house with just one storey
City	A place in Britain that has received the title from the crown
Deforestation	Clearing of trees from an area
Factory	A building or group of buildings containing a plant assembly for the manufacture of goods.
Farming	Activity or business of growing crops and raising livestock
Flats	A large building divided into separate living areas
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal or plant normally lives and grows
Hamlet	A small settlement smaller than a village and strictly (in Britain) without a church
High street	Main street of a town containing shops, banks and other important businesses
House	A building used as a home or dwelling

Industrial	An area with lots of factories
Land use	What the land is being used for
Local	The area close by/around
Logging	Activity or business of felling trees and transporting the logs to a sawmill
Mega-city	A city with over five million people
National	Relating to the whole country
Nomadic	Someone who lives by travelling from place to place
Out of town shopping centre	Shops or facilities away from the centre of a town or city
Population	The total number of persons inhabiting an area
Residential area	An area which is mainly homes
Rural	A countryside area such as a small villages, hamlets or farms
Settlement	A place where people live
Shanty town	A deprived area in or on the edge of a city consisting of poorly build dwellings
Shop	A place where good and services are sold
Suburb	A residential area outside the inner city
Town	A built up area that is larger than a village and smaller than a city
Urban	A built up area such as a town or city
Village	A small group of houses in a country area, usually larger than a hamlet

<b>Economic activity including trade links</b>	
Crops	A plant that is grown on a large scale, e.g. fruit, vegetable or cereal
Customers	People who buys goods and services.
Economic activity	Jobs or industry that earn someone or a company money
Employment	A job which earns someone a wage
Export	Sending goods or services to another country for sale
Factory	A building or group of buildings containing a plant assembly for the manufacture of goods.
Fair trade	A trade agreement where fair prices are paid to the producers
Farm	A tract of land, usually with house and buildings, cultivated as a unit or used to rear livestock.
Fishing	Catching fish for food
Globalisation	The spreading of goods, people and ideas around the world. The speed of globalisation is linked to technology and transport.
Growth	Increasing in size or amount
Import	Bring good or services into a county from abroad for sale
Jobs	A paid position of regular employment
Office	A room or rooms in which business, professional duties, clerical work, etc. are carried out.
Organic	Food produced without the use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides or other artificial chemicals
Shop	A place for the buying and selling of goods
Tourism	Travelling to visit somewhere for pleasure
Trade	The act or instance of buying and selling goods and services.
Wages	An amount of money that is paid

### **Distribution of natural resources including energy, food, water and minerals**

Drought	A prolonged period of time with below average rainfall
Electricity	A form of energy that provides power to devices
Energy	The power to do work such as electrical, mechanical, chemical, thermal or nuclear
Famine	When there is not enough food for a great number of people
Fossil fuels	Carbon fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas that cannot be remade because it will take tens of millions of years for them to form again
Fracking	Process of drilling down into the earth and injecting fluid into cracks at high pressure in order to release oil and gas
Hydropower	Electricity produced by running water
Minerals	A naturally occurring material found in the earth
Mining	Getting coal and other minerals from the earth
Non-renewable	Sources of energy that can run out
Nuclear power	A form of energy produced by an atomic reaction
Oil	A liquid formed by the natural resources burned to create energy and make plastics
Oil rigs	A large structure with equipment for removing oil from under the land or sea
Pollution	The contamination of air, water or soil by substances that are harmful to living organisms
Renewable	Sources of energy that cannot run out
Resource	Something that people can make use of
Solar	Relating to the sun
Turbines	A device used to generate energy as water or wind causes the a bladed rotor to move around
Wind	The movement of air

### **Key vocabulary**

Distribution	Arrangement or location of something
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Interdependent	When two or more things are dependent on each other
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UK	Country comprised of four nations: England; Northern Ireland; Scotland; and Wales.

<b>Tectonic activity</b>	
Convection currents	Heat from the core causes mantle to rise and fall in currents. These currents slowly move the crust around
Core	The centre of the earth
Crust	The thin layer of the earth's surface
Earthquake	A shaking of the earth's crust caused by sudden tectonic movement
Fold mountains	Mountains formed by the earth's movement
Lava	The name given to liquid magma when it reaches the surface of the earth
Magma	Molten rock in the mantle
Mantle	The molten rock that surrounds the core
Margin/boundary	The line between two plates (two plates can move towards each other, away from each other or slide side by side)
Mountain	A natural upward projection of the earth's surface, higher and steeper than a hill.

Pressure	Force that builds up in the mantle or crust leading to volcanic eruptions or earthquakes
Pyroclastic flow	Fast moving current of hot gas and rock ejected explosively from a volcano and moving at great speed
Richter scale	Measures the strength (magnitude) of the volcano
Tectonic plates	A large section of the earth's crust
Tremors	Small vibrations of the earth's crust that increase in frequency and intensity before or after an earthquake (foreshocks and aftershocks)
Tsunami	High tidal waves caused by an earthquake underwater
Vent	The opening through which lava flows in a volcano
Volcanic bombs	A lump of lava thrown out by a volcano
Volcano	An opening in the earth's crust from which molten lava, rock fragments, ash, gases and dust are ejected

<b>Water cycle</b>	
Atmosphere	The envelope of air surrounding the earth and bound to it by gravity
Condensation	A change of state in which gas becomes a liquid by cooling
Evaporation	When a liquid changes state to a gas
Infiltration	Water movement is interrupted by something, usually vegetation
Impermeable	A substance which fluids are unable to pass through, e.g. rock
Interception	When precipitation lands on vegetation
Precipitation	Moisture that falls from the air to the ground
Saturated	When land is unable to hold any more liquid
Surface run off	Water running across the surface of the earth
Transpiration	Water evaporating off vegetation
Water cycle	The continual movement of water between the rivers, oceans, atmosphere and land

<b>Rivers</b>	
Bank	The ground at the side of a river
Bed	The riverbed is the ground at the bottom of the river
Channel	A groove in the land that a river flows along
Confluence	Where two rivers or streams meet
Current	The flow of a river
Delta	A fan shaped area of sediment built up at the mouth of a river
Downstream	The direction that a river flows, towards the mouth of the river
Deposition	When a river drops the sediment or material that it was carrying often when the river current slows
Depth	How deep the river is
Erosion	The wearing away of the land
Estuary	A drowned river valley in a coastal lowland area. Occurs near or at the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current and the fresh and salt waters mix
Flood	Occurs when a river has too much water in its channel and the water breaks over or through the river banks and spreads over the surrounding land
Flood plain	The flat land alongside the river usually found in the lower course of the river. It is a fertile area of land often used for farming
Gorge	A step-sided river valley which is very narrow and deep
Landform	A recognisable feature in the land, e.g. meander
Hill	A natural elevation of the earth's surface, less high or craggy than a mountain.

Irrigation	The supply of water to farmland so that crops can grow in areas where water is scarce or unreliable
Lower course	The section of river near the sea where there is a lot of deposition and the valley becomes flatter and wider
Meander	A bend in the river usually in the lower or middle course of the river
Middle course	The section of river between the highland and the lowland where there is a lot of transportation and the river begins to cut sideways
Mountain	A natural upward projection of the earth's surface, higher and steeper than a hill.
Mouth	The place where the rivers meets the sea
Oxbow lake	A small arc-shaped lake formed when a meander is sealed off by deposition
Process	A repeated pattern that shapes the land in different ways
River basin or drainage basin	The area of land that is drained by a river and its tributaries
Source	Where the stream begins
Transportation	The moving of material from one place to another
Tributary	A small river that joins the main river channel
Upper course	The higher stage of a river with steeper gradients and more erosion
Valley	A long depression in the land surface usually containing a river
Velocity	The speed of the water flow
Waterfall	A place where the river course is interrupted by a tall step
Watershed	The place that divides two river basins
Width	How wide the river is

<b>Coasts</b>	
Arch	A wave eroded passage through a small headland
Bay	Found between headlands where the waves have eroded the softer rock more rapidly for form bays
Beach	An area of sand or shingle sloping down to a sea or lake
Deposition	When a river drops the sediment or material that it was carrying often when the river current slows
Cave	Found in coasts made of more resistant rock
Cliff	A steep rock face along the coast
Coast	Where land meets the sea
Erosion	The wearing away of the land
Fetch	The distance a wave has travelled
Headland	An area of land sticking out to sea formed of more resistant rock
Long shore drift	Waves approaching the coast at an angle result in the gradual zig-zag movement of beach materials along the coast
Rock	Dry solid part of the earth's crust
Sea defences	Measures taken to defend the coast from erosion, cliff collapse and flooding
Spit	A long, narrow accumulation of san and shingle formed by long shore drift (transportation) and deposited where the coastline abruptly changes direction
Stack	Rock left standing out at sea after wave erosion has separated it from the mainland
Stump	Formed by continuing wave action attacking a stack until it collapses
Tide	The alternate rising and falling of the sea
Transportation	The moving of material from one place to another
Waves	Caused by the transfer of energy from wind blowing over the surface of the sea

### Biomes and vegetation belt

Biodiversity	The different types of living things in the world or habitat
Biome	A large area on the earth's surface defined by the types of plants and animals living there
Boreal forest / Taiga	Biome in a nearly continuous belt across North America (Boreal) and Eurasia (Taiga) made up of coniferous trees
Climate	The long term weather average
Coniferous forest	Forest characterised by cone-bearing, needle leaved evergreen trees. Located in temperate areas of the world
Deciduous forest	Forest characterised by trees with leaves that fall off or are shed seasonally, usually at the end of the growing season. Located above tropical rainforests and below coniferous forests
Desert	A dry, often sandy and rocky region of little rainfall, extreme temperatures, and sparse vegetation
Ecosystem	A community of organisms living in a particular environment
Environment	The natural and built surroundings of a place
Equator	The imaginary line around the earth's surface equidistant from the north and south pole
Flora	Plants of a particular region
Forest	A large wooded area having thick growth of trees and plants
Latitude	Distance in degrees north or south of the equator
Rainforest	Dense forest found in tropical areas of heavy rainfall
Savanna	Rolling grassland scattered with shrubs and isolated trees found between a tropical rainforest and desert biome
Soil	The top layer of the land surface of the earth that is composed of disintegrated rock particles, humus, water and air.
Sun	Light or warmth received from the earth's sun
Temperate	Region or climate with mild temperatures
Tundra	Large, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia and North America
Vegetation belt	An area with certain flora and fauna due to climatic conditions

### Climate zones

Atmospheric pressure	Pressure exerted by the atmosphere on any surface
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time
Continent	One of the earth's large land masses
Continental climate	A climate with a high temperature range away from the influence of the sea. Winters are colder and summers warmer compared to a coastal location for the same latitude
Equator	The imaginary line around the earth's surface equidistant from the north and south pole
Equatorial climate	Climate 0-5° north and south of the equator (hot, humid and wet)
Humidity	Water vapour content of the air
Maritime climate	A climate with a low range influenced by proximity to the sea. Winters are warmer and summers cooler compared to a continental location for the same latitude
Ocean	A very large stretch of sea, one of five oceans of the world – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
Precipitation	Moisture that falls from the air to the ground
Temperature	The degree of hotness or coldness in a substance, in this case the air
Season	Patterns that can be identified at a certain time of year

Weather	The short term (minutes to 15 days) variations of the atmospheric state including temperature, wind, precipitation and cloudiness.
Wind	Movement of air caused by changes in temperature and air pressure

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