

Geography Dictionary Y6



new vocab for year group

A decorative border made of small globe icons, each showing a different view of the Earth, surrounds the text. The globes are arranged in a rectangular frame with an inner border and an outer border.

Aa

Active (volcano)— a volcano that has recently erupted

Activists— someone who campaigns for change or a cause

Address — where someone lives

Aerial — from above

Altitude - how high something is compared to the ground, or sea level

Antarctic circle - a special line of latitude that circles the Earth near the South Pole

Aqueduct — a bridge like structure that carries water from one area to another

Arctic circle - a special line of latitude that circles the Earth near the North Pole

Ash (volcano) — a mixture of rock, minerals and glass particles expelled from a volcano

Atlas — book of maps

Atmosphere - the layer of gas that surrounds Earth

Avalanche - a large amount of snow that quickly moves down a slope

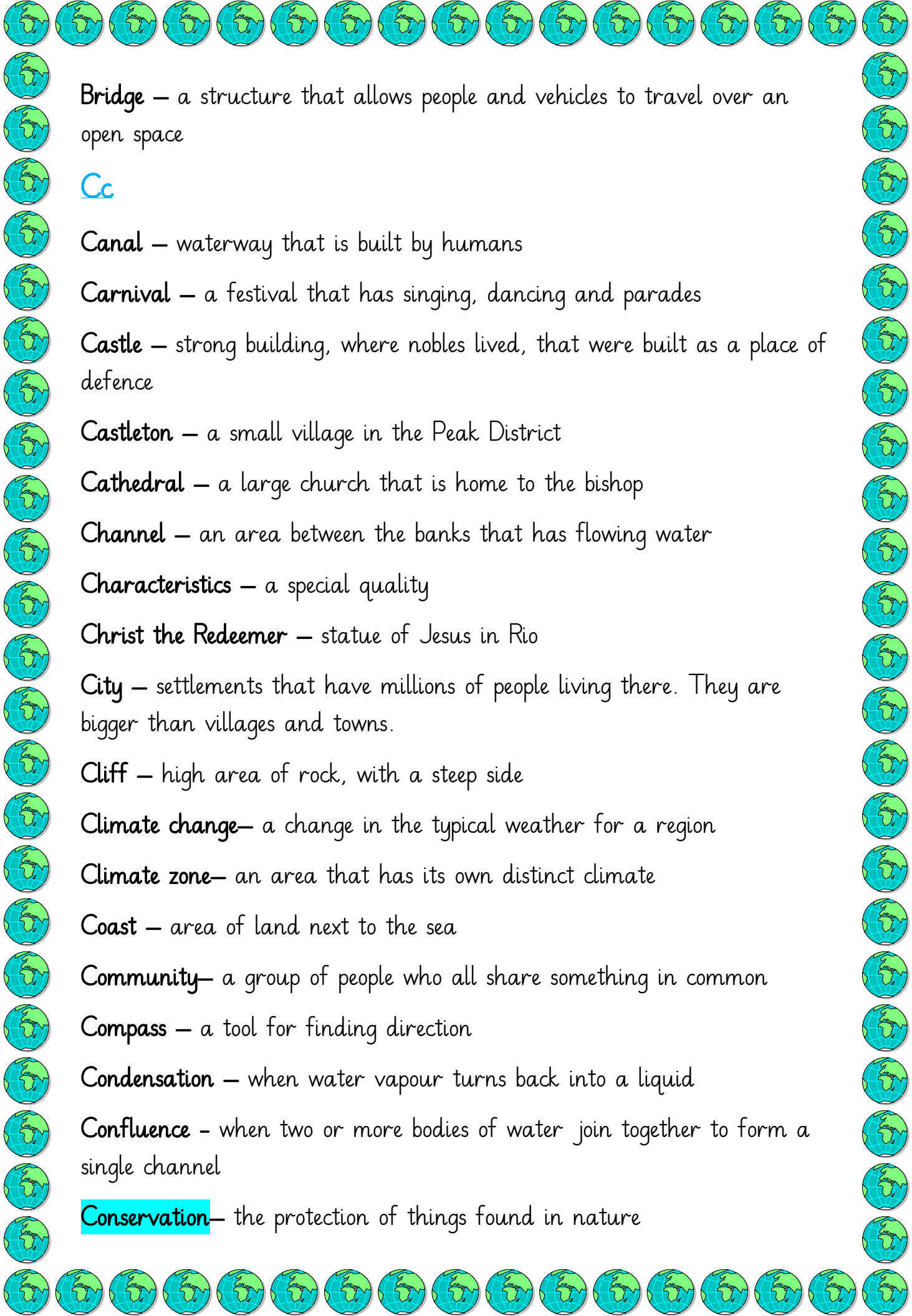
Bb

Beach — area of sand or stone near the edge of water

Biome - areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live

Blackpool — a seaside resort in north west England

Border — a line that separates geographic areas



Bridge – a structure that allows people and vehicles to travel over an open space

Cc

Canal – waterway that is built by humans

Carnival – a festival that has singing, dancing and parades

Castle – strong building, where nobles lived, that were built as a place of defence

Castleton – a small village in the Peak District

Cathedral – a large church that is home to the bishop

Channel – an area between the banks that has flowing water

Characteristics – a special quality

Christ the Redeemer – statue of Jesus in Rio

City – settlements that have millions of people living there. They are bigger than villages and towns.

Cliff – high area of rock, with a steep side

Climate change – a change in the typical weather for a region

Climate zone – an area that has its own distinct climate

Coast – area of land next to the sea

Community – a group of people who all share something in common

Compass – a tool for finding direction

Condensation – when water vapour turns back into a liquid

Confluence – when two or more bodies of water join together to form a single channel

Conservation – the protection of things found in nature



Consumer— people who buy goods

Continent — large area of land that has many countries. The 7 continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

Contour lines - a line drawn on a topographic map to indicate ground elevation or depression

Coordinates — numbers or letters that identify a point on a grid

Copacabana Beach — a beach in Rio

COP Summit — a meeting involving different countries, to try and tackle climate change

Core — the inner layer of the Earth

County — different areas of land usually consisting of various cities, towns and villages

Country — an area of land controlled by its own government

Course (river) — rivers are divided into 3 courses — upper, middle and lower

Crater (volcano)— the mouth of a volcano

Crust — the Earth's outer layer

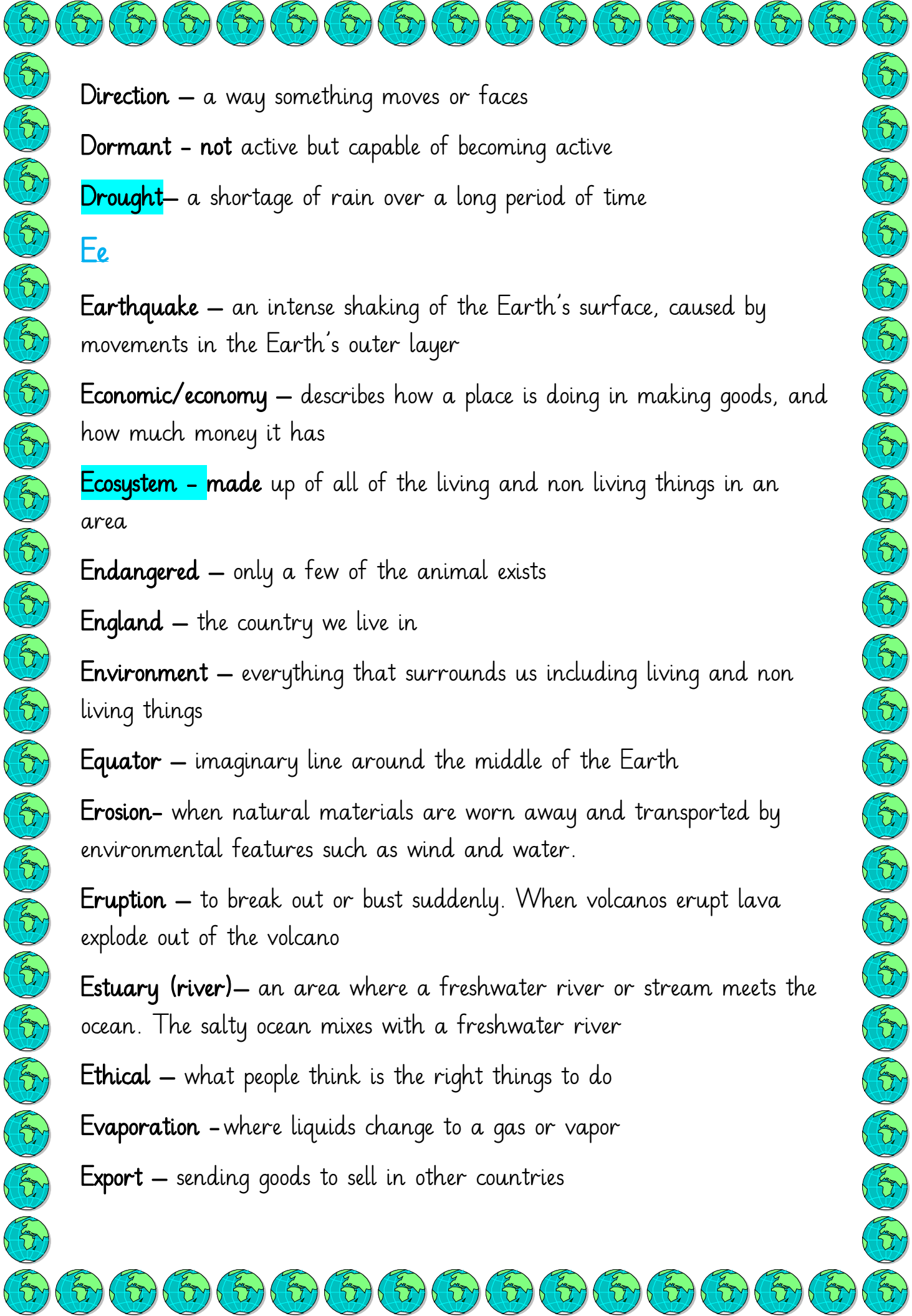
Currency — the official money of a country

Dd

Deforestation — the cutting down of trees

Delta (river)— area made up of material deposited by a river at its mouth.

Deposition (river) - when the river loses energy, it drops any of the material it has been carrying



Direction – a way something moves or faces

Dormant - not active but capable of becoming active

Drought – a shortage of rain over a long period of time

Ee

Earthquake – an intense shaking of the Earth's surface, caused by movements in the Earth's outer layer

Economic/economy – describes how a place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has

Ecosystem - made up of all of the living and non living things in an area

Endangered – only a few of the animal exists

England – the country we live in

Environment – everything that surrounds us including living and non living things

Equator – imaginary line around the middle of the Earth

Erosion - when natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as wind and water.

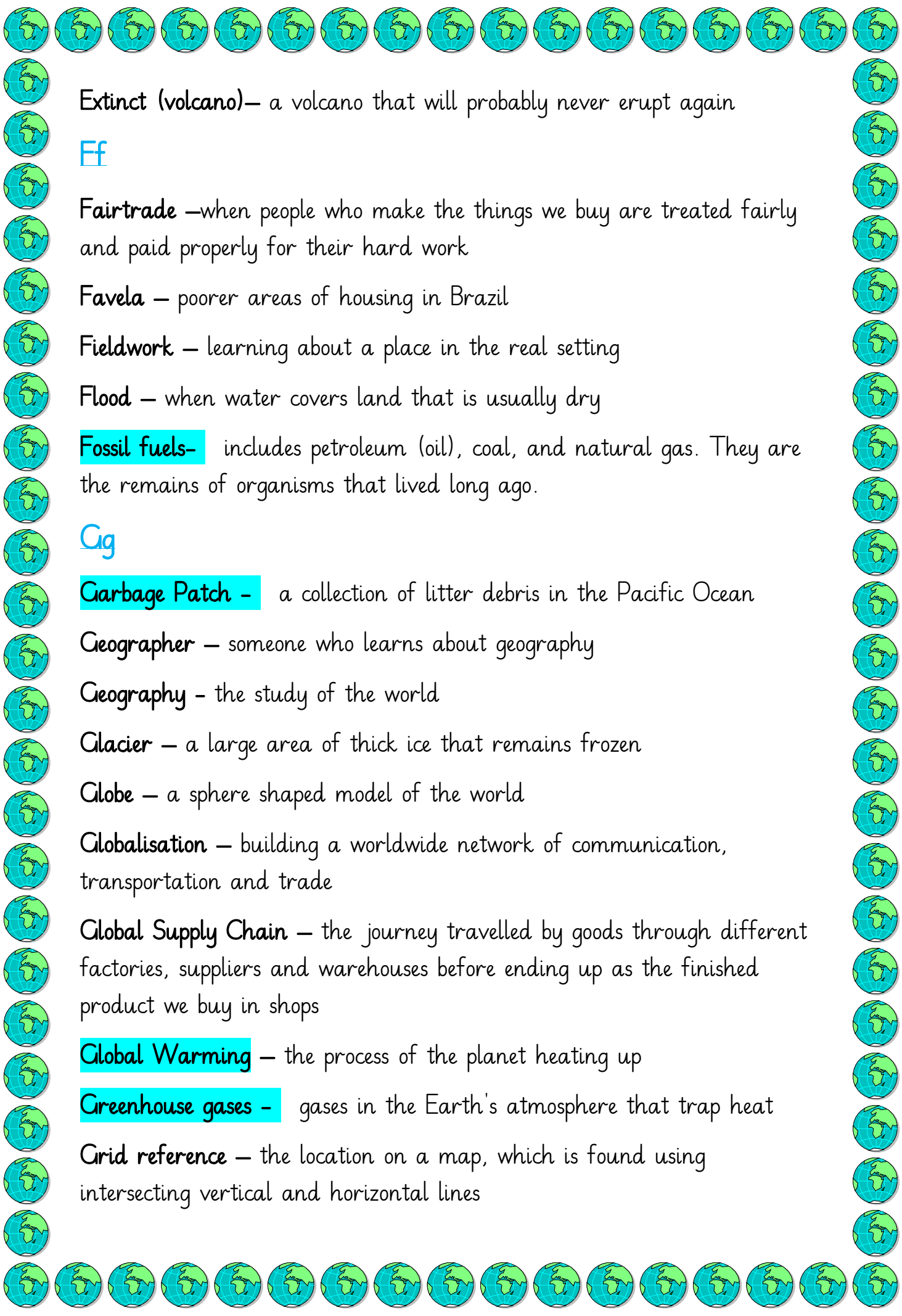
Eruption – to break out or bust suddenly. When volcanos erupt lava explode out of the volcano

Estuary (river) – an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean. The salty ocean mixes with a freshwater river

Ethical – what people think is the right things to do

Evaporation - where liquids change to a gas or vapor

Export – sending goods to sell in other countries



Extinct (volcano)— a volcano that will probably never erupt again

Ef

Fairtrade —when people who make the things we buy are treated fairly and paid properly for their hard work

Favela — poorer areas of housing in Brazil

Fieldwork — learning about a place in the real setting

Flood — when water covers land that is usually dry

Fossil fuels— includes petroleum (oil), coal, and natural gas. They are the remains of organisms that lived long ago.

Gg

Garbage Patch - a collection of litter debris in the Pacific Ocean

Geographer — someone who learns about geography

Geography - the study of the world

Glacier — a large area of thick ice that remains frozen

Globe — a sphere shaped model of the world

Globalisation — building a worldwide network of communication, transportation and trade

Global Supply Chain — the journey travelled by goods through different factories, suppliers and warehouses before ending up as the finished product we buy in shops

Global Warming — the process of the planet heating up

Greenhouse gases - gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat

Grid reference — the location on a map, which is found using intersecting vertical and horizontal lines



Hh

Habitat — place where animals and plants live

Harbour — deep body of water that is sheltered to protect boats

House — building where someone lives

Human features — features of land made by humans

Ii

Igneous — a rock formed when magma breaks through the Earth's crust and cools

Import — when one country buys things from another country

Interconnection — the way people and the environment are connected

Interdependence — how things depend on each other

Italy — a country in Europe

Jj

Kk

Key — a list of symbols on a map with their meanings

Ll

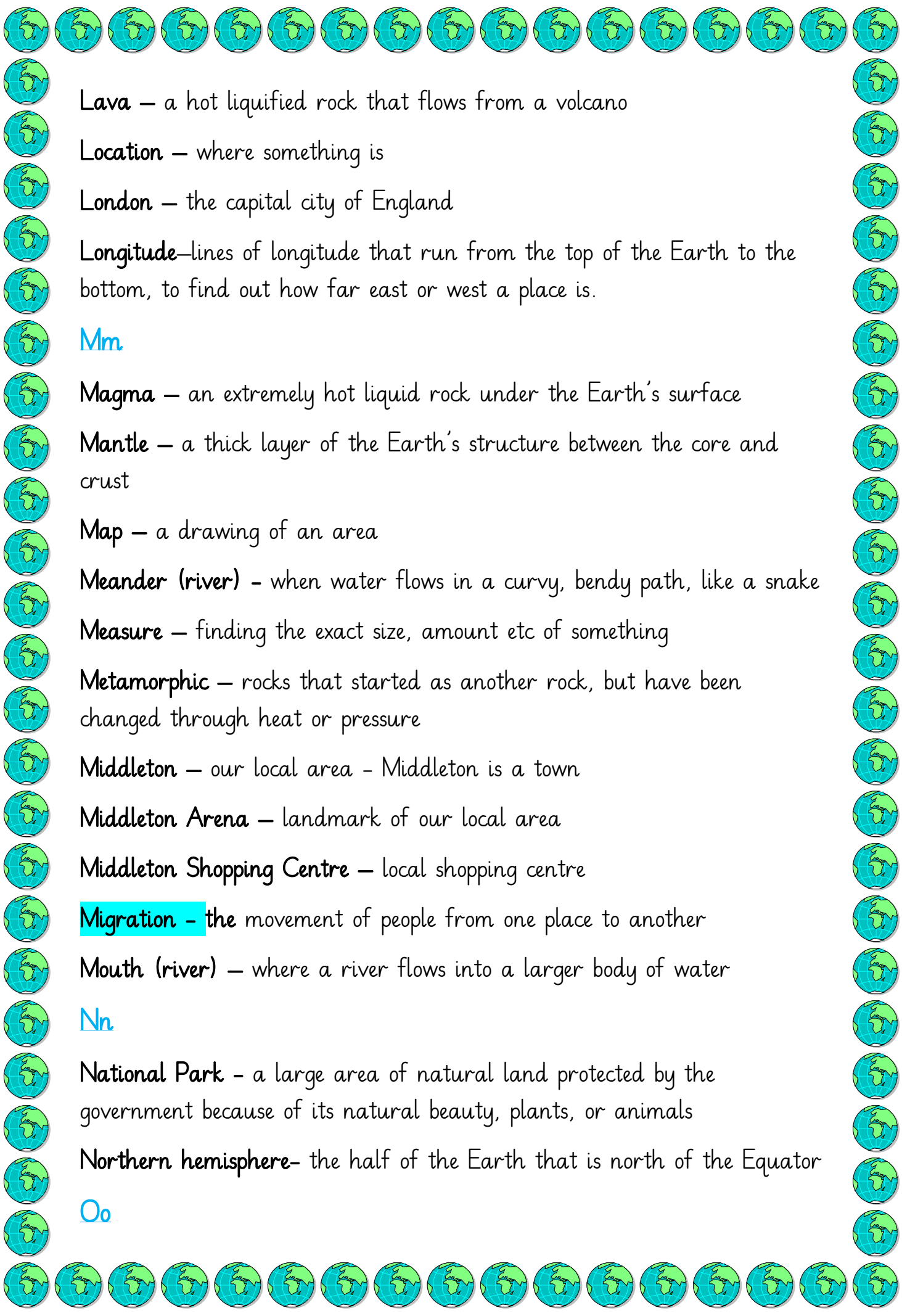
Landmark — a special feature of a place

Landscape — an area of land and the human and physical features that form it

Land use — how the land is used

Language — how people communicate

Latitude — lines of latitude that run parallel to the Equator; to find out how far north or south a place is.



Lava – a hot liquified rock that flows from a volcano

Location – where something is

London – the capital city of England

Longitude—lines of longitude that run from the top of the Earth to the bottom, to find out how far east or west a place is.

Mm

Magma – an extremely hot liquid rock under the Earth's surface

Mantle – a thick layer of the Earth's structure between the core and crust

Map – a drawing of an area

Meander (river) – when water flows in a curvy, bendy path, like a snake

Measure – finding the exact size, amount etc of something

Metamorphic – rocks that started as another rock, but have been changed through heat or pressure

Middleton – our local area - Middleton is a town

Middleton Arena – landmark of our local area

Middleton Shopping Centre – local shopping centre

Migration – the movement of people from one place to another

Mouth (river) – where a river flows into a larger body of water

Nn

National Park – a large area of natural land protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals

Northern hemisphere– the half of the Earth that is north of the Equator

Oo



Observe – using senses to notice things in the environment

Ocean – a large body of water. The 5 oceans are Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic

Olympics – international sports events, held every 4 years. Created in Ancient Greece

Oxbow lake – a body of water in a u shape. It is made by special bend in a river called meanders

Pp

Park – outdoor green space

Peak – a prominent mountain usually having a well-defined summit

Peak District – a National Park in England

Photograph – a picture that has been taken with a camera

Physical features – natural features of land

Plateau – a raised area of land that's flat on top, sometimes found in mountainous area

Poles – two opposite end of the Earth – the North Pole is at the top of the Earth and the South Pole is at the bottom

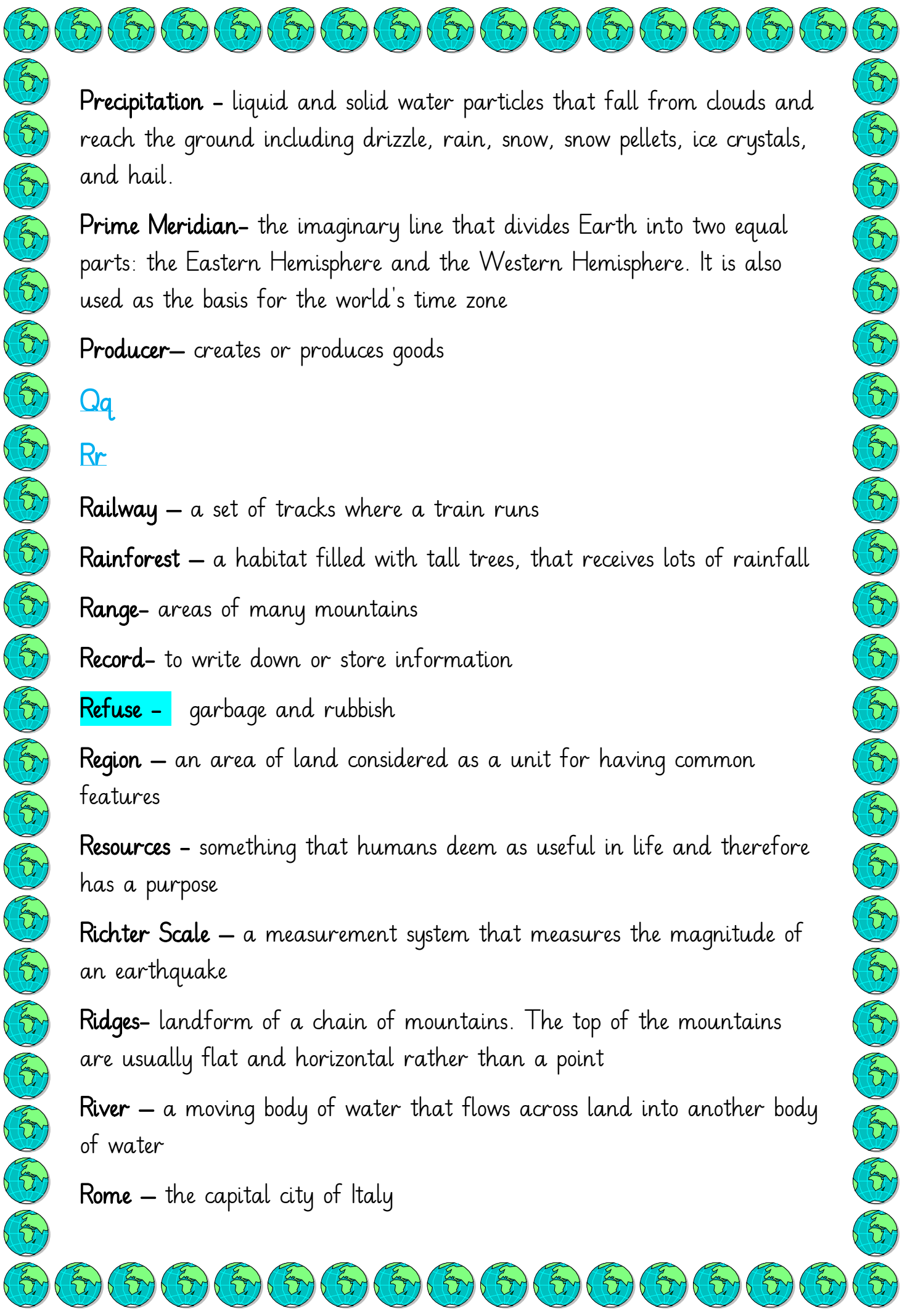
Pollution – when materials harm the land, air and water

Population – the number of people that live in a place

Port – where ships load and unload goods

Position – where something is located

Poverty – not having enough money for basic needs



Precipitation – liquid and solid water particles that fall from clouds and reach the ground including drizzle, rain, snow, snow pellets, ice crystals, and hail.

Prime Meridian– the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. It is also used as the basis for the world's time zone

Producer– creates or produces goods

Qq

Rr

Railway – a set of tracks where a train runs

Rainforest – a habitat filled with tall trees, that receives lots of rainfall

Range– areas of many mountains

Record– to write down or store information

Refuse – garbage and rubbish

Region – an area of land considered as a unit for having common features


Resources – something that humans deem as useful in life and therefore has a purpose

Richter Scale – a measurement system that measures the magnitude of an earthquake

Ridges– landform of a chain of mountains. The top of the mountains are usually flat and horizontal rather than a point

River – a moving body of water that flows across land into another body of water

Rome – the capital city of Italy



Route— a line of travel

Rural — an open area of land that has few homes or people

Ss

Scale - shows how much bigger the real world is than the map

School — building where children go to learn

Sea — a body of water that is smaller than the ocean

Seaside — an area by the sea, where people may go on holiday

Season — 4 seasons that bring different types of weather — spring, summer, autumn, winter

Sedimentary — rocks that are made when small broken pieces of other rock press together

Shop — building where goods are sold

Single use plastic — goods made of plastic that are supposed to be disposed of straight after use

Source — gives you information about the world

Source (river) — the start of the river

Southern hemisphere— the half of the Earth that is south of the Equator

St Leonards — a local church in Middleton

Stream — a body of water

Sugarloaf Mountain — a mountain in Rio

Summit— the highest point of a mountain

Supermarket — large building selling food

Symbols — an object or symbol that represent something

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It

Tectonic Plates – Large slabs that fit together to make up the Earth's crust

Temperature – a measure of how hot or cold something is

Terrain – an area of land with distinctive features

Topography – the study of features and forms of the Earth's surface

Tourist – a person who visits a place for a holiday

Town – area that is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
Middleton is a town

Trade– the buying and selling of goods

Tributary – a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river

Tropics– the area of Earth's surface that is closest to the Equator are called the tropics. The Tropic of Cancer is to the north and the Tropics of Capricorn is to the south

Truffet Park – local park

Tsunami – giant waves caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption under the earth's surface

Uu

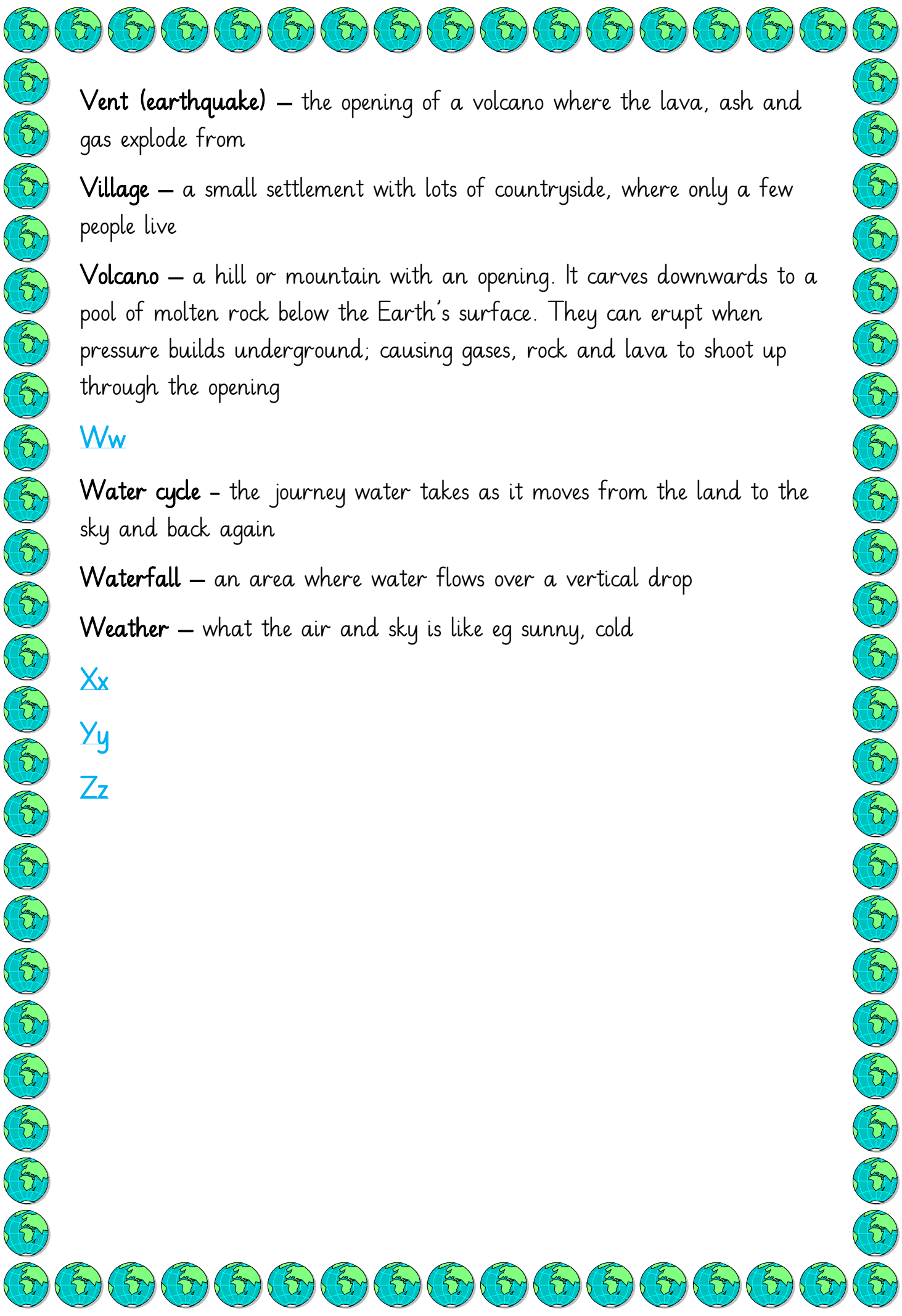
United Kingdom – an area made up of the 4 countries England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Urban – areas where many people live and work; with many buildings

Vv

Vegetation – the plant life of an area

Vegetation belt– an area with distinct plant types



Vent (earthquake) – the opening of a volcano where the lava, ash and gas explode from

Village – a small settlement with lots of countryside, where only a few people live

Volcano – a hill or mountain with an opening. It carves downwards to a pool of molten rock below the Earth's surface. They can erupt when pressure builds underground; causing gases, rock and lava to shoot up through the opening

Ww

Water cycle – the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again

Waterfall – an area where water flows over a vertical drop

Weather – what the air and sky is like eg sunny, cold

Xx

Yy

Zz