

Geographical vocabulary					
Milestone 1		Milestone 2		Milestone 3	
Vocabulary	Definition	Vocabulary	Definition	Vocabulary	Definition
<b>vegetation</b>	Plants, trees and flowers	<b>hemisphere</b>	One half of the Earth	<b>sampling</b>	The act or process of taking a small part or quantity of something as a sample for testing or analysis
<b>factory</b>	A large building where machines are used to make large quantities of goods	<b>Tropic of Cancer</b>	An imaginary line around the Earth 23.5° north of the equator	<b>systematic</b>	Characterised by the use of order and planning; methodical
<b>farm</b>	An area of land, together with the buildings on it, that is used for growing crops or raising animals, usually in order to sell them	<b>Arctic</b>	The area of the world around the North Pole. It is extremely cold and there is very little light in winter and very little darkness in summer	<b>analyse</b>	To consider something carefully or use statistical methods in order to fully understand it
<b>house</b>	A building in which people live, usually the people belonging to one family	<b>Antarctic</b>	The area around the South Pole	<b>effectiveness</b>	The quality of working well and producing the results that were intended
<b>office</b>	A room or a part of a building where people work sitting at desks	<b>time zone</b>	One of the areas into which the world is divided, where the time is calculated as being a particular number of hours behind or ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (the local clock time at Greenwich, UK)	<b>aerial</b>	Existing, occurring, moving or operating in the air
<b>shop</b>	A building or part of a building where things are sold	<b>topographical</b>	Relating to the physical features of an area of land, e.g. its hills, valleys and rivers	<b>London Tube map</b>	A schematic transport map of the lines, stations and services of the London Underground, known colloquially as ‘the Tube’, hence the map's name
<b>compass</b>	An instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north	<b>land use</b>	The management and modification of the natural environment or wilderness into a built environment, such as settlements, and semi-natural habitats, such as arable fields, pastures and managed woods	<b>climate</b>	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place
<b>north</b>	The direction that is on your left when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises	<b>volcano</b>	A mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst	<b>biome</b>	A major ecological community, extending over a large area and usually characterised by a dominant vegetation
<b>south</b>	The direction that is on your right when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises	<b>water cycle</b>	The circulation of the Earth's water: water evaporates from the sea into the atmosphere, where it condenses and falls as rain or snow, returning to the sea by rivers or returning to the atmosphere by evaporation	<b>settlement</b>	A place newly settled; colony
<b>east</b>	The direction that you look towards in the morning in order to see the sun rise	<b>earthquake</b>	A shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust.	<b>economic</b>	Concerned with the organisation of the money, industry and trade of a country, region or society
<b>west</b>	The direction that you look towards in the evening in order to see the sun set	<b>Tropic of Capricorn</b>	An imaginary line around the Earth 23.5° south of the equator	<b>trade</b>	The exchange of goods and services between one country and another. Goods bought into a country are called imports, and those sold to another country are called exports
<b>construct</b>	To build or make something, e.g. a building, road or machine			<b>distribution</b>	The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area
<b>symbol</b>	Something that represents or stands for something else, usually by convention or association, especially a material object used to represent something abstract			<b>energy</b>	The power derived from the utilisation of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines
<b>grid reference</b>	A method of locating a point on a map or plan by a number referring to the lines of a grid drawn upon the map or plan and to subdivisions of the space between the lines			<b>food</b>	Anything that nourishes or stimulates; whatever helps something to keep active, grow, etc.
<b>surrounding</b>	The conditions, scenery, etc. around a person, place or thing; environment			<b>minerals</b>	Substances that are formed naturally in the Earth. Minerals are usually solid, inorganic, have a crystal structure and form naturally by geological processes
<b>environment</b>	External conditions or surroundings, especially those in which people live or work			<b>water supply</b>	The provision of water by public utilities, commercial organisations, community endeavours or by individuals, usually via a system of pumps and pipes
<b>characteristic</b>	A distinguishing quality, attribute or trait			<b>Ordnance Survey (OS)</b>	The national mapping agency of the United Kingdom which covers the island of Great Britain
<b>locate</b>	To find out where something or someone is			<b>population</b>	All the inhabitants of a particular place
<b>seasonal</b>	Occurring at a certain season or certain seasons of the year			<b>depict</b>	Represent in words; describe.
<b>daily</b>	Happening every day				
<b>weather</b>	The condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, e.g. if it is raining, hot or windy				
<b>hot</b>	Having a high temperature				
<b>cold</b>	Having a low temperature				
<b>equator</b>	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an				

	equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole				
<b>North Pole</b>	The place on the surface of the Earth that is furthest towards the north				
<b>South Pole</b>	The place on the surface of the Earth that is furthest towards the south				
<b>beach</b>	An area of sand or stones beside the sea				
<b>coast</b>	An area of land that is next to the sea				
<b>hill</b>	An area of land that is higher than the land that surrounds it				
<b>mountain</b>	A very high area of land with steep sides				
<b>river</b>	A large amount of fresh water flowing continuously in a long line across the land				
<b>soil</b>	The substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow				
<b>valley</b>	A low stretch of land between hills, especially one that has a river flowing through it.				
<b>place</b>	A geographical point, such as a town, city, etc				
<b>investigate</b>	To inquire into (a situation or problem, especially a crime or death) thoroughly; examine systematically, especially in order to discover the truth				
<b>pertinent</b>	Relating to the matter at hand; relevant				
<b>city</b>	A large town				
<b>town</b>	A densely populated urban area, typically smaller than a city and larger than a village, having some local powers of government and a fixed boundary				
<b>village</b>	A group of houses, together with other buildings such as a church and a school in the countryside				
<b>coastal</b>	Relating to things that are in the sea or on the land near a coast				
<b>rural</b>	Relating to, or characteristic of, the countryside or country life				
<b>continent</b>	A very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia, that consists of several countries				
<b>surrounding</b>	The conditions, scenery, etc, around a person, place or thing; environment				
<b>locate</b>	To find out where something or someone is				
<b>environment</b>	External conditions or surroundings, especially those in which people live or work				
<b>characteristic</b>	A distinguishing quality, attribute, or trait				
<b>map</b>	A drawing of a particular area such as a city, country, or continent, showing its main features as they would appear if looked at from above				
<b>world</b>	The planet that we live on				
<b>atlas</b>	A book of maps				
<b>globe</b>	A ball-shaped object with a map of the world on it, usually fixed on a stand				
<b>countries</b>	Territories distinguished by its people, culture, language, geography, etc.				
<b>ocean</b>	One of the five very large areas of sea on the Earth's surface				
<b>human features</b>	Human geography looks at the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world				
<b>Physical features</b>	Physical geography looks at the natural processes of the Earth, such as climate and plate tectonics				
<b>United Kingdom UK</b>	England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				