FS1 geography vocabulary

Local	Existing in or belonging to the area where you live	
Natural	Behaviour which is shared by all people or animals of a	
	particular type and which has not been learned.	
Man-made	Things which are created or caused by people, rather than	
	occurring naturally.	
Occupation	A job or a profession.	
Family	A group of people who are related to each other, in particular,	
	parents and their children.	

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	South	A direction to the right of sunrise	

## Y1 Geography document

Continent	A large area of land which consists of several countries.
Season	The main periods into which a year can be divided and which all
	have their own typical weather conditions.
Landmarks	A building or feature which is easily noticed and can be used to
	identify your position.
Human	A feature which has been made by man e.g. a building.
feature	
Physical	A natural feature which has grown on its own e.g. a tree.
feature	
Settlement	A place where people have come to live and have built homes.
Populated	The number of people who live in any given area.
aerial	A viewpoint seen at a high elevation.
Symbol	A design or shape which is used to represent an idea e.g. on a
	map
Sketch (map)	An outline map drawn from observation rather than exact
	measurements. It will show the main features of the area.
(key)features	The important characteristics of somewhere e.g. London Bridge
	in London.

Year 2 geography Vocabulary

A very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas
into which the sea is divided geographically.
The Earth or a spherical rounded object.
Relating to or a characteristic of a nation; common to a whole
nation.
A place on the coast where ships can moor. It typically has piers,
jetties and other artificial structures.
A very tall building of many storeys.
An imaginary line drawn on the earth halfway between the north
and south pies, dividing the world into northern and southern
hemispheres.
A line to show a route on a map.
An instrument with a magnetised pointer which shows directions
e.g. north and south.
A climate characterised by mild temperatures.
A region or climate characterised by temperatures high enough
to support year round plant growth given enough moisture.
The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a
long period of time.
Plan and direct someone or something by using instruments or
maps.
Words used to show a place, position or time.

Year 3 geography Vocabulary

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County	A territorial division of some countries.
Council	An advisory or administrative body of people.
Geographical	A region is an area of land that has common features.
region	
Island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
Rural	A characteristic of the countryside rather than the town.
Agriculture	The science or practice of farming for growing crops or the rearing
	of animals.
Source	A place where something originates from.
Erosion	The gradual destruction or diminution of something.
Transported	To take or carry something from once place to another.
Precipitation	The process of precipitating a substance such as rain or snow that
	falls or condenses to the ground.
Tributaries	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.
Dormant	Having normal physical functions suspended or slowed down for a
	period of time.
Loch	An arm of the sea, especially when narrow or partially landlocked.
Currency	A system of money in general use in a particular country.
Magnetic	A region around a magnetic material or a moving electric charge
field	within the force of magnetism acts.
Cardinal	The four main compass directions: north, south, east and west
Intercardinal	The four intermediate compass directions located halfway
	between each pair of cardinal directions e.g. NE
Ordnance	A detailed map.
Contour (line)	A line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea
	level.
Satellite	Satellites usually operated by governments to collect images of
	the Earth.
topographical	The arrangement or accurate representation of the physical
	features of an area.

Year 4 geography vocabulary

Ecosystem	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical
	environment.
Terrestrial	On or relating to earth e.g. increased ultraviolet radiation may
	disrupt terrestrial ecosystems.
Consumers	A person who purchases goods and services.
Biomes	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a
	major habitat.
Deciduous	A tree or bush which shed its leave annually.
Hemisphere	A half of the celestial sphere.
Crust	The outermost shell of a terrestrial planet.
Mantle	Most solid bulk of the Earth's interior.
Core	The very hot, very dense centre of our planet.
Tectonic	The structure of the earth's crust and the large-scale processes which
	take place with it.
Erupt	To become active and eject lava, ash and gases.
Extinct	Having no living members; no longer in existence.
horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon.
Vertical	At right angles to a horizontal plane.
(grid)	A map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical
reference	and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers and letters.

Year 5 geography vocabulary

Arid	Having little or no rain; to dry or barren to support
	vegetation.
Fauna	The animals of a particular region, habitat or
	geographical period.
Vegetation	Plants considered collectively, especially those found in
	particular area or habitat.
Plateau	An area of fairly level high ground.
Irrigation	The supply of water to land or crops to help growth,
	typically by means of channels.
Meridian	A circle of constant longitude passing through a given
	place on the earth's surface and the terrestrial poles.
Glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the
	accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains
	or near the poles.
Freshwater	Naturally occurring water that is not salty and is
	suitable for consumption if clean or processed.
Tourism	The commercial organisation and operation of holidays
	and visits to places of interest.
destination	Denoting a place that people will make a special visit
	to.

Year 6 geography vocabulary

Latitude	The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's
	equator, usually expressed in degrees and minutes.
Humid	Marked by a relatively high level of water vapour in the
	atmosphere.
Adaption	The action or process of changing to meet different needs.
Fertile	Land capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops.
Herbaceous	Denoting or relating to herbs.
Landform	A natural feature of the earth's surface.
Rainforest	A luxuriant, dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in
	tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.
Evolution	The process by which different kinds of living organism are
	believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history
	of the earth.
Photosynthesise	The process by which green plants and some other organisms use
	sunlight to synthesise nutrients from carbon dioxide and water.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
Exchange	An act of giving one thing and receiving another in return.
Global	Relating to the whole world; worldwide.
Civilisation	The stage of human social and cultural development and
	organisation that is considered most advanced.
Import	Bringing good or services into a country from abroad sale.
Export	Send goods or services to another country for sale.
Manufactured	Produced on a large scale.
Tertiary	Third in order or level.
Distribution	The action of sharing something out among a number of
	recipients.
References	The use of a source of information in order to ascertain something
urban	Relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.