Geography Definitions

Year 5	Word	Definition
Autumn (Invaders and Settlers)	Conclusion	The end or finish of an event, process or text.
	Location	A location is the place where a particular point or object exist. Geographic location is defined by two coordinates, longitude and latitude.
	Interrelated	Having mutual connections and interactions between people or group of people.
	Latitude	The measurement of distance north or south of the Equator.
	Longitude	The angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian.
	Land-use pattern	The layout or arrangement of the uses of the lands. The land may be used for agriculture, forest, pasture etc.
	Economic activity	The activity of making, providing, purchasing or selling goods or services at all levels within a society.
	Trade links	The act or an instance of buying and selling goods and services either on the domestic markets or on the international markets.
	Distribution of natural resources	The way of natural resources, including land, water, minerals are located on Earth. Most natural resources are not distributed evenly around the Earth.
	Energy	The ability and strength to do active physical activities. The natural environment provides us with a wide range of energy resources.
	Food	Any nutritiuos substance that people or animals eat and drink or plant absorb in order to maintain life and growth.
	Minerals	The naturally formed solid, inorganic substances with a definite chemical formula and a general structure.

Water supplies	The process of supplying water usually including reservoirs, tunnels and pipelines.
Biomes	The large natural areas on Earth that has a community of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in.
Vegetation belts	Plant life as a whole within a certain area. An area of the planet characterised by certain flora.
Reasons	A fact or cause that explains why something exists or has occurred.
Describe	To give details about something to someone; give an account of.
Geographical diversity	Having significant climate variations within the same zone, region or country. Different parts of the world have different physical features like dry deserts, evergreen forests etc.
Height of land	A local high point on a trail, road or along a ridge where you stop going up and start going down.
Interdependent	Mutual dependence between things; actually rely on each other, without one the other would not be able to survive.
Interconnected	How people are connected to places, things; both animate and inanimate, and all processes; both natural and human throughout the world in a wide variety of ways.
Environment	The surrounding or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or operates.
Four-figure grid references	The map-readers can use to locate a place. The vertical lines are called eastings. They are numbered. These are the numbers you would look for at the bottom of the map. The horizontal lines are called northings and they are numbered. These are the numbers on the side of the map.
Densities	How tightly or loosely packed a substance is; the degree to which something is filled, crowded or occupied.
Distribution	The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.

	Natural resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain. These things include water, land, soil, rocks, forests, animals, fossil fuels and minerals.
	Height	The distance from the top to the bottom of something.
	Interconnected	Done above
	Interdependent	Done above
	Topological maps	A type of diagram that has been simplified so that only vital information remains and unnecessary details has been removed. These maps are used for camping, hunting, fishing and hiking.
	Rome	The capital city of Italy.
	Europe	The second smallest continent in the world.
	North Africa	A region of Africa comprising the modern countries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. It is a relatively thin strip of land between the Sahara desert and the Mediterranean, stretching from Moroccan Atlantic coast to Egypt.
	Middle East	A geographical and cultural region located primarily in western Asia, but also in parts of northern Africa and south- eastern Europe.
Spring (Rainnforest)	North America	The third largest of the seven continents which has got 23 countries. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west.
	South America	The fourth largest continent in size and the fifth largest when we consider population. It is situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
	Analyse	To study or examine something carefully in a methodical way.
	Statistics	The study and practice of collecting, analysing and presenting data in large quantities.
	Sampling	The process of selecting certain members or a subset of the population to make statistical inferences from them and to estimate characteristics of the whole population.

Random	An action that happens without order or without reason.
Systematic	Something is done according to a fixed plan, in a thorough and efficient way.
Observe	To watch carefully the way something happens or the way someone does something, especially in order to learn more about it.
Measure	To find out the size, extent, value, area, length, space, capacity or amount of something.
Record	A piece of evidence about the past, especially an account kept in writing or some other permanent form.
Climate zones	Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, which occur in east-west directions around the Earth. Earth has three main climate zones: tropical, temperate and polar.
Population densities	The number of people living in each unit of an area (such as square mile). It is an average number which is worked out by dividing the number of people in an area by the size of the area.
Current	The movement of liquid or gas in a defined direction. Currents are basically of two types in geography; ocean currents and air currents.
Contemporary	Happening, existing, occurring or living at the same time; belong to the same time.
Society	A group of people involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same social, political and cultural expectations.
Environment	The surrounding or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
Brazil	The largest country in South America and the fifth-largest country in the world.
Tropical	Very hot and humid; the warm, hot areas located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
Canopy	The upper layer formed by mature tree crowns.

	deforestation	The cutting down of trees in a large area, or the destruction of forests by people to make the land available for other uses.
	sustainable	The use of natural resources at a steady level without damaging the environment.
	cultivation	The act or process of preparing the soil to grow crops.
	conservation	The act of trying to protect or preserve something or the limiting of how much of a resource you use.
	preservation	The act of maintaining, protecting or keeping something in existence.
	conflict	A state of disagreement caused by the perceived or actual opposition of needs, values and interests between people.
	population	The whole number of people living in a particular country, area or a place.
Summer (Europe)	Interdependent	Mutual dependence between things; actually rely on each other, without one the other would not be able to survive.
	Interconnected	How people are connected to places, things; both animate and inanimate, and all processes; both natural and human throughout the world in a wide variety of ways.
	Statistics	The study and practice of collecting, analysing and presenting data in large quantities.
	Locations	A location is the place where a particular point or object exist. Geographic location is defined by two coordinates, longitude and latitude.
	Britain	The name for the island that includes England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, which are all individual countries.
	Germany	A country in central Europe. The country consists of 16 states, and its capital and largest city is Berlin.
	Belgium	A country in north western Europe which is best known for its chocolate, waffles, fries and beer. Its capital and largest city is Brussels.

France	A country located in Western Europe. It is bordered by the English Channel and Bay of Biscay. France is the second largest country on the Europe continent.
Spain	A country located in the southwest corner of Europe. Spain is the third-largest country on the Europe continent.
Italy	A country located in southern Europe. The capita and the largest city is Rome.
Greece	A country in south eastern Europe with thousands of islands throughout the Aegean and Ionian seas.
Poland	A country located in Central Europe. It is located at the heart of the European continent.
Russia	The largest country in the world which is located in eastern Europe and northern Asia.
Austria	A largely mountainous landlocked country of south central Europe. Its capital and largest city is Vienna.
Czechoslovakia	Former country in central Europe. Now split into two independent countries; Czech Republic and Slovakia. Prague is the capital city.
Hungary	A landlocked country in central Europe. Its capital is Budapest.
Japan	Japan is an island country in East Asia located in the northwest Pacific Ocean. Its capital is Tokyo.
USA	The United States of America commonly known as the United States or America, is a country mostly located in central North America. Its capital is Washington.
Normandy	Normandy is one of the great historic regions of France. It is in the north west of France. It is famous for producing excellent cheese, apple cider and seafood.
Pearl harbour	An American lagoon harbour on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, west of Honolulu. It is in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.