Geography Definitions

Year 6	Word	Definition
Autumn (Greek Empire)	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 market or on the international markets.
	Distribution of natural resources	How and where the natural resources are located on earth. Natural resources are not evenly located 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 nutritious 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	Providing water via pipelines and canals to where it is needed.
Reasons	The cause of an event or situation or something that provides an excuse or explanation.
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.
Observe	To watch carefully the way something happens or the way someone does something, especially in order to learn more about it.
Interdependent	Mutual dependence between thing, 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 variety of ways.
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.
Environment	The surrounding or condition in which a person, animal or plant live or operates.
Society	A group of people involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same social, political and cultural expectations.

	Four-figure grid reference	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.
	Maps	A map is a symbolic representation of selected characteristics of a place, usually drawn on a flat surface. Maps present information about the world in a simple, visual way.
	Europe	The second smallest continent in the world. It is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere.
	Athens	The capital and largest city of Greece; situated in the southern part of the country. A leading city of ancient Greece, famous for its learning, culture and democratic institution.
	Urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.
	Kingdom	A state or government having a king or queen as its head.
	Macedonia	A country in south-eastern Europe, formerly known as the Republic of Macedonia.
	Turkey	A country that occupies a unique geographic position, lying partly in Asia and partly in Europe. Its capital city is Ankara. The largest city is Istanbul.
	Mediterranean	The largest inland sea, located between southern Europe, Western Asia and North Africa.
Spring (Human and physical processes)	Statistics	The study and practice of collecting, analysing and presenting data in large quantities.
	Conclusions	The end or finish of an event, process or text.
	Locations	The place where a particular point or object exist. Geographic location is defined by two coordinates, longitude and latitude.

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.
Interrelated	Having mutual connections and interactions between people or group of people.
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.
Describe	To give details about something to someone; give an account of.
Conclusion	The end or finish of an event, process or text.
Climate zones	Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, which occur in east-west directions around 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 by dividing the number of people in an area by the size of the area.
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Biological communities	An interacting group of various species in a common location. Because of their interactions, members of a community tend to affect each other's abundance, distribution, adaptation and existence.
Tropical rainforests	The hot, moist forests where it rains all year long. They are mainly located near the Earth's Equator. The world's largest tropical rainforests are in South America, Africa and Southeast Asia.
Temperate forests,	Vegetation type with a more or less continuous canopy of broad-leaved trees. It is the second largest biome on the planet, covering 25% of the world's forest area.
Deserts	A large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees or plants.
Tundra	The very large area of land in North Asia, North America and northern Europe where, because its cold, trees do not grow and ground below the surface is permanently frozen.
Taiga	A forest of the cold, (snow forest) located in the Northern Hemisphere that lies just south of the Arctic Circle. Mostly consisted of pines, spruces and larches.
Grasslands	A large area of land covered with grass; the globe's most agriculturally useful habitats. They are generally open and fairly flat, and they exist on every continent except Antarctica.
Savannah	A large, flat area of land covered with grass, usually with few trees, that is found in hot

		countries, especially in Africa .The trees being sufficiently widely spaced so that the canopy does not close.
	Ice sheet	A broad, thick land of ice covering an extensive area for a long period of time. Ice sheets form in areas where snow that falls in winter does not melt entirely over the summer. Ice sheets contain about 99% of the fresh water on Earth, and are sometimes called continental glaciers.
Summer (North and South)	North America	The third largest of the seven continents. 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 in population in the world. It is primarily located in the southern hemisphere.
	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.
	Conclusions	The end or finish of an event, process or text.
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Ordnance survey map	A large series of high quality, detailed maps of Great Britain produced in a variety of scales originally for military, but now for leisure or business use.
Symbols	A mark, sign or word that indicates, signifies, or is understood as representing an idea.
Co-ordinates	A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first

		number shows the distance along and the second number shows the up or down.