

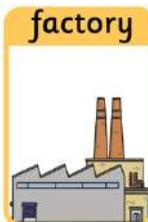
Symbols



cycle trail



place of worship



Year 1 Geographical Vocabulary

Physical Geography

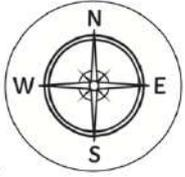
Word	Definition
beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, by the sea.
forest	A large area covered with trees.
hill	A raised area of land, not as high as a mountain.
mountain	A large, steep hill.
sea	An area of salt water, next to or surrounded by land.
ocean	A big area of salt water not surrounded by land.
river	A large stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
season	The four times of a year with different weather changes: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
weather	What the atmosphere is like: Sunny, hot, dry, rainy, cold, cloudy.
country	A place ruled by a government.
continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.

Human Geography

city	A large town
town	A built-up area that is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
village	A group of houses and buildings, smaller than a town.
factory	A building where goods (things) are made.
farm	A place used for growing crops and rearing animals.
house	A place where people live.
shop	A building where goods (things) are sold.

Working geographically

map	A picture that represents a word or group of words. They are used on maps to make things clear and easy to find.
compass	A special tool that helps you know which direction you are facing.
symbol	To make it easier, maps use symbols instead of words so that you can find things quickly.



Symbols



cycle trail



place of worship

coast



cliff



vegetation



valley



harbour



port



Year 2 Geographical Vocabulary

Physical Geography

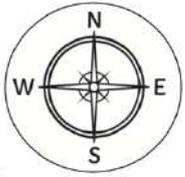
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river	A large stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
season	The four times of a year with different weather changes: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
weather	What the atmosphere is like: Sunny, hot, dry, rainy, cold, cloudy.
cliff	A steep rock face by the edge of the sea.
coast	A part of land near the sea.
soil	A layer of earth in which plants grow.
valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains.
vegetation	All the plant life in an area.
country	A place ruled by a government.
continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.

Human Geography

city	A large town
town	A built-up area that is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
village	A group of houses and buildings, smaller than a town.
factory	A building where goods (things) are made.
office	A building used as a place of business.
port	A town or city with a harbour where ships load or unload.
harbour	A place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter.

Working geographically

map	A picture that represents a word or group of words. They are used on maps to make things clear and easy to find.
compass	A special tool that helps you know which direction you are facing.
symbol	To make it easier, maps use symbols instead of words so that you can find things quickly.
landmark	Something (a building, a statue) that is important in a place.



cycle trail



place of worship

coast



cliff



vegetation



valley



harbour



port



Year 3 Geographical Vocabulary

Physical Geography

Word	Definition
hill	A raised area of land, not as high as a mountain.
mountain	A large, steep hill.
sea	An area of salt water, next to or surrounded by land.
ocean	A big area of salt water not surrounded by land.
river	A large stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
season	The four times of a year with different weather changes: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
weather	What the atmosphere is like: Sunny, hot, dry, rainy, cold, cloudy.
cliff	A steep rock face by the edge of the sea.
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soil	A layer of earth in which plants grow.
valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains.
vegetation	All the plant life in an area.
country	A place ruled by a government.
continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.
Water cycle	the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states

Human Geography

city	A large town
town	A built-up area that is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
village	A group of houses and buildings, smaller than a town.
settlement	The action of people coming together to live in an area.
factory	A building where goods (things) are made.
office	A building used as a place of business.
port	A town or city with a harbour where ships load or unload.
harbour	A place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter.

Rivers

Tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a big river.	
Riverbank	The land at the side of the river.	
River Bed	This is an area that can be made of sand, rocks or mud depending on the river.	
Delta	A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea. The river slows down and drops all the sediment it was carrying.	
Mouth	The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake.	
Source	The start of a river is its source. This could be a spring on a hillside, a lake, a bog or marsh. A river may have more than one source.	
Stream	A small river.	
Meander	The twists and turns of a river.	

Working geographically

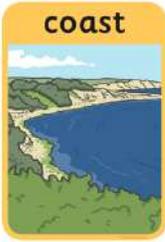
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cycle trail



place of worship



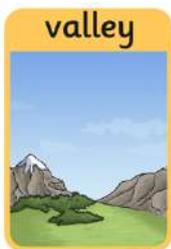
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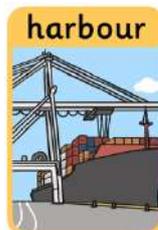
cliff



vegetation



valley



harbour



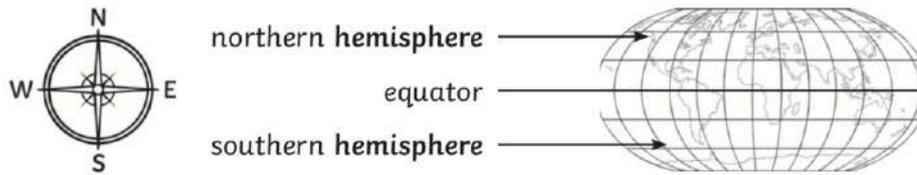
port

Year 4 Geographical Vocabulary

Physical Geography

Word	Definition
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mountain	A large, steep hill.
sea	An area of salt water, next to or surrounded by land.
ocean	A big area of salt water not surrounded by land.
river	A large stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
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weather	What the atmosphere is like: Sunny, hot, dry, rainy, cold, cloudy.
cliff	A steep rock face by the edge of the sea.
coast	A part of land near the sea.
valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains.
vegetation	All the plant life in an area.
country	A place ruled by a government.
continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.
Water cycle	The path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states
Equator	An imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth.
hemisphere	A half of the earth usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
Precipitation	Water particles that reach the ground including rain, hail and snow.
Human Geography	
city	A large town
town	A built-up area that is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
village	A group of houses and buildings, smaller than a town.
settlement	The action of people coming together to live in an area.
port	A town or city with a harbour where ships load or unload.
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Working geographically	
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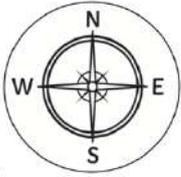


Longitude and Latitude	
Latitude lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other.	
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These lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world using co-ordinates .	

Polar Regions	
North Pole	South Pole
Arctic Circle	Antarctic Circle
Includes parts of Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Iceland.	Has no countries and has no one living there permanently. It is a protected place of scientific and environmental research.

The Tropics	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tropic of Cancer (northern tropic) and the Tropic of Capricorn (southern tropic) mark the most northerly and southerly positions that the sun can be overhead. Between the tropics the weather is hot all year round. Rainfall can vary here. In some places, there is very little rain, some areas have a rainy season and some places have lots of rain all year round.

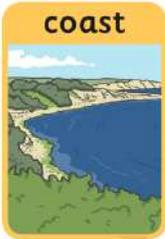
Biomes	Biomes are naturally occurring areas on Earth which share similar landscapes and climates and are home to similar animals and plants.
	Types of biomes
Aquatic	The aquatic biome is the largest type - it covers over 70% of Earth! This biome can be further divided into two main types: freshwater and saltwater.
Desert	Desert biomes cover around one-third of the Earth and are the driest type of biome. They can be hot or cold, depending on where on the planet they are.
Forest	Forest biomes cover approximately 30% of the planet and are home to a wide range of trees and plants.
Grassland	Grassland biomes are areas which have enough rainfall for grasses to grow but not enough for forests to develop.
Rainforest	This type of biome is hot and wet all year long and is home to half of all the different types of animals and plants on the planet.
Tundra	The coldest of the biomes! Due to the low temperatures and dry conditions, these biomes are home to very few plants and animals.



cycle trail



place of worship



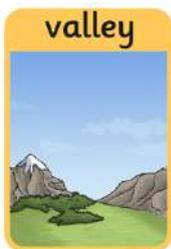
coast



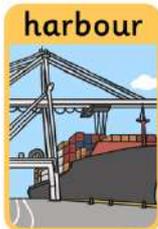
cliff



vegetation



valley



harbour



port

Year 5 Geographical Vocabulary

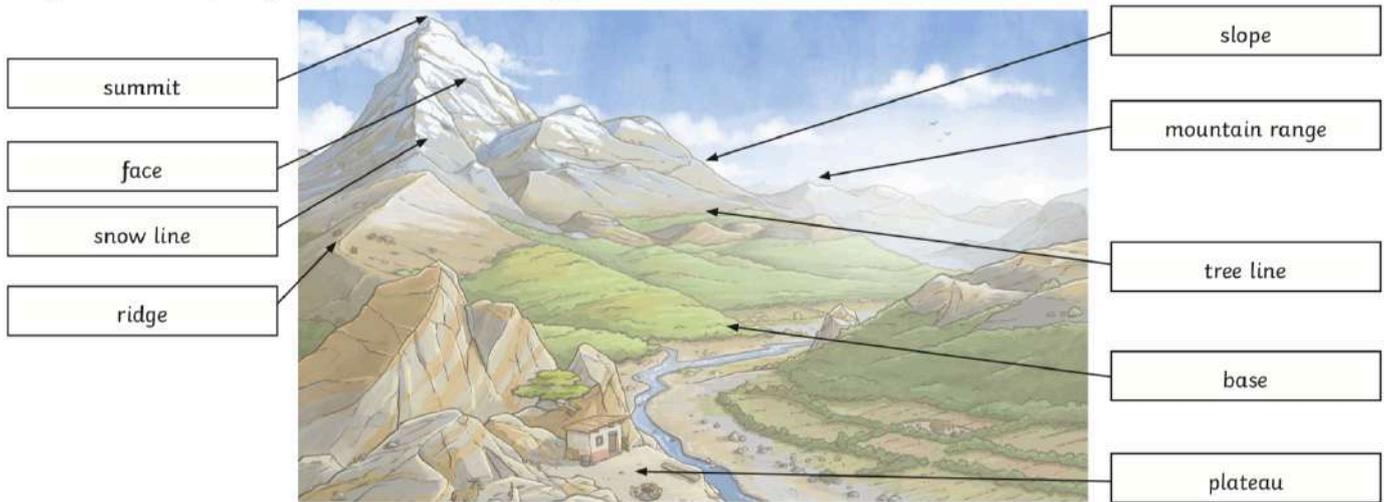
Physical Geography

Word	Definition
hill	A raised area of land, not as high as a mountain.
mountain	A large, steep hill.
sea	An area of salt water, next to or surrounded by land.
ocean	A big area of salt water not surrounded by land.
river	A large stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
season	The four times of a year with different weather changes: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
weather	What the atmosphere is like: Sunny, hot, dry, rainy, cold, cloudy.
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vegetation	All the plant life in an area.
country	A place ruled by a government.
continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.
Water cycle	The path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states
Equator	An imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth.
hemisphere	A half of the earth usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
Precipitation	Water particles that reach the ground including rain, hail and snow.
Human Geography	
city	A large town
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port	A town or city with a harbour where ships load or unload.
harbour	A place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter.

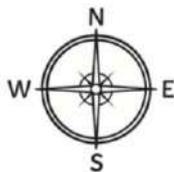
Trade	Buying and selling goods or services
Import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
Export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.

Working geographically

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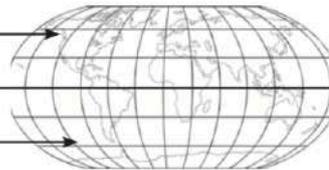
base	the bottom of the mountain where it meets flat ground	plateau	a flat part of land high up the mountain	face	the visible side of a mountain
mountain range	a collection or group of mountains or hills	ridge	long, narrow top connecting mountains	tree line	after this point, trees cannot grow
summit	the highest point of a hill or mountain	snow line	above this line, snow covers the mountain all year	slope	an incline or decline on the side of a mountain



northern hemisphere

equator

southern hemisphere



Longitude and Latitude

Latitude lines run around the earth east to west.
These lines are the same distance apart from each other.



Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south.
These lines are not equally distant from each other.



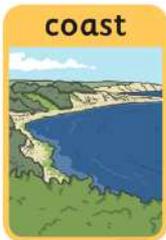
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cycle trail



place of worship



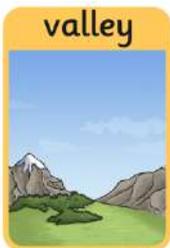
coast



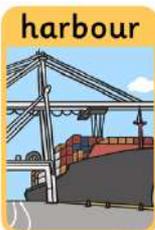
cliff



vegetation



valley



harbour

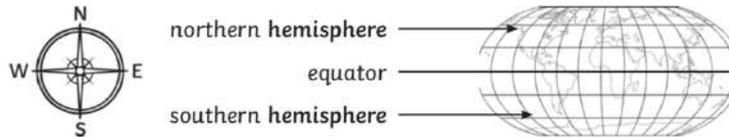
Year 6 Geographical Vocabulary

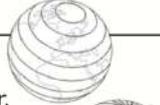
Physical Geography

Word	Definition
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continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.
Water cycle	The path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states
Equator	An imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth.
hemisphere	A half of the earth usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
Precipitation	Water particles that reach the ground including rain, hail and snow.
Volcano	Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
Earthquake	Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.
Magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
Tectonic plates	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
Human Geography	
settlement	The action of people coming together to live in an area.
port	A town or city with a harbour where ships load or unload.
harbour	A place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter.

Working geographically

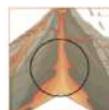
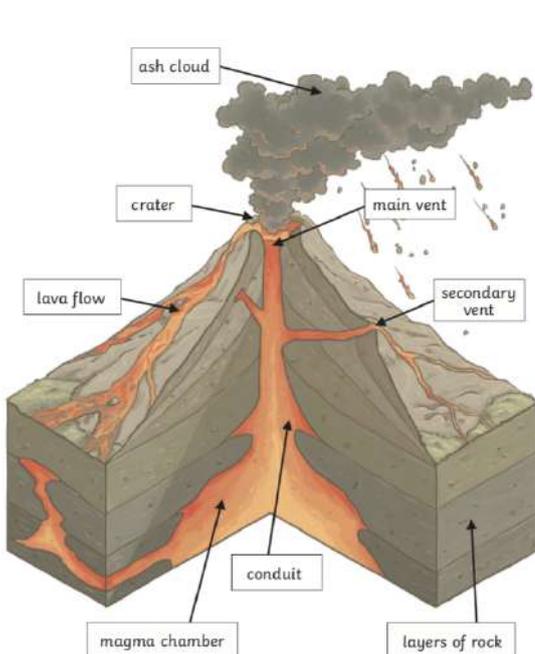
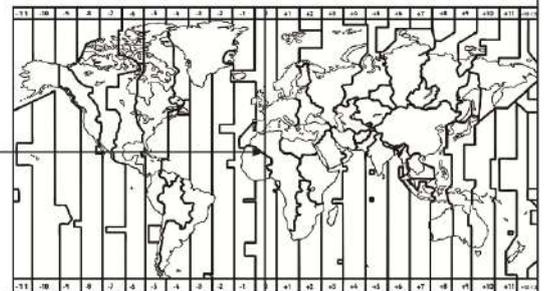
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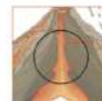
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Time Zones

- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.
- All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- There are 24 different time zones – one for each hour in the day.
- From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
- From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.
- The International Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM. When it is noon at the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line. This is where midnight occurs first across the globe.



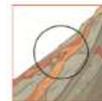
magma chamber
A pool of magma beneath the volcano.



conduit
The underground passage through which the magma flows from the chamber towards the vent.



crater
The crater is the mouth of the volcano which surrounds the vent.



lava flow
After erupting, some of the hot lava will flow down the sides of the volcano.



secondary vent
Another vent through which the magma and other rocks and gases can flow out.



layers of rock
The earth's crust is made of several layers of rock.



main vent
The main vent is the primary opening of the volcano through which the magma and other rocks and gases flow out.



ash cloud
The cloud of ash formed above the volcano from the force of the volcanic explosion. The ash can drift in the sky and fall back to earth.