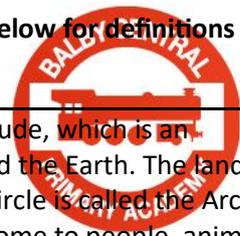


In Geography, we often use terminology specifically linked to the subject. Please see below for definitions of vocabulary you may hear us or your children use.



Arctic and Antarctic Circles	The Arctic Circle is a line of latitude, which is an imaginary horizontal line around the Earth. The lands and ocean north of the Arctic Circle is called the Arctic. A very cold and icy place, it is home to people, animals, and some unusual occurrences such as the northern lights.
The Antarctic Circle	is a special line of latitude that circles the Earth near the South Pole. All the lands between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole are called Antarctica.
Antarctica	is a very cold, icy, and dry land. Biomes A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat e.g. forest or tundra.
Capital City	A capital is a city where a region's government is located. This is where government buildings are and where government leaders work.
Characteristics	A distinguishing feature or quality
City	A large or important town
Climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
Climate Zone	Divisions of the Earth's climates into general climate zones according to average temperatures and average rainfall. The three major climate zones on Earth are polar, temperate and tropical. Temperatures in these three zones are determined mainly by the location or latitude or the zone
Polar	Has the coldest temperatures, almost always below freezing.
Temperate	Contains most of Earth's land masses with more moderate temperatures and rainfall year-round.
Tropical	Has the warmest average temperatures and gets the most rainfall.
Compare	Estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between two places/locations.
Continent	The world's main continuous expanses of land. The world has 7 continents, they are as follows: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
Contrast	To look for differences between two or more places/locations.
Country	A nation with its own government occupying a particular territory.
Differences	A point or way in which a place or location is dissimilar.
Economic activity	The activity of making, providing, purchasing, or selling goods or services. Any action that involves producing, distributing, or consuming products or services is an economic activity. Additionally, any activities involving money or the exchange of products or services are economic activities.



Equator	A line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°.
Human feature	A man-made feature of an area or environment. Some key human features are as follows: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop.
Land use	This is the function of the land, what it is used for e.g. farming, housing, industry
Latitude	The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator, or of the equator of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes.
Locate	To identify or discover where something is placed or found. In the subject of geography it is a key skill for children to be able to identify and describe where a place is located both in their locality and beyond.
Longitude	The angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian, or west of the standard meridian of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes
Name	A word or a combination of words by which a person, place, or thing, a body or class, or any object of thought is designated, called, or known. In the subject of geography it is a key skill for a child to name different places both in their locality and beyond.
Natural Hazards	Natural hazards are extreme natural events that can cause loss of life, extreme damage to property and disrupt human activities. Some natural hazards, such as flooding, can happen anywhere in the world whereas some hazards need climatic or tectonic conditions to occur, for example tropical storms, earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
Natural resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain e.g. timber, gas, coal, oil etc... North/South Poles Either of the two locations (North Pole or South Pole) on the surface of the earth (or of a celestial object) which are the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation.
Northern and Southern Hemisphere	The Northern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that is north of the Equator . The Southern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that is south of the Equator.
Ocean	A very large expanse of sea/body of water. The world has 5 oceans and these are the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically, they are as follows: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean aka Antarctic Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
Physical Feature	A naturally created feature of an area or environment. Some key physical features are as follows: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountains, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation.
Prime/Greenwich Meridian	As the prime meridian, the north-south line at Greenwich is used as the reference for all other meridians of longitude, which are numbered east or west of it. The Greenwich meridian also serves as the basis for the world's standard time zone system.

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Region	A region is an area of land that has common features. A region can be defined by natural or artificial features. Language, government, or religion can define a region, as can forests, wildlife or climate. Regions, large or small, are the basic units of geography.
Seasons	Each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun.
Settlement	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
Similarities	A similar feature or aspect of a place or location.
Time zones	A range of longitudes where a common standard time is used.
Topographical features	Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included. Topography often records the various elevations of an area using a topographical map.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods or services.
Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary latitude line above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north, while the Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary latitude line below the equator whose latitude line circles the globe at about 23 degrees south.
United Kingdom	The children need to know the names of the countries in the United Kingdom and their capitals e.g. England – London, Scotland – Edinburgh, Northern Ireland – Belfast, Wales – Cardiff. The children will also need to know that the capital of Ireland is Dublin.
Vegetation belt	An area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage, and elevation. There are five major vegetation regions: forest, grassland, tundra, desert, and ice sheet.
Water Cycle	The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.
Weather	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc...

