



Key Vocabulary

Geography	The study of places and the relationships between people and their environments.
Continent	One of Earth's seven main divisions of land. The continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
Countries	A unit of land situated inside a continent and governed by a single government.
Population	Refers to the number of people in a single area, whether it be a city or town, region, country, continent, or the world.
Settlement	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are.
Land use	Land use is what the land is used for. Land use varies from area to area.
Sketch map	Sketch maps are simple drawings of the landscape. Sketch maps may be shown as a bird's-eye view or as a drawing of the horizon.
Map key	Map keys use symbols, colours, or lines to represent important places or landmarks on a map.

World Map



Map Key

	Footpath
	Main road
	Road more than 4m wide
	Road less than 4m wide
	Building
	School
	Place of worship
	Water
	Woodland

Human Features

Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.

Physical Features

Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Types of Settlements



Blaise Hamlet in England.

A **hamlet** is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.

A **village** is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.



Pendolyn is a village in Wales.



Portstewart is a coastal town in Northern Ireland.

A **town** is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.

A **city** is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and often a cathedral.



Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland.



Key Vocabulary	
Population	The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region.
Aerial photographs	Photographs taken from an aircraft or other airborne platforms.
Grid references	Tell you where something is on a map. There are two parts to a grid reference: The 1st letter or number tells you how far across the map something is. The 2nd letter or number tells you how far up the map something is.
Compass	An instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it.
Compass bearings	The clockwise angle measurement between a given point and true north on a compass.
Direction	The position toward which someone or something moves or faces.
Scaled drawing	A drawing that shows a real object with accurate sizes reduced or enlarged by a certain amount (called the scale).
Map key	Contains an explanation of what the different lines and symbols on the map mean, as well as a scale for you to work out distance.

Fieldwork in Geography

Data collection



Data presentation



Drawing conclusions



Evaluating the process



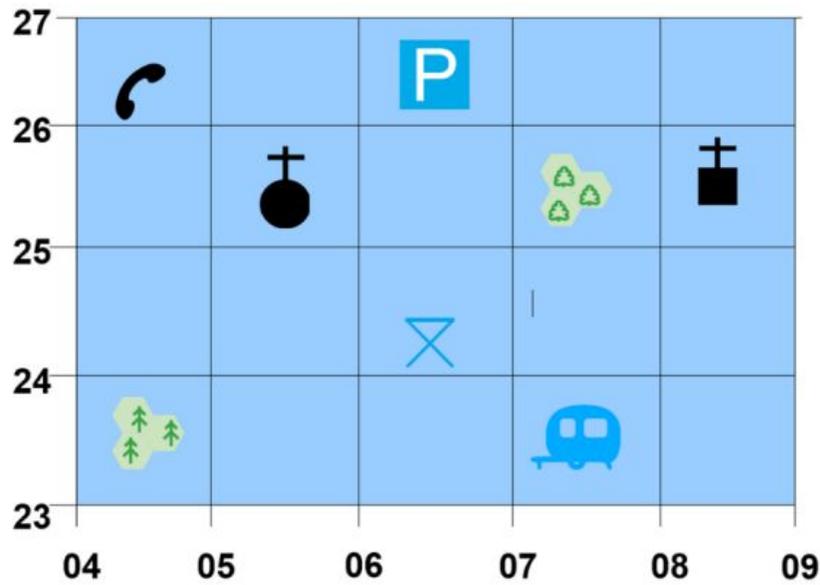
Map Key

KEY

- Forest
- Mountains
- Cafe
- Beach
- Road
- Port

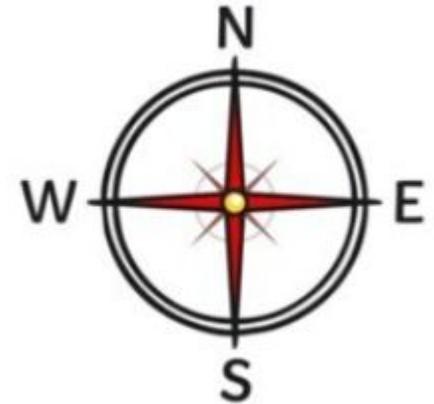
Scale 1 cm = 2 km

Four-figure Grid References



Grid reference 0626 shows a carpark.

Four Compass Points



Human Features

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Physical Features

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Key Vocabulary

Cities	The largest kind of settlements and often have millions of people living in them.
Counties	A term used to refer to different areas across England usually consisting of various towns and villages.
Geographical regions	A large area of land that is different from other areas of land because it has a particular geographical feature.
Economy	Describes how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has.
Tourism	The activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business or other purposes.
Service industry	A business that does work for a customer, and occasionally provides goods, but is not involved in manufacturing.
National Parks	There are 15 very special areas of the UK countryside that are protected as national parks.
Coastlines	The land along a coast. The UK is surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel.
Ancient ruins	The remains of a building, city, etc., that has been destroyed or that is in disrepair or a state of decay.
Wind energy	The process by which the wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power.

The United Kingdom



Physical Features



Human Features

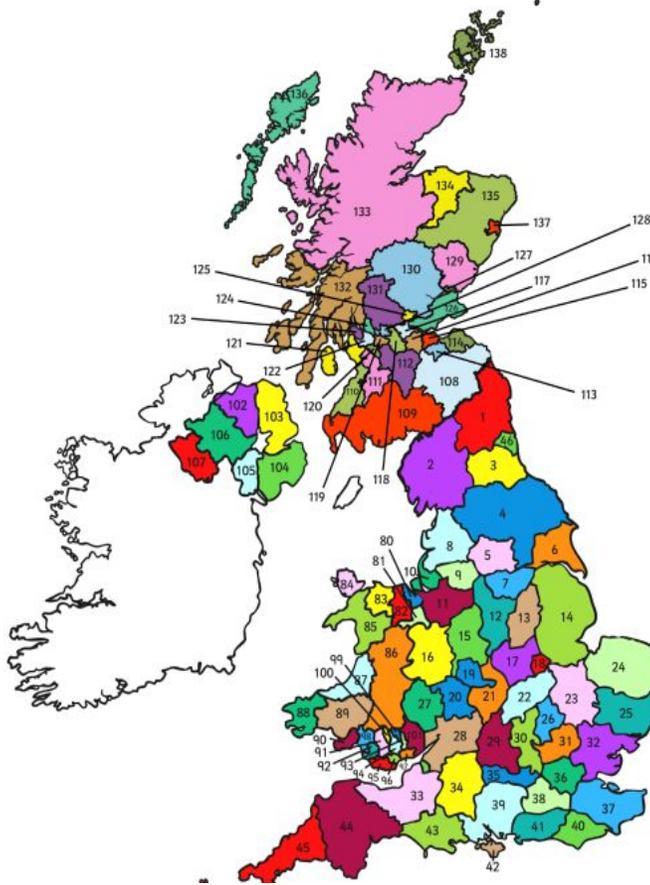




Key Vocabulary

Climate	Climate is the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area. A region's weather patterns, usually tracked for at least 30 years, are considered its climate.
Temperate climate	The weather isn't extreme in this zone. There are no freezing months of sub-zero temperatures in winter, although you may get the odd day like that. And the summers aren't too hot or too dry. Rainfall in this climate zone is spread throughout the year.
Counties	A smaller area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages. A political division of the UK.
Coastline	The edges of a country that meet the sea.
Ordnance Survey Map	A map which shows all the roads, paths, hills etc of an area in detail. Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
Countryside	The land in rural areas of a country, away from large towns, cities, and industrial areas.
National Park	An area set aside by a national government for the preservation of the natural environment.
Mudflats	As the tide comes in and out, it can deposit mud onto beaches. Mudflats are usually found in sheltered areas, such as bays.
Sand dunes	A mound of sand formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert.
Renewable energy	Unlike fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas), which formed over millions of years and are taken out of the ground, these sources of energy won't run out.

UK Counties



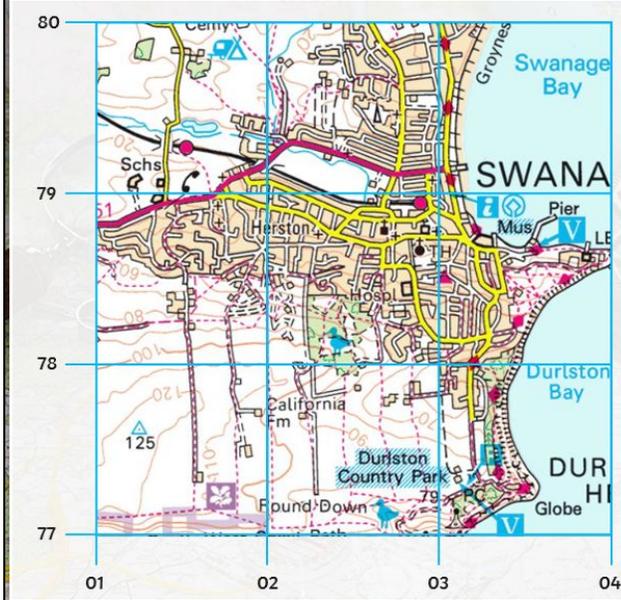
Human Features

Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.

Physical Features

Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Four-Figure Grid References



Four-figure grid references are used to locate a particular grid square on a map.

To create a four-figure grid reference you use the grid lines and grid numbers.

Features of Coastlines





Key Vocabulary

Mountain	High areas of land, rising more than 600 metres from the surrounding land.
Mountain Range	A series of mountains arranged in a line and connected by high ground.
Altitude	The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.
Summit	The highest point of a hill or mountain.
Slope	A surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another.
Landform	A natural feature of the earth's surface.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period.
Glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.
Valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
Avalanche	A mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
Peak	The pointed top of a mountain.

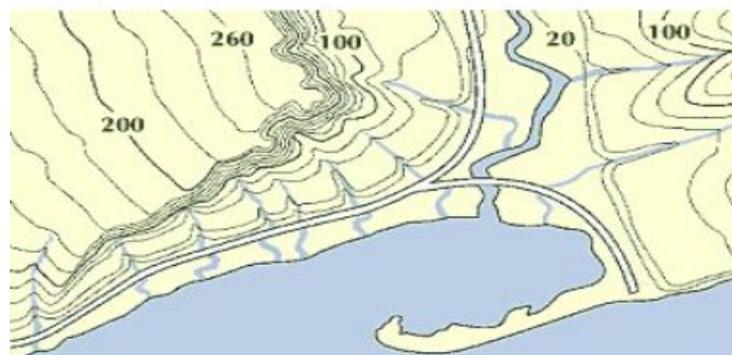
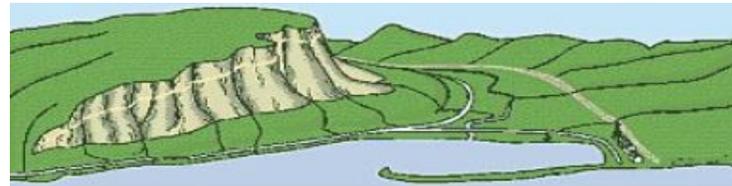
Seven Summits

The highest mountains in each of the seven continents.



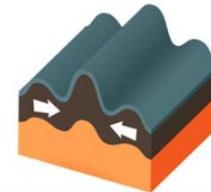
Contours

Contours are lines drawn on maps that join places of the same height. They can be used to see the shape of the land.



Mountain Formation

The Earth's crust is made out of giant slabs of rock (plates), which float about on the mantle underneath. They move as a result of currents of heat that rise and fall within the mantle. The plates move very slowly, as if they were on a giant conveyor belt. When two of these massive plates collide, land may be pushed upwards or folded to create a mountain.



FOLDED MOUNTAINS
Formed When Continental Plates Collide



UPWARD MOUNTAINS
Formed When Molten Rock Rises Up and Pushes Layers of Rock Up



FAULT BLOCK MOUNTAINS
Formed When Block of Rock Drops Down Compared to Other Blocks



VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS
Formed When Magma Spills and Hardens on The Earth's Crust

Physical Features

Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Human Features

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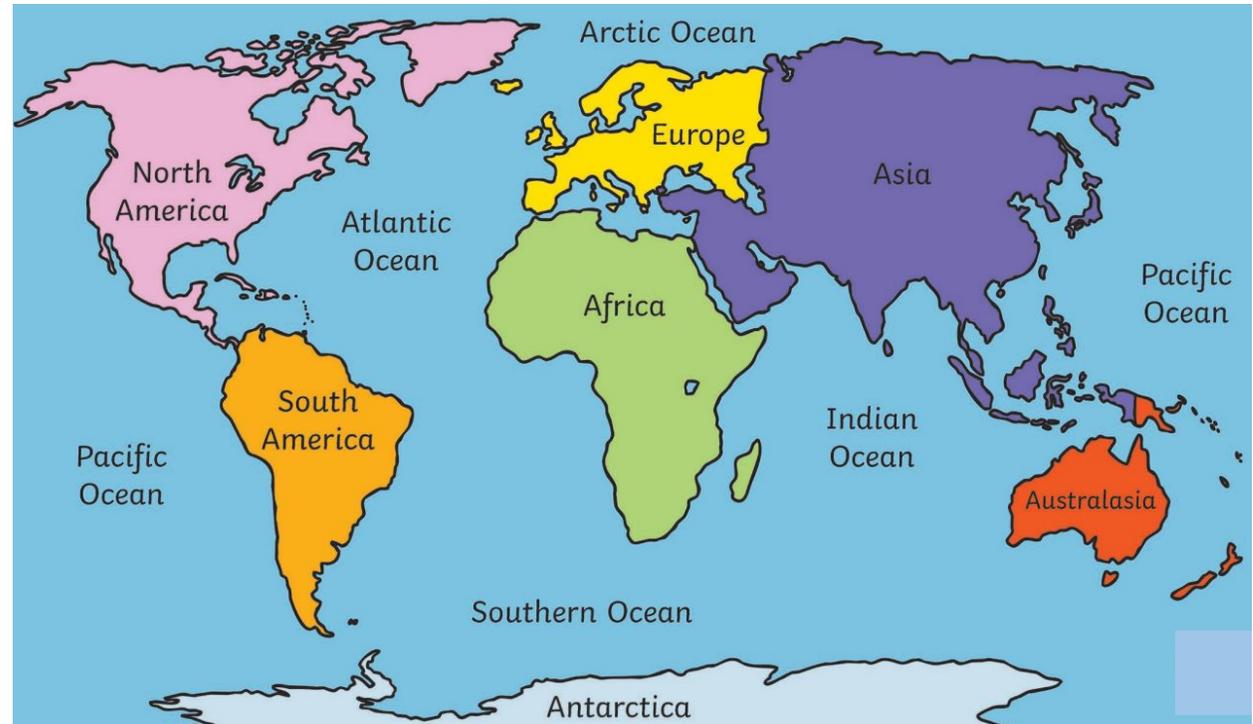


Key Vocabulary

Human features	Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.
Physical features	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Continent	A large continuous landmass, separated from other continents by water or other geographical features.
Country	Land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states. Countries can be large or small.
Capital	The city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.
Population	All the inhabitants of a particular place.
Coastline	The coast, also known as the coastline or seashore, is defined as the area where land meets the ocean, or as a line that forms the boundary between the land and the coastline.
Mountains	An elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock. Most geologists classify a mountain as a landform that rises at least 1,000 feet (300 metres) or more above its surrounding area.
Rivers	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
Sustainability	The practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations.

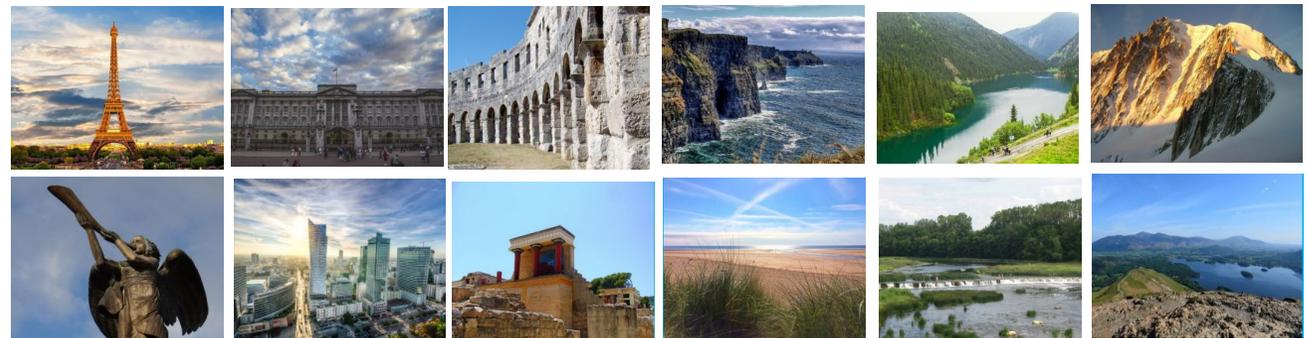
Europe

Tiny countries and huge ones join together to make up this continent – there are 46 countries altogether.



Human Features

Physical Features



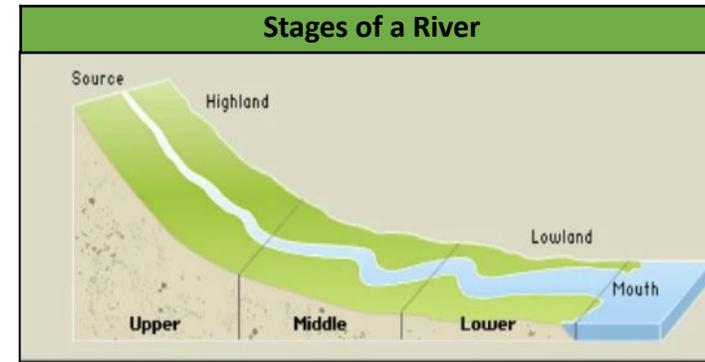
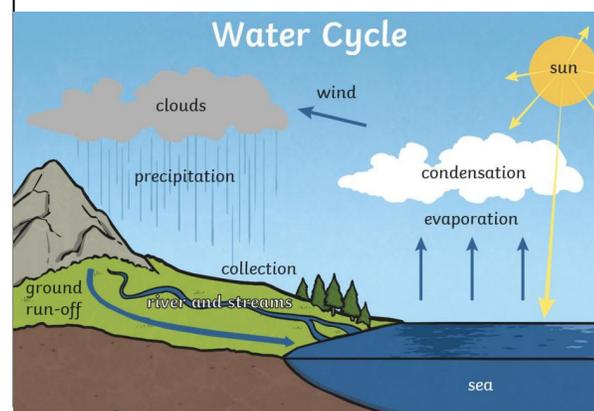


Key Vocabulary	
River	A long, flowing stream of water which travels across the land.
Source	The place where a river begins.
Tributary	A stream or river that flows into a larger stream, river or a lake. A tributary does not flow directly into a sea or ocean.
Confluence	A meeting point of two or more rivers.
Meanders	The loops and curves of a slow-moving river.
Levee	A raised bank of a river. A levee offers protection against floods.
Oxbow Lake	Formed when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing, U-shaped body of water.
Channel	The area a river flows in, with banks on each side.
Delta	A wide muddy or sandy area where the rivers meet the sea.
Estuary	A partially enclosed, coastal water body where freshwater from rivers and streams mixes with salt water from the ocean.
Mouth	The place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake..
Hydroelectric energy	A form of energy that harnesses the power of water in motion—such as water flowing over a waterfall—to generate electricity.



Water Cycle

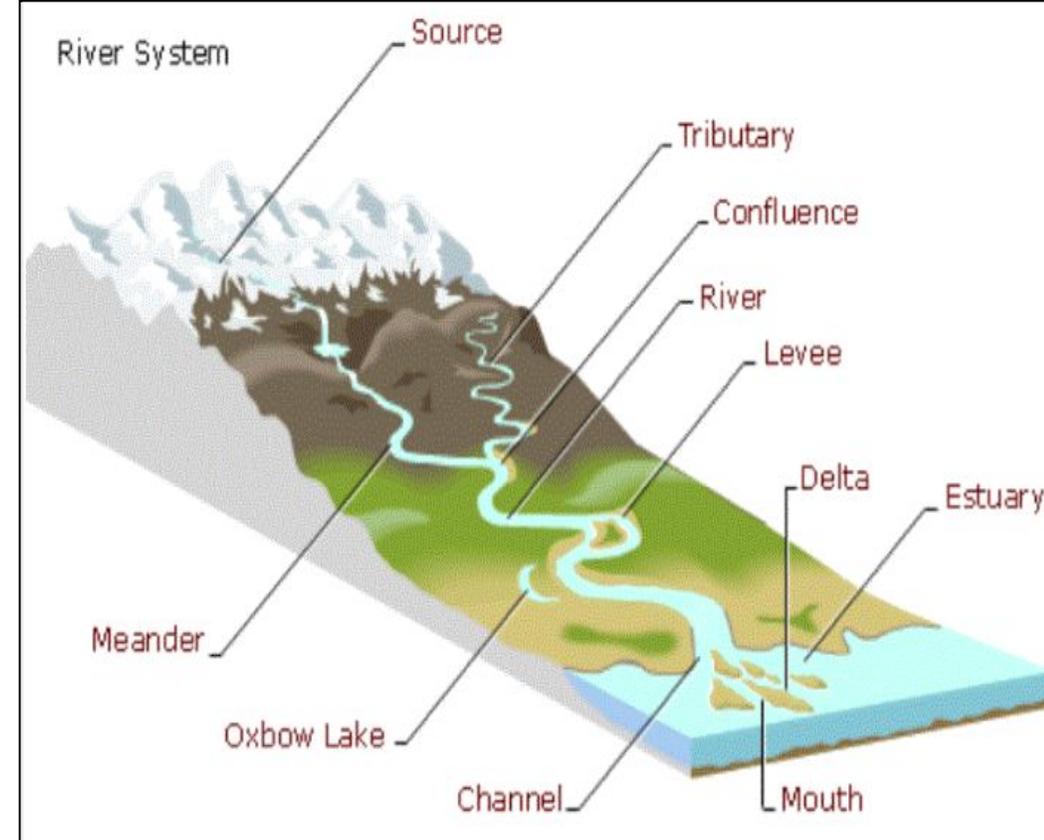
The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth.



Human Features
Things that have been built by people.

Physical Features
They would be here even if there were no people around.

Features of the River System

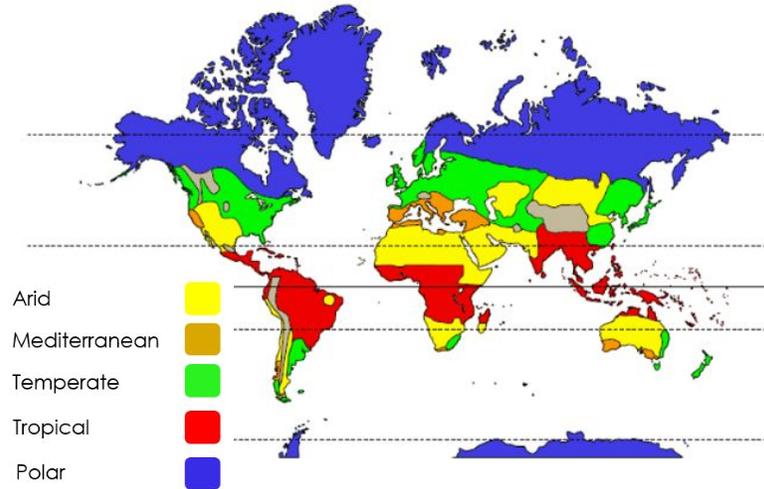




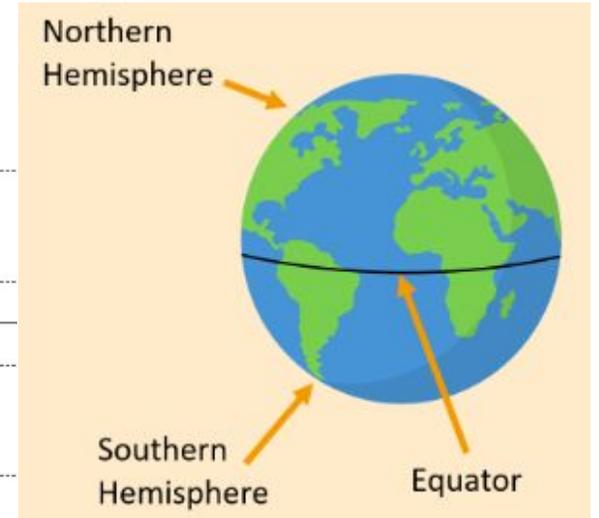
Key Vocabulary

Equator	An invisible line that runs around the Earth.
Hemispheres	A half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator.
Prime Meridian	The line of 0° longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around Earth.
Season	A few months of the year that share a similar weather pattern.
Temperate Climate	A climate without any extreme weather.
Tropical Climate	A climate which has high temperatures and lots of rain.
Precipitation	Any form of water following from the sky.
Temperature	How hot or cold the air around us is.
Polar region	A place where the climate usually has a temperature below freezing, icy, and covered in snow. These areas do not get direct heat and sunlight from the sun.
Arid Climate	An arid climate is known for being hot and dry. About a third of the Earth is covered by arid climate most of which lie 30 degrees north and south of the Equator.
Tropical Climate	Tropical climates are hot, humid, and rainy climates found mostly between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Climate Zones



Hemispheres



Latitude and Longitude

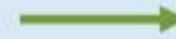
Latitude



These lines tell us how far north or south a place is. They run from **left to right**.



Longitude



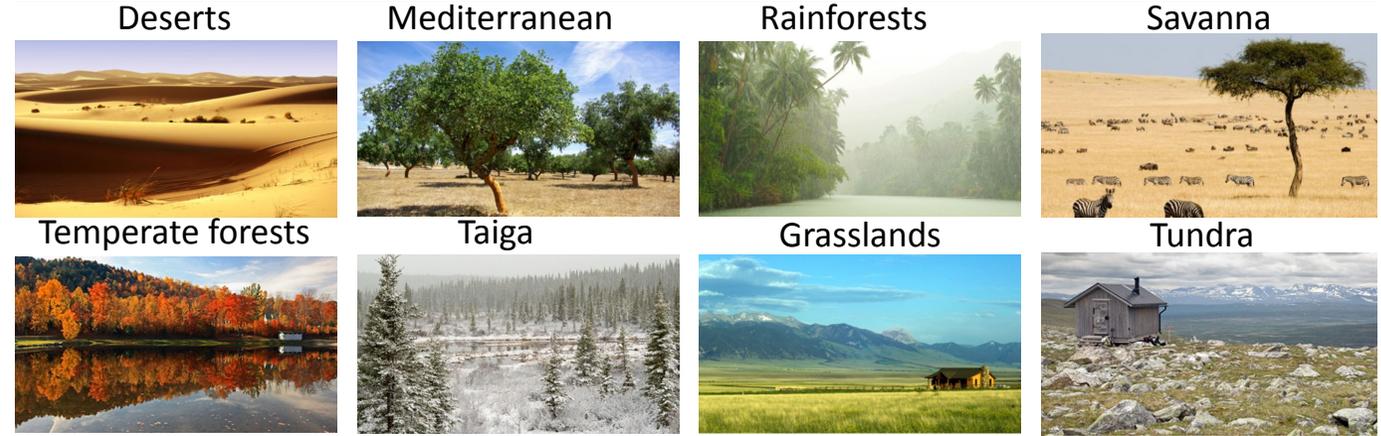
These lines tell us how far east or west a place is. They run from the **top to the bottom**.





Key Vocabulary	
Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).
Ecosystem	An ecosystem is made up of all of the living and nonliving things in an area.
Biomes	Are large-scale ecosystems named after their main vegetation type, like temperate deciduous forests and tropical grasslands.
Vegetation	This means the plant life of a region or the plant community.
Emergent layer	This is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy. It is very sunny here and only the strongest and tallest plants reach this level.
Understory	This layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.
Canopy	This is a dense layer of vegetation, where trees seem to merge or overlap at about 30-45 metres in height. Much sunlight is blocked by this layer as a result of the large, thick, overlapping leaves that absorb a lot of sunlight and shade the plants below.
Forest floor	This is a dark and damp place, home to ferns, fungi and moss. Many leaves are spread across the floor, rotting in the damp and hot conditions.
Deforestation	The removal of a forest or trees from land that is then converted to non-forest use. Deforestation can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches, or urban use. The most concentrated deforestation occurs in tropical rainforests.

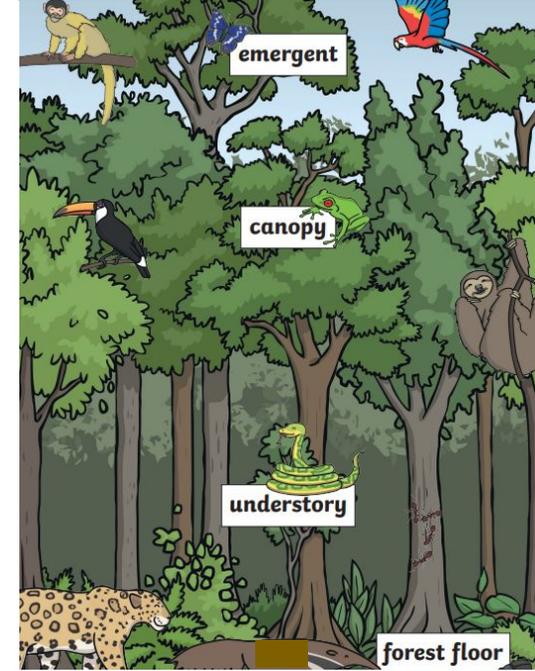
Biomes



South America



Layers of the Rainforest



Deforestation

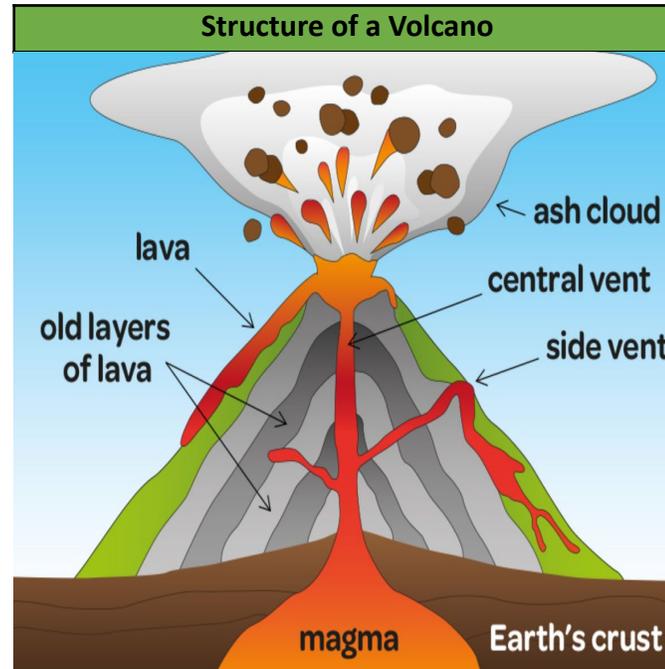
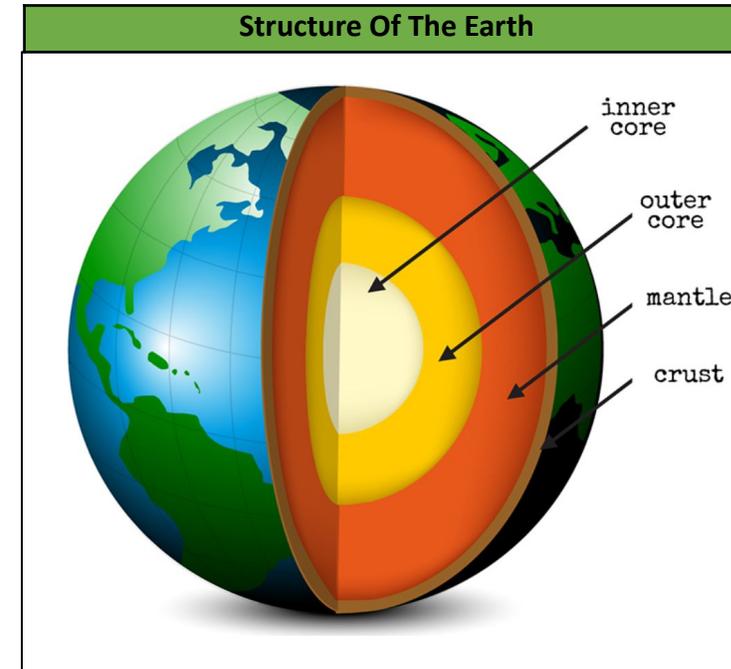
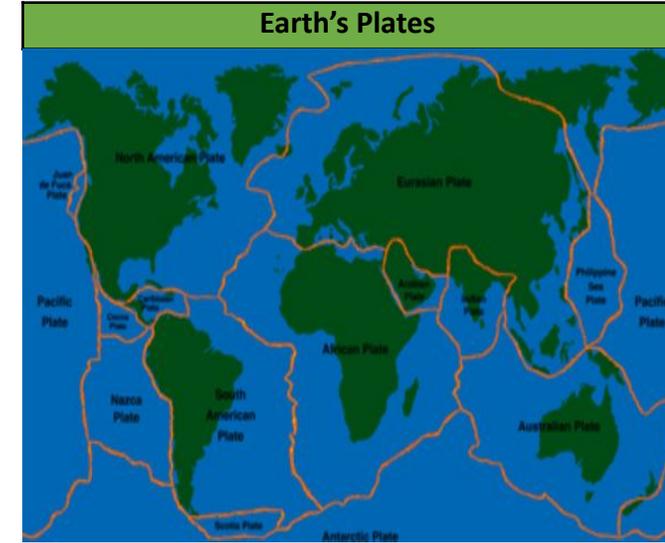
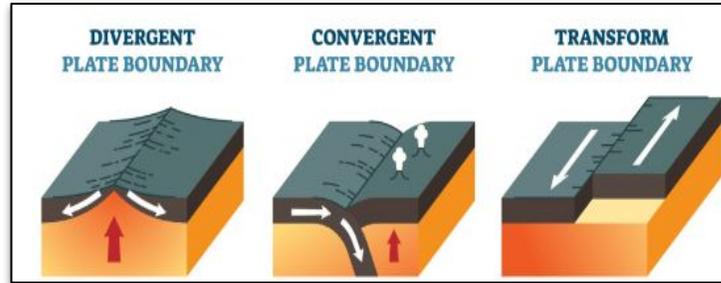




Key Vocabulary	
Inner core	A hot, dense ball of (mostly) iron. It has a radius of about 1,220 kilometers. The temperature in the inner core is about 5,200° Celsius.
Outer core	Mostly composed of liquid iron and nickel. The outer core is very hot, between 4,500° and 5,500° Celsius.
Mantle	The mantle lies between Earth's core and its thin the crust. The mantle is about 2,900 kilometers thick, and makes up 84% of Earth's total volume.
Crust	The outermost shell of the earth made of solid rocks and minerals. The crust is just 1% of Earth's mass and contains all known life in the universe.
Fault lines	A fault line is a long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines.
Continental shifts	The movement of continents resulting from the motion of tectonic plates.
Earthquake	The sudden release of strain energy in the Earth's crust, resulting in waves of shaking that radiate outwards from the earthquake source.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of the earthquake. The epicentre is the geographical location of the earthquake reported on television stations and written reports about earthquakes.
Crater	Circular depression in the ground caused by volcanic activity.
Magma	Molten rock that is underground.
Lava	When magma flows or erupts onto Earth's surface, it is called lava.
Geothermal energy	A type of renewable energy taken from the Earth's core. It comes from heat generated during the original formation of the planet and the radioactive decay of materials. This thermal energy is stored in rocks and fluids in the centre of the earth.

Tectonic Plates

The Earth's crust is split into plates. An earthquake happens when two of the Earth's giant **plates** suddenly slip past each other, snap, crack or make other rapid movements.





Key Vocabulary

Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).
Countries	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.
Landscape	All the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.
American States	A state is a constituent political entity, of which there are 50. Each state holds governmental jurisdiction (power) over a separate and defined geographic territory.
Mountains	An elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock. Typically rising at least 300 metres above the surrounding land.
Peak	The pointed top of a mountain.
Glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.
Global warming	Describes the current rise in the average temperature of Earth's air and oceans.
Population	All the inhabitants of a particular place.
Economy	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

North America



Physical Features



Human Features

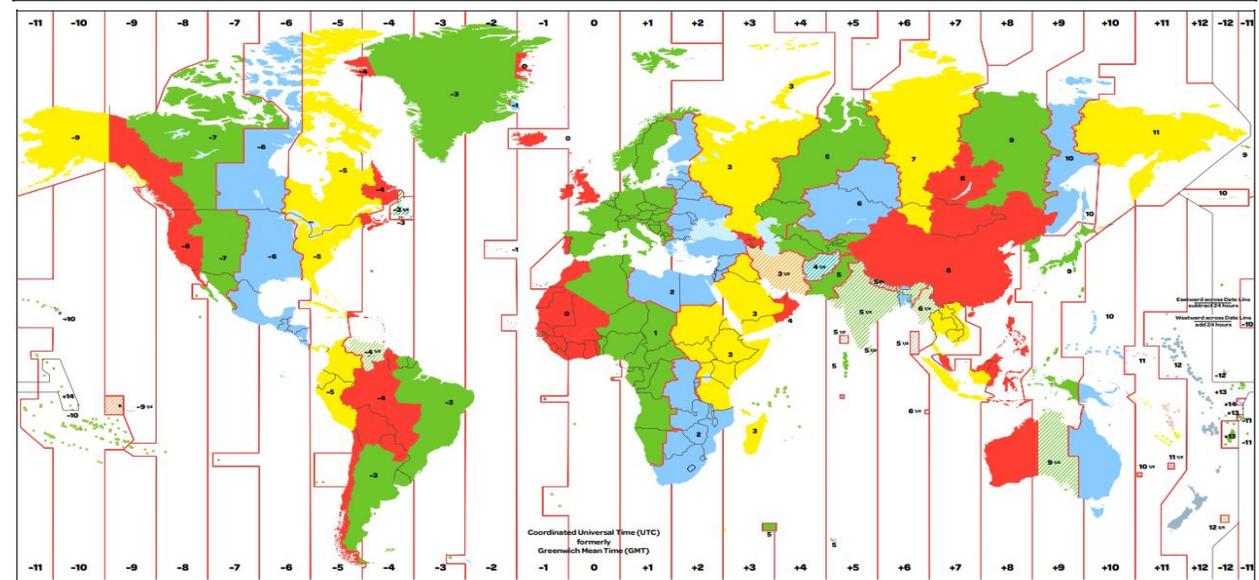




Key Vocabulary

Population	The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region.
Population demographics	The characteristics of a population that have been categorized by distinct criteria—such as age, gender and income.
Population density	The number of individuals living within that specific location determines the population density, or the number of individuals divided by the size of the area.
Capital	The city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.
Renewable energy	Energy that is collected from renewable resources that are naturally replenished on a human timescale. It includes sources such as sunlight, wind, the movement of water, and geothermal heat.
Time zones	An area which observes a uniform standard time for legal, commercial and social purposes. Time zones tend to follow the boundaries between countries and their subdivisions instead of strictly following longitude, because it is convenient for areas in frequent communication to keep the same time.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
Imports	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
Exports	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.

Time Zones Around the World



Capital Cities of Europe



Renewable Energy

