

How is our country changing?

KEY VOCABULARY

City: a place where people live, larger than a town

Continent: land mass defined by physical, human, or cultural features

Country: a political area defined by physical, human, or cultural features

County: a geographical area used for administrative purposes

GDP: Gross domestic product

Great Britain: official name for the countries of British Isles

Human feature: created by humans, e.g. roads, houses, canals

Industry: a group of businesses that provide a product or service

Mountain: a landform of rocks and earth rising high a hill

North, South, East, West: compass points, locational vocabulary

Physical feature: naturally occurring, e.g. rivers, mountains, lakes

Region: an area of a country or continent defined by physical, human, or cultural features

River: natural watercourse, flowing towards the sea, ocean or a lake

Settlement: a place where a group of people set up home, often the first inhabitants there

The British Isles: the islands of Great Britain and Ireland 5,000 smaller islands off the coastline

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: political union of England, Wales, Scotland

Man are not part of the UK (they are Crown Dependencies)

Town: a place where people live, larger than a village

Village: a place where people live, smaller than a town

Where should we go on holiday?

KEY VOCABULARY

Agriculture: farming, including growing crops and rearing animals, to provide food and other products

Arable farming: farming to produce crops

Avalanche: rush of snow down a slope

Glacier: slow-moving frozen river, formed on mountains or near the North or South Poles

Human feature: created by humans, e.g. roads, houses, canals

Industry: group of businesses that provide a product or service

Lake: large stretch of water ringed by land, usually connected to the sea by a river or stream

Longitude, latitude, Tropic of Cancer: imaginary lines used to show position on the Earth's surface

Mountain range: a chain of mountains

North, South, East, West: compass points

Physical feature: naturally occurring, e.g. rivers, mountains, lakes

River: natural watercourse, flowing towards the sea, ocean or a lake

Settlement: place where a group of people set up home, often the first inhabitants there

Tectonic plate: a huge slab of solid rock that forms the outer layer of the earth, and fits together with other plates to form a 'jigsaw'

Tourism: industry supplying information, transport, accommodation and other services to holidaymakers.

What is it like in the amazon?

KEY VOCABULARY

Continent, country, region: an area that is defined by certain unifying characteristics, which may be physical, human, or cultural

Human features: created by humans, e.g. roads, houses, canals

Location vocabulary: e.g. longitude, latitude, Tropic of Capricorn, north, east, south, west

Physical features: naturally occurring e.g. rivers, mountains

Primary source: information from the actual time, place or event, e.g. photos, video, eye-witness accounts

Secondary source: a source which presents information originally presented elsewhere, e.g. a school textbook, and encyclopedia etc

Rainforest: a tropical forest which has a high annual rainfall

River: a natural watercourse, flowing towards the sea, an ocean or a lake

Where does all of our stuff come from?

KEY VOCABULARY

Compass points: North, South, East, West

Consumer: person who buys goods or services

Continents: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, North America, South America

Country of origin: country where items were made

Equator: imaginary line around the middle of the Earth where day and night are almost equal, and season and wet season

Export: send goods to another country for sale

Fair trade: trade where producers are paid a fair price for their goods

Import: bring goods into a country for sale

Industry: group of businesses that provide a particular product or service

Latitude: imaginary horizontal lines used to show position on the Earth's surface

Longitude: imaginary vertical lines used to show position on the Earth's surface

Northern hemisphere: area between the Equator and the North Pole

Producer: person or business that makes or grows goods for sale

Raw material: basic material from which a product is made

Recycled: waste item converted into a reusable item or material

Retailer: person or business that sells goods or services

Southern hemisphere: area between the Equator and the South Pole

Sustainable: not harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources: supporting long-term ecological balance

Trade: buying or selling goods or services

Tropic of Cancer: imaginary line used to show position on the Earth's surface, above the Equator

Tropic of Capricorn: imaginary line used to show position on the Earth's surface, below the Equator.

Are we damaging our world?

KEY VOCABULARY

Biomass: biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms

Fossil fuel: buried organic material from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to oil, coal, and gas over hundreds of millions of years

Geothermal energy: heat drawn from inner layers of the Earth

Human feature: created by humans, e.g. roads, houses and canals

Hydro electricity: electricity that is created by the flow of water

Mineral: a solid substance with no origin as a previous life form

Non-renewable energy: energy from a source that can be used up and no longer be available

Physical feature: naturally occurring feature, e.g. rivers and mountains

Recycled: 'discarded' or 'end-of-life items' converted into a reusable item or material

Renewable energy: energy source that will never be used up

Solar energy: sunlight into electricity

Sustainability: ability to maintain balance between natural ecological systems through not harming the environment or using up resources that will run out

Tidal energy: a form of hydropower that converts the energy of tides into useful forms of power

Wave energy: the capture of energy from ocean surface waves for electricity generation

Wind power: energy extracted from wind using wind turbines to produce electrical power.

How will our world look in the future?

KEY VOCABULARY

Brownfield: site for potential development, that has had previous development on it

Community: group of people living in the same place

Greenfield: previously undeveloped site

Industry: a group of businesses that provide a particular product or service

Primary sector: harvests or extracts raw materials from nature, such as farming or mining

Quaternary sector: provides information services, e.g. computing

Recycled: end-of-life or discarded goods converted into a reusable item or material

Secondary sector: processes raw materials from the primary sector into manufactured goods and products, such as food processing and energy production

Sustainable: maintaining balance between natural ecological systems through not harming the environment or not using up resources that will run out

Tertiary (service) sector: sells services and skills, e.g. the health service, education, transportation, finance and business, retail, entertainment and tourism