

Key vocabulary:

GEOGRAPHY

Date: January-February 2021

Geography is the driver for this half-term's topic, and the theme will be the environment and/or natural disasters.



Key stage 1: Years 1 and 2

'The streets around our school'; primary focus: environmental issues

locality	The area or neighbourhood we live in.
environment	Our natural surroundings.
recycling	Turning waste into new materials.
pollution	Something harmful or poisonous in our environment.
survey	To find the opinions of a group of people by asking them questions.
physical	Physical geography looks at the natural things in our environment.
human	Human geography looks at how humans impact the environment.
issue	An important topic or problem that needs discussion.
solution	A way of solving an issue or problem.

Key stage 2: Years 3 and 4

primary focus: volcanoes and/or earthquake

volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, ash and gases escape.
earthquake	A sudden shaking of the ground because of movement in the Earth's crust.
tectonic plates	Different pieces of the Earth's crust which fit together like a jigsaw and move in different directions and at different speeds.
magma	Is molten rock (rock so hot that it has turned into liquid) which is underneath the Earth's crust.
lava	When magma reaches the surface of the Earth it is called lava.
land-use	The specific purpose that an area of land is used for.
crust	The crust is the outer layer of the Earth. It is the part we can see.
mantle	A layer of the Earth which is mainly rock.
core	The centre of the Earth which is mainly metal.

Key stage 2: Years 5 and 6

primary focus: seas and oceans

climate zones	The world is classified into six climate zones based on temperature and rainfall. The climate zones are: polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountains.
climate change	A change in the average climate (temperature and rainfall) over a period of time.
global warming	A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the Earth. Global warming is an outcome of climate change.
latitude	Imaginary lines which show how north or south a place is. The equator is the best-known line of latitude.
longitude	Imaginary lines which show how east or west a place is.
fossil fuels	Much of the world's energy is produced by burning fossil fuels such as oil, coal and gas. These natural resources are formed from the remains of plants and animals that died millions of years ago. Once they are gone, they cannot be replaced. Burning fossil fuels is damaging the environment.
renewable energy	Renewable energy is a natural source of energy that will never run out. Wind, the sun and water are renewable energy sources.
emissions	An emission is something that been released into the world. Carbon dioxide is an emission created when fossil fuels are burned.