

KEY WORDS GLOBAL HAZARDS

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
GLOBAL CLIMATIC HAZARDS	
Albedo effect	This is the amount a surface reflects the sun's rays back into space
Atmospheric pressure	This is the force exerted on the Earth's surface by the weight of the air, measured in millibars
Altitude	The height of the land in relation to sea level or ground level
ACs	These are Advanced Countries such as the UK and USA
Beaufort scale	A weather instrument which measures the speed of the wind
Climate Change	The long-term change in global or regional climate due largely to increased levels of CO ₂ in the atmosphere
Climate zone	Divisions of the Earth's climatic belts, or zones, according to average temperatures and average rainfall. The three major zones are Polar, Temperate and Tropical.
Global Circulation System	The movement of air around the world
Condensation	The process whereby rising water vapour becomes a liquid
Convictional rainfall	Rainfall, often heavy, that occurs when thick clouds form because of warm air rising quickly
Coriolis effect	The way the spinning of Earth makes winds veer to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.
Cyclones	A system of winds rotating inwards to an area of low pressure
Drought	A period when there is much less precipitation over a specific time than is usual for the area, leading to water shortages.
Economic impacts	Effects which relate to money, insurance pay outs etc.
EDCs	Emerging and Developing Countries such as China. These countries are in a transition from being a low-income country to a more developing country
El Nino weather event	An event that occurs when weak trade winds blowing east to west allow surface temperatures to increase
Equator	An imaginary line at 0 degrees which divides the world in two halves; the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere
Equatorial Insolation	This is the exposure to the sun's rays at the equator
Environmental impacts	Effects which are related to the natural surroundings

Evaporation	Water turning into water vapour
Evapotranspiration	Evaporation of water from plants and soil
Ferrel Cell	Is the average motion of air in the mid latitudes
Flash flooding	Flooding that appears very quickly as a result of heavy rain
Frontal Rainfall	Rainfall that occurs when warm air rises over cool air
Geology	The study of rocks and their formation, structure and composition
Hadley Cell	A large atmospheric convection cell that rises at the equator and sinks at medium latitudes
Heatwave	A prolonged period of unusually hot weather
High Pressure	When there is more air pressing down on the ground, caused by air sinking; air descends as it cools, leading to high pressure at the surface
Infrastructure	The basic structures and facilities needed for a society to function, such as building, roads and power supplies
Inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ)	A low pressure belt that encircles the globe around the equator; it is where the trade winds from the northeast and southeast meet; the earth is tilted on its orbit around the Sun, causing the ITCZ to migrate between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn with the seasons
Jet streams	Strong winds high up in the atmosphere
Katabatic winds	Movements of cold dense (heavy) air that flow downhill and along the valley floors; in Antarctica, most winds blow towards the coast from the centre.
Landslides	A large body of soil and rock that slides down a steep slope
La Nina weather event	An event that occurs when strong trade winds blowing east to west reduce surface temperatures
Latitude	The imaginary lines that surrounds the Earth ranging from 0 degrees at the equator to 90 degrees at the poles
LIDCs	Low income developing countries. These countries are the poorer countries such as Ethiopia, Haiti and Somalia
Longitude	Imaginary lines going across the Earth from East to West
Long-term aid	Support for economic and social development to improve quality of life long term
Low Pressure	This is where warm air mass rises up from Earth
Ocean currents	Is a continuous, direct movement of sea water
Polar Cell	Air rises at medium latitudes and flows towards the poles
Polar Insolation	This is the exposure to the sun's rays at the poles

Precipitation	The collective term for moisture that falls from the atmosphere; this could be in the form of snow, sleet, hail and rain.
Prediction strategies	Methods to reduce the impacts from a natural hazard such as weather forecasting and satellites
Prevailing winds	The most frequent, or common, wind direction
Prevention strategies	Methods to reduce the impacts from a natural hazard such as improving education and evacuation routes and communication with the public
Primary effects	The immediate consequences of a hazard, for example an earthquake causing a house to collapse
Protection strategies	Methods to reduce the impacts from a natural hazard such as building protection
Relief Rainfall	Rainfall that occurs when clouds rise up over mountains
Saffir-Simpson scale	This is a weather instrument which measured the speed of hurricane winds
Secondary effects	Follow on consequences of hazards, for example a fire from a gas pipe broken during a house collapse
Short-term aid	This is used for immediate relief in emergencies such as famine, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions etc...
Social impacts	Effects that are related to people
Storm surges	Abnormal rises in sea level that occur when low air pressure raises sea levels, especially when a tropical storm nears land
Solar (sun) Radiation	Radiant energy emitted by the sun which created electromagnetic energy
Temperature	The degree or intensity of heat in a particular place
Thermocline	The point at which the temperature changes from warmer surface waters to deeper, colder water
Tornadoes	A very strong rotating wind
Tropical Storms	A powerful, rotating storm in the tropics (also known as a cyclone, Typhoon or Hurricane)
Typhoons	A violent tropical storm over the Indian and Pacific oceans
Water (stress)	When the demand for water uses up high proportion of the rainfall
Weather	The state of the atmosphere for a particular place regarding dryness; heat; rain and wind etc.
TECTONIC HAZARDS	
Aftershocks	Smaller earthquakes that occur in the same general area during the days to years following a larger event
Asthenosphere	The upper layer of the Earth's Mantle
Caldera	A large volcanic crater formed by a major volcanic eruption
Collision boundary	Where tectonic plates move towards each other, creating fold mountains

Composite volcanoes	A steep volcano formed by alternate layers of lava and ash on a destructive plate boundary
Conservative boundary	Where tectonic plates move alongside each other
Constructive boundary	Where tectonic plates move apart and new land is created
Continental crust	The part of the Earth's crust that makes continents
Continental drift	The movement of continents and tectonic plates, which is driven by convection in the mantle
Convection cell	A self-contained area in a fluid in which upward motion of warmer fluid in the centre is balanced by downward motion of cooler fluid on the outside
Convection currents	Pockets of warm air or liquid that rise, then cool and fall, in a circular motion
Deep focus earthquakes	An earthquake that starts 70-700km below the Earth's surface
Deep ocean trench	A long, narrow and steep sided depression at the bottom of the ocean floor
Destructive boundary	Where tectonic plates are forced towards each other. This is where one oceanic plate slides underneath the continental plate
Earthquakes	Tremors in the ground
Epicentre	The point on Earth's surface directly above an earthquake's focus
Emergency aid	Aid which is given straight away in an emergency during a natural disaster
Fault (faultline)	A crack in the Earth's crust
Fissures	A narrow opening in the Earth's crust caused by splitting (e.g. because of tectonic movement)
Focus	The location in the Earth where the earthquake starts
Fold mountains	Mountains formed when continental plate buckles
Glacier	A frozen river of ice formed by snow and ice accumulating in mountains or polar areas, which can even form on top of volcanoes
(GIS)	Global Information Systems-a computer system that stores, analyses, and presents different types of geographical data in map form
Hot spots	A place where lava rises up through very thin oceanic crust
Inner core	The solid sphere at the centre of the Earth
Lahars	A mudflow of melted snow and volcanic ash released from a glacier melted by the volcano
Lava	Melted rock that erupts from a volcano

Lithosphere	The outer part of the Earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle
Lower Mantle	This is the middle layer of the Earth, between the crust and the core but it is closest to the core
Magnitude	The total energy released from the earthquake
Mercalli scale	A twelve point scale for expressing the intensity of an earthquake
Mid-ocean ridges	A long ridge system running along the ocean floor associated with sea floor spreading
Mitigation	The action of trying to reduce the impact of a hazard, by planning, predicting and preparation
NGOs	Non-Governmental organisations
Outer core	A liquid layer of Nickle and Iron between the inner core and mantle
Oceanic plate	The lithosphere (crust) that is underneath our oceans
Plate boundary	The area where two or more plates meet, and where many hazards such as earthquakes and volcanoes, and mountain building, can be found
Pyroclastic flows	Torrent of hot ash, rock, gas and steam from a volcano
Richter scale	The method of measuring how strong an earthquake is
Rift valleys	A block of land that falls between fault lines when tectonic plates move apart
Seismic (shock) waves	Fast waves of energy generated from the focus of an earthquake
Shallow focus earthquakes	An earthquake that starts within 70km of Earth's surface
Shield volcanoes	A gently sloping volcano formed by running lava, usually at a constructive plate boundary
Slab pull	Is the motion of a tectonic plate being moved by the convection current
Subduction zone	When a dense oceanic plate is forced under a continental plate at a destructive boundary
Tectonic plates	The crust is broken up into several large sections and various smaller sections, which are floating on the mantle and moving towards, away from and past each other
Upper Mantle	This is the middle layer of the Earth, between the crust and the core but it is closest to the crust
Volcanoes	A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

KEY WORDS FOR CHANGING CLIMATE

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
Carbon sink	An area such as the rainforest, that uses up carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
Carbon Footprint	The amount of carbon emissions produced by individuals, organisations and communities
Cause	A factor that started the problem
Climate change	The long-term change in global or regional climate due largely to increased levels of CO ₂ in the atmosphere
Climate change refugees	Environmental migrants forced to move "due to sudden or gradual alterations in the natural environment related to at least one of three impacts of climate change : sea-level rise, extreme weather events, and drought and water scarcity".
Eccentricity	It can be thought of as a measure of how much the conic section deviates from being circular. In particular, The eccentricity of a circle is zero.
Economic Impacts	Effects that relate to money
Effect	The result of a cause
Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	The trapping of more of the Sun's energy because of cumulative effect of greenhouse gases, causing Earth's temperature to rise
Environmental Impacts	Effects which relate to the natural surroundings
Food security	When all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life
Flash Floods	Flooding that appears very quickly as a result of heavy rain
Flooding	An area which has been covered or submerged by water from a river or the sea
Glacial periods	Historic cold periods associated with the build-up of snow and ice and the growth of ice sheets and glaciers
Greenhouse gases	A gas in the atmosphere, such as CO ₂ , that acts like the glass roof on a greenhouse, increasing temperature
Global warming	An increase in the average temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans
Halocarbons	A CFC or other compound in which the hydrogen of a hydrocarbon is replaced by halogens.
Heatwave	A prolonged period of abnormally hot weather
Holocene epoch	The more recent of the two epochs of the Quaternary Period, beginning at the end of the last major Ice Age, about 10,000 years ago.
Ice age	A period of time when Earth has permanent ice sheets
Ice core	A tube of ice drilled out from the depth of an ice sheet
Interglacial period	A warmer period in Earth's history
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change-This is an organisation who publish reports on the issue
Malaria	A fever caused by a parasite which invades the red blood cells and is transmitted by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions.

Melting glaciers and ice caps	The melting of frozen rivers of ice sheets formed by snow and ice accumulating in mountains or polar areas, which can even form on top of volcanoes. They are melting due to increases in the Earth's atmosphere
Methane	A greenhouse gas
Milankovitch cycles	This is the cyclical movement related to the Earth's orbit around the Sun.
Nitrous Oxide	A greenhouse gas
Obliquity	The angle between the planes of the earth's equator
Pleistocene epoch	Typically defined as the time period that began about 1.8 million years ago and lasted until about 11,700 years ago. The most recent Ice Age occurred then, as glaciers covered huge parts of the planet Earth.
Precession	The slow movement of the axis of a spinning body around another axis
Quaternary geological period	The time period in Earth's history that began about 2.6 million years ago and continues today; includes the Pleistocene epoch and Holocene epoch
Sea ice maximum	The maximum area of the Arctic Ocean covered in ice in any year
Sea ice minimum	The minimum area of the Arctic Ocean covered in ice in any year
Solution	The reduce the impact of a problem
Social impacts	Effects which relate to people
Species refugees	Species of animals forced to move "due to sudden or gradual alterations in the natural environment related to at least one of three impacts of climate change: sea-level rise, extreme weather events, and drought and water scarcity".
Sun spots	A temporary dark spot on the Sun's surface caused by magnetic storms
The Natural Greenhouse Effect	The natural process which the Earth is kept warm by gases that trap the sun's energy in the atmosphere
Thermal expansion	A change in shape, area, and volume in response to a change in temperature, through heat transfer causing something to expand in size or shrink. When a substance is heated, the kinetic energy of its molecules increases.

KEY WORDS FOR **DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPES**

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>DEFINITION?</u>
Abrasion (corrasion)	The process of erosion in which rocks and other hard materials in water wear away by the scraping/rubbing action in the water channel or coast
Advance the line	This is when defences are built further out towards the sea to reduce or stop coastal flooding
Agriculture (farming)	The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
Alluvium	A deposit of clay, silt, and sand left by flowing floodwater in a river valley or delta, typically producing fertile soil.
Arch	A natural bridge or, less commonly, a rock arch is a natural rock formation where a rock arch forms, with an opening underneath.
Attrition	The process of rocks in water bashing/crashing into and wearing each other down into smaller, rounder particles
A river's profile	A diagram which shows how a river changes shape from the source to mouth
Bays	A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards.
Backwash	The movement of waves down a beach
Beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea between high- and low-water marks.
Beach nourishment	Is the process of dumping or pumping sand from elsewhere onto an eroding shoreline to create a new beach or to widen the existing beach.
Bedding planes	Within a sedimentary rock, these represent the points where layers of sediment accumulates; they may later form horizontal weaknesses within the rock along which water may penetrate them
Biological weathering	The breaking up of rocks caused by plants or animals
Cave	A natural underground chamber or series of passages, especially with an opening to the surface; may also refer to the extended cracks at the base of a cliff
Chemical weathering	The breakdown of material caused by the action of rainwater in rock
Coast	This is where the land meets the sea
Confluence	This is where two or more rivers meet
Coniferous woodland	Trees that are evergreen and have needle-shaped leaves
Constructive waves	These are created in calm weather conditions. They are created from having very little to only a gentle breeze. They tend to build beaches on the coast as the swash is greater than the backwash which results in deposition.
Corrosion	An alternative word for solution
Deciduous woodland	Trees that shed their leaves during winter to retain moisture, also known as broadleaved trees
Delta	This is a landform that forms from deposition of sediment carried by a river as the flow leaves its mouth and enters slower-moving or standing water.
Deposition	This is the dropping of material due to the water having very little energy

Destructive waves	These are created in storm conditions. They are created from big, strong waves when the wind is powerful and has been blowing for a long time. They occur when wave energy is high and the wave has travelled over a long fetch. They tend to erode the coast. They have a stronger backwash than swash.
Distinctive	This is to describe the characteristic of something
Drainage Basin	Or known as a catchment basin is an extent or an area of land where all surface water from rain, melting snow, or ice converges to a single point at a lower elevation, usually the exit of the basin , where the waters join another body of water, such as a river, lake, reservoir, estuary, wetland, sea, or ocean.
Dry valley	This is a valley left after a river that formed the valley has disappeared
Erosion	The wearing away of land
Fetch	The distance the wind has travelled over the ocean
Floodplain	Flat land, along the sides of a river, formed by silt and clay when the river floods
Freeze-thaw weathering	The breakdown of rocks caused by large variations between day and night temperatures
Forestry	The science or practice of planting, managing, and caring for forests.
Geology	The study of rocks and their formation, structure and composition
Geomorphic processes	Processes that result in a change in the shape of the Earth; from 'geo' meaning the Earth and 'morph' meaning to change shape
Glaciers	A frozen river or ice formed by snow and ice accumulating in mountains or polar areas, which can even form on volcanoes
Glaciation	The process or state of being covered by glaciers or ice sheets.
Global scale	Things that relate the whole world
Gorge	A valley with high, steep sides
Grassland	A large open area of country covered with grass, especially one used for grazing.
Groynes	These are wooden or concrete fences to stop the process of Longshore Drift happening along the coast
Hard engineering	Manmade structures that help to deal with natural hazards
Headlands	An area of land that extends out into the sea, usually higher than the surrounding land; also called a Point.
Hold the line	This means to maintain and protect an area of coast from being eroded by the sea.
Human Geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
Hunting	The activity of hunting wild animals or game.
Hydraulic Action	The process of rock being broken up by air being forced into cracks
Hydro-electric power	Is the term referring to electricity generated by hydropower; the production of electrical power through the use of the gravitational force of falling or flowing water.

Hydrological cycle	The sequence of conditions through which water passes from vapour in the atmosphere through precipitation upon land or water surfaces and ultimately back into the atmosphere as a result of evaporation and transpiration
Ice age	A period of time when the Earth has permanent ice sheets
Interlocking spurs	Also known as an overlapping spur, is one of any of a number of projecting ridges that extend alternately from the opposite sides of the wall of a young, V-shaped valley down which a river with a winding course flows.
Igneous rock	Is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
Impermeable rock	A surface or substance that doesn't allow water to pass through it
Landform	A natural, recognisable feature of the Earth's surface
Levee	A river embankment caused by material deposited by river flooding
Limestone pavement	A horizontal or gently sloping expanse of bare limestone, consisting of large blocks separated by deep eroded fissures.
Local scale	Things to relate specifically locally
Longshore (littoral) Drift	The process by which pebbles and sand are transported along a beach
Lowland	This is where parts of the country are low-lying
Lower course	The last stage of the river where its journey ends
Managed retreat	Allows an area that was not previously exposed to flooding by the sea to become flooded by removing coastal protection-usually in rural or farmland areas where the land is cheaper
Mass movement	Is the movement of surface material caused by gravity. Landslides and rock falls are examples of very sudden movements of this type.
Mechanical weathering	The breakdown of rock caused by temperature changes, especially on mountains
Meanders	Bends along the course of a river
Metamorphic rock	Rocks that have been changed as a result of heat and pressure being applied to them over long periods of time
Middle Course	The middle stage of the river
Mouth of a river	This is where the river ends and meets the sea
National scale	Referring to a nation or a country; a scale of looking at things where particular countries are the subject of study
Ox-bow Lakes	A crescent-shaped lake formed when a river meander is cut off from the river and isolated
Offshore reef	This is a human-made underwater structure, typically built to break down the waves to control erosion.
Oxidation	A chemical reaction between a substance and the air; it can change its appearance or weaken it
Permeable rock	A surface or substance that does allow water to pass through it

Physical (Natural) Geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features
Periglacial	Around the edge of areas covered with ice
Plunge Pool	A deep basin excavated at the foot of a waterfall by the action of the falling water.
Prevailing wind	Wind from the most common direction in any given place
V-shaped valleys	A valley formed by flowing water, or river valley, is usually V-shaped.
Regional scale	Used to refer to the characteristics of a defined area within a larger area such as Surrey and Kent
Relief of land	This refers to the highest and lowest elevation points in an area
Rejuvenated river	A river that has eroded down into its old floodplain due to the fall in sea level
River Beach	A beach landform found on the inside of a meander and is formed by deposition due to the slow velocity
River Cliff	A cliff landform found on the outside bend of a meander and is formed by erosion due to the fast velocity (Thalweg)
River landform	A natural, recognisable feature of the Earth's surface associated with rivers
River terrace	An old floodplain of a rejuvenated river
Rock armour	is rock or other material used to armour shorelines
Rotational slumping	A process that involves the base of a slope failing, resulting in the rest of the landform falling down and moving in a curve along a plane as it does, so that the base of the feature extends outwards
Rock slides	The movement of loose rocks down a slope as an avalanche of material, and the resulting mass of stony material that is produced
Saltation	The process in which pebbles and small stones are bounced along in flowing water
Sea wall	Curved concrete structures placed along a sea front
Sedimentary rock	Rocks that have been produced from layers of sediment, usually at the bottom of the sea
Spit	A long ridge of sand, shingle and/or pebbles attached to the land at one end but not at the other
Stack	A column of rock surrounded by the sea, once but no longer attached to the mainland
Stump	A coastal feature that results from a collapse of a stack to form a protrusion of rock close to the sea surface
Soft Engineering	Adaptations to work with nature to limit damage from natural hazards
Solution	The process in which rock slowly dissolve in water
Source of a river	This is where the river starts
Sub-aerial processes	Processes that aid weathering and the mass movement of material; they include the action of the weather
Suspension	The way tiny particles of sand and silt are carried along, suspended in water
Sustainable Management	Using resources carefully so that future generations can also use them to meet their needs
Swash	The movement of waves up the beach

Traction	The process in which boulders and large stones are dragged along a river bed or sea floor
Transitory	When something is not permanent
Transportation	This is the different ways in which sediment or bedload is carried downstream in a river or in the sea.
Tides	The alternate rising and falling of the sea, usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place, due to the attraction of the moon and sun.
Tributary	This is where a smaller stream or river joins and flows into a larger river
Tourism	The commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
Upland	An area of high or hilly land
Upper Course	The first stage of a river course where the river usually starts
U-shaped valleys	These are valleys which have a characteristic U shape, with steep, straight sides and a flat bottom.
Vertical joints (Cracks)	Is a vertical crack in the landscape
Waterfall	A steep fall of river water where its course crosses between different rock types, resulting in differences rates of erosion
Watershed	The imaginary line outlining the edge of a drainage basin or catchment area
Wave-cut notch	An area at the base of a cliff that has been eroded back further than the high sections by erosion, and may result in a later collapse
Wind farms	An area of land with a group of energy-producing windmills or wind turbines.

KEY WORDS FOR SUSTAINING ECOSYSTEMS

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>DEFINITION?</u>
Abiotic	The physical non-living parts of the ecosystems, including temperature, water and light
ACs	Advanced Countries
Adaptation	Is a mutation, or genetic change, that helps an organism, such as a plant or animal, survive in its environment
Afforestation	The deliberate planting of trees to reduce surface runoff
Agroforestry	Growing trees and crops together
Atmosphere	Gases surrounding the earth
Biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal species
Biomass	The total mass of plants and animals in an ecosystem
Biomes	These are large scale ecosystems that are spread across continents and have plants and animals that are unique to them
Biotic	All of the living elements of the ecosystem including plants, animals and bacteria
Buttress roots	These are large roots on all sides of a shallowly rooted tree.
Canopy layer	This refers to the upper layer or habitat zone, formed by mature tree crowns and including other biological organisms (epiphytes, lianas, arboreal animals, etc.).
Carnivores	An animal that feeds on other animals.
Cattle ranching	Large farms on which large herds of cattle, sheep, or horses are raised
Cash crop	Crops grown and produced to be sold for a profit, such as wheat or cotton
Circumpolar winds	Flows of air around the Earth's poles
Deciduous forest biome	Large ecosystems which contain trees that shed their leaves during winter to retain moisture, also known as broadleaved trees
Deforestation	The cutting down of trees, transforming a forest into cleared land for other uses such as buildings or growing crops
Desert biome	Is an ecosystem that forms due to the low level of rainfall it receives each year
Drip tips	An elongated leaf tip from which excess water drips off, as found in plants of the rainforest.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals, and the environment in which they live
Ecotourism	Travel that aims to conserve (save) the natural environment and local communities
Endemic	Plant and animal species that are unique, or native to a particular area
Energy	Power resulting from the use of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines.
Emergent layer	The tallest trees are the emergents, towering as much as 200 feet above the forest floor with trunks that measure up to 16 feet around.
Equatorial climate	Is another climate name for tropical climate usually (but not always) found along the equator

Evapotranspiration	The process by which water is transferred from the land to the atmosphere by evaporation from surfaces such as water and vegetation
Excretion	The process of removing waste matter
Exploitation of rainforest	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work or the action of making use of and benefiting from resources.
Fauna	Another term for the animals in an ecosystem
Flora	Another term for the plants in an ecosystem
Food web	Interconnected food chains that make up a large ecosystem
Herbivores	An animal that feeds on plants.
Hunter gatherers	Normadic people who move from place to place, hunting, fishing and harvesting (gathering) wild food
Hydrological (water) cycle	The sequence of conditions through which water passes from vapour in the atmosphere through precipitation upon land or water surfaces and ultimately back into the atmosphere as a result of evaporation and transpiration
Indigenous people	The people who originated in a particular place
Infrastructure	The basic structures and facilities needed for a society to function, such as buildings, roads and power supplies
Interdependence	The reliance of every form of life on other living things and on the natural resources in its environment, such as air, soil and water
Inuit	The members of an indigenous people of northern Canada and parts of Greenland and Alaska.
Latosols	A name given to soils found under tropical rainforests with a relatively high concrete of iron or aluminium oxides
Lianas and Vines	A woody climbing plant that hangs from trees, especially in tropical rainforests.
Litter	The total amount of organic matter, including humus (decomposed material) and leaf litter
Logging	The activity or business of felling trees and cutting and preparing the timber.
Mass Tourism	Is a form of tourism that involves tens of thousands of people going to the same resort often at the same time of year
Microclimate	The climate of a relatively small area, which is likely to be different from the climate of the surrounding area.
Monitoring	To observe and check the progress or quality of (something) especially to help reduce the impacts from natural hazards
National Parks	An area of countryside, or occasionally sea or fresh water, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
Nature reserves	An area of land managed so as to preserve its flora, fauna, and physical features.
Nunataks	The peak that sticks up though an overlying layer of ice; the top of the peak is often effected by frost erosion
Nutrient cycle	The stores and flows of nutrients in an ecosystem
Omnivores	An animal that eats both plants and animals
Parent rock	The upper layer of rock at which the soil layer forms

Permafrost	Ground that is frozen throughout the year
Polar biome	As the regions of the planet covered by ice most of the year
Raw materials	The basic material from which a product is made.
Savannah grassland biome	Is a rolling grassland scattered with shrubs and isolated trees, which can be found between a tropical rainforest and desert biome.
Selective logging	Partial forest removal, which is the practice of cutting down one or two species of trees while leaving the rest intact.
Shifting cultivation	A form of agriculture, used especially in tropical Africa, in which an area of ground is cleared of vegetation and cultivated for a few years and then abandoned for a new area until its fertility has been naturally restored.
Shrub layer/forest floor	The bottom layer of the Tropical Rainforest
Slash and burn	A method of agriculture in which existing vegetation is cut down and burned off before new seeds are sown, typically used as a method for clearing forest land for farming.
Soil profile	Different layers within the soil
Sustainable development	Improving the current quality of life but still maintaining resources for the future; it is a balance of providing social, economic and environmental benefit long term.
Temperate forest biome	Are located in the mid-latitude areas which means that they are found between the polar regions and the tropics. The deciduous forest regions are exposed to warm and cold air masses, which cause this area to have four seasons.
The Antarctic Treaty	Agreements in relation with respect to Antarctica, Earth's only continent without a native human population.
Tourism	The commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
Trophic cascade	The transfer of energy down through an ecosystem as a result of food chains; at each level some energy is lost
Tropical Rainforest	Large expanses of lush forest growing in the tropics in high temperatures and very high rainfall
Tundra biome	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia and North America in which the soil is permanently frozen
Under-canopy	The layer of the Tropical rainforest under the canopy layer
Whaling	The practice or industry of hunting and killing whales for their oil, meat, or whalebone
Xerophytic	A type of plant that can survive on very little water

KEY WORDS FOR URBAN FUTURES

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>DEFINITION?</u>
ACs	Advanced Countries
Brownfield site	Areas of abandoned, disused land that has been developed on but no longer in use
Conurbations	A large urban agglomeration that results from several cities merging over time, forming a continuous urban area. London is an excellent example of this.
Counter-urbanisation	This is the movement of people out of cities into the countryside and smaller towns
Culture	The values and beliefs of a particular society or group of people
Defensive site	A settlement usually built on high ground to defend against oncoming attackers
Diversity	A state of being different
Economics	The branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth.
Emigrants	A person who leaves their own country in order to settle permanently in another.
Employment	This is the state of having paid work
EDCs	Emerging and Developing Countries
Environmental damage	Very serious cases of water pollution, land contamination and damage to biodiversity
Ethnicity	The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.
Forced migration	This involves the forced movement of people
Fuel Poverty	A situation that occurs when people's income means that spending money to heat their home would take them below the official poverty line, having than high average fuel costs
Functions	The role performed by something; in the case of a city, this may be administrative or related to an activity
Green belt land	This involves area of green land (farmland) around the city to reduce/stop urban growth.
Greenfield site	Is undeveloped land in a city or rural area either used for agriculture, landscape design, or left to evolve naturally.
Immigrants	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
Inequality	A state of being unequal
Internal migration	This is when people move from one place to another within the same country
Internal growth	Growth within a city that results from births among the resident population rather than people moving into the city
International migration	This is when people move from one country to another country
LIDCs	Low-Income Developing Countries
Life expectancy	This is the average age to which people can expect to live
Market	An area or arena in which commercial dealings are conducted.
Megacities	A city with a population of over 10 million people
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to live in another
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another; this may be voluntary, forced, permanent or temporary, domestic or international

Natural population increase/decrease	This is the difference between the birth rate and death rate, usually expressed as a percentage
Overpopulation	This is where you have too many people in a country than resources-China
Population	The study of people in a particular place
Population density	The number of people in an area, usually expressed as people per squared km
Population distribution	The study of how people are spread out in a place
Pull factors	Reasons that attract a person to a particular place
Push factors	Reasons that make a person want to leave a place
Regeneration	To act or process on improving an area
Re-urbanisation	The use of initiatives to counter problems of inner-city decline
Religion	The belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power
Residential areas	Is a land use in which housing mostly dominates the area
Sanitation	Infrastructure for drainage and sewage
Segregation	The action or state of setting someone or something apart from others; Apartheid in South Africa
Services	A function or 'job' that an ecosystem provides
Slums	An overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
Squatter Settlements	A shanty town or squatter area is a settlement of improvised housing, called shanties or shacks, made of plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic, and cardboard boxes. Such settlements are usually found on the periphery (outskirts) of cities, in public parks, or near railroad tracks, rivers, lagoons or city trash dump sites.
Suburbanisation	This is the outward growth of urban development which may engulf surrounding villages and towns creating a conurbation
Sustainability Development	This approach emphasis on improving the current quality of life but still maintaining resources for the future; it is a balance of providing social, economic and environmental benefit long term
Sustainable Management	Using resources carefully so that future generations can also use them to meet their needs
Transport hub	Is a place where passengers and cargo are exchanged between vehicles or between transport modes. Public transport hubs include train stations, rapid transit stations, bus stops, tram stop, airports and ferry slips
Unemployment	People who do not have a job or cannot find paid work
Urban belt	An area of land which has become more urban in character
Urban planning	Involves dealing with the design and organization of urban space and activities.
Urban environment	This refers to areas that have been built by people; towns and cities
Urbanisation	The growth in the proportion of people living in towns and cities
Urban Sprawl	This is the expansion of cities and towns growing further outwards into greenbelt land
Voluntary migration	This is when people willingly move to another location at their own free will; for better employment opportunities
TNCs	Trans-National Companies-companies which operate in more than one country
World cities	One of the most important cities in the global economy; London

KEY WORDS FOR DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>DEFINITION?</u>
ACs	Advanced Countries
Aid	The giving of help and support
Bilateral aid	This is help given from one country to another
Bottom-up development aid/	Aid/Development funded and carried out by NGO's in co-operation with local communities
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) is an acronym for the combined economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
Carbon emissions	A colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas. Emissions means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.
Child mortality	Also known as under-5 mortality or child death, refers to the death of infants and children under the age of five
Civil war	A war between citizens of the same country
Colonialism	The ruling of one country by another country
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument
Democracy	A government where citizens are allowed to vote
Debt	The state of owing money
Debt relief	The total or partial cancellation of debts owed by LIDCs
Development	This is the improvement of living standards through better use of resources
Development indicators	These are indicators which measure the quality of life and wealth of a country
Economic Development	An increase in the total goods and services a country produces
EDCs	Emerging and Developing Countries
Equality	The state of being equal
Employment sectors	Different types of industry that employs people
Exports	Sending goods and services to another country for sale
Foreign investment	Is when a company or individual from one nation invests in assets or ownership stakes of a company based in another nation
Gender	The State of being male or female
Gender equality	The state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.
Globalisation	The process whereby places become interconnected by trade and culture
GNI per capita	Gross National Income divided by the population
HIPCs	Heavily indebted Poor Countries
Imports	To bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
Industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.
International aid	This is the help that one country gives to another country in times of need; taking the form of food, technology, money or advice
Human Development Index	A measure of development based on the indicators of wealth, health and education
Land-locked country	A state or country entirely enclosed by land and has no coastline

LIDCs	Low-Income Developing countries
Literacy rate	Refers to the percentage of people who are able to read and write vs those who are not
Long-term aid	This is for economic and social development. Its purpose is to improve the quality of life for people living in LEDCs long term
Maternal health	is the health of women during pregnancy and childbirth-usually requires midwives, nurses and doctors
Migrant workers	A person who moves from one place to live in another for a job opportunity
Millennium Development Goals	These are minimum acceptable standards of living agreed by the world leaders from 189 countries in 2000 to cut world poverty by half by 2015
Multilateral aid	This is help from international organisations which receive money from several countries e.g. United Nations, the World Bank.
Natural resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain.
TNCs	Trans-National Companies - companies which operate in more than one country
North-south divide	Is the socio-economic and political division that exists between the wealthy developed countries, known collectively as "the North," and the poorer developing countries (least developed countries), or "the South."
Nutrition	The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
Official Development Assistance	Is a term coined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to measure aid.
Political unrest	Protest or violence arising from dissatisfaction with the government
Population	The study of people in a particular place
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor
Primary industry	The sector of Industry that involves exploiting resources from the Earth; Fishing, Farming, Mining and Forestry
Quaternary industry	The sector of industry that involves the intellectual services: research, development, and information
Rostow's Model	A model of the stages of economic development
Sanitation	Infrastructure for drainage and sewage
Secondary Industry	The sector of Industry that involves converting the raw materials provided by primary industry into commodities and products for the consumer; manufacturing industry.
Short-term aid	Food or medical help to give short term relief
Social Development	An improvement in human welfare to meet people's needs
Social Indicators	Ways to measure development that focus on people, such as life expectancy or birth rate
Tertiary Industry	The sector of Industry that involves providing a service; hairdresser, teacher, policeman, fireman etc.
Tied aid	Is foreign aid that must be spent in the country providing the aid (the donor country) or in a group of selected countries.
Top-down development	Development funded and carried out by government or a large international organisation like the World Bank
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services
Uneven development	Development that is not equal between different sectors of the economy
Voluntary aid	The giving of help at a person's own free will

KEY WORDS FOR UK IN THE 21ST CENTURY

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>DEFINITION?</u>
Ageing population	Population structure that becomes distorted with a high and increasing proportion of people in middle and old age
Arable farming	Is farming only crops in fields
Birth rate	The number of live births per 1000
British Empire	The empire of Britain, which began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of colonies in North America and ended in the twentieth century as dozens of nations, formerly British possessions, became independent.
Commonwealth	An international association consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire, and dependencies.
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 population
Demography	The study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.
Demographic Transition Model	A theoretical model based on the experience in the UK showing changes in population characteristics over time
Dependent population	Is defined as that part of the population that does not work and relies on others for the goods and services they consume.
Dependent ratio	The proportion of people under 16 or over 65 who depend on the working population
Economically active	The proportion of people aged between 16-65 who are working
Economic growth	An increase in the amount of goods and services produced per head of the population over a period of time.
Economic hubs	A central point or area associated with economic success and innovation
Emigration	The act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad.
Employment sectors	Different types of industry that employs people
Ethnic diversity	Having different characteristics of a people, especially a group (ethnic group) sharing a common and distinctive culture, religion, or language.
European Union	Is a group of 28 countries that operates as a cohesive economic and political block. Nineteen of the countries use the euro as their official currency.
Exports	Sending goods and services to another country for sale
Healthy life expectancy	As the average number of years a person aged 'x' would live in good/fairly good health if he or she experiences the particular area's age
Hi-tech industry	An industry using or involving advanced methods and the most modern equipment.
Housing shortage	A shortage or lack in the number of houses needed to accommodate the population of an area
Immigration	The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
Imports	To bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
Industrial countries	Countries which are going through the process of industrialisation (manufacturing)
Life expectancy	This is the average age to which people can expect to live
Natural increase/decrease	This is the difference between the birth rate and death rate, usually expressed as a percentage
Net migration	The difference between immigration and emigration

Optimum population	When there is a perfect balance between the number of people and resources in a country
Overpopulation	This is where there are too many people in a country than resources- China
Pastoral farming	Farming which only involves rearing animals
Post-industrial countries	Countries which have already been through the process of industrialisation (manufacturing)
Population	The study of people in a particular place
Population density	The number of people in an area, usually expressed as people per squared km
Population pyramid	A graph showing population structure, including the breakdown of age and sex within a population
Pre-industrial countries	Countries which have not yet industrialised and have a high percentage of economic activities within the primary sector
Primary industries	The sector of Industry that involves exploiting resources from the Earth; Fishing, Farming, Mining and Forestry
Quaternary industries	The sector of industry that involves the intellectual services: research, development, and information
Relief of land	This refers to the highest and lowest elevation points in an area
Secondary industries	The sector of Industry that involves converting the raw materials provided by primary industry into commodities and products for the consumer; manufacturing industry.
Self-employment	Is a situation in which an individual works for himself instead of working for an employer that pays a salary or a wage.
Tertiary industries	The sector of Industry that involves providing a service; hairdresser, teacher, policeman, fireman etc.
The United Nations	Is an international organization formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among member countries
Under population	This is where there are too many resources than people in a country
Water stress	When the demand for water uses up a high proportion of the rainfall
Working hours	The number of hours a person works

KEY WORDS FOR RESOURCE RELIANCE

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>DEFINITION?</u>
ACs	Advanced Countries
Agribusinesses	Farming by large companies that grow food for profit on huge areas of land
Biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal species
Biofuels	Made from renewal plant material
Boserup's Theory	This model is based on agricultural methods always advancing to support the population
Carrying capacity	The number of people, animals, or crops which a region can support without environmental degradation.
Child mortality	Also known as under-5 mortality or child death, refers to the death of infants and children under the age of five
Commercial farming	Farming for a profit, where food is produced by advanced technological means for sale in the market
Commercial fishing	Is the activity of catching fish and other seafood for commercial profit, mostly from wild fisheries.
Deforestation	The cutting down of trees, transforming a forest into cleared land for other uses such as building or growing
EDCs	Emerging and Developing Countries
Eutrophication	The process of excessive nutrients building up of water sources, usually because of leaching and surface runoff
Extraction	The action of taking something
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
Famine	Extreme scarcity of food
Fracking	The method of obtaining gas and oil by blasting huge amounts of water mixed with sand and chemicals into the ground
Food Poverty	The inability to afford, or to have access to, food to make up a healthy diet.
Food security	When all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life
Fossil fuels	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
Genetically modified (GM) crops	Foods that have had their genetic material (DNA) modified in the laboratory rather than naturally; this is done to give the plant or animal some additional 'benefits'
Green energy	The use of renewable resources, such as sunlight, wind, rain plants, geothermal heat which are all considered eco-friendly.
Green Revolution	Refers originally to the work of Norman Borlaug in India; a large increase in crop production in LIDCs
Herbicides	This is a chemical which is used to kill weeds
Intensive farming	This is farming that uses large amounts of machinery, chemicals or labour to maximise the amount of food produced
LIDCs	Low-Income Developed Countries
Malthus's Theory	Theory that population tends to increase at a faster rate than its means of subsistence and that unless it is checked by moral restraint or by disease, famine, war, or other disaster widespread poverty and degradation inevitably result.

Mechanisation	The process whereby machinery is introduced to complete work normally done by hand, for example washing machines, tractors, industrial robotics, engines, automated tools etc.
Non-renewable energy	Energy that cannot be reused or replaced such as oil, coal and gas
Organic farming	Is a method of crop and livestock production that involves much more than choosing not to use pesticides, fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, antibiotics and growth hormones.
Over-fishing	The depletion of the stock of fish in (a body of water) by excessive fishing.
Permaculture	A way of growing food that tries to achieve food security by copying nature
Pesticides	Chemicals which are used to kill insects
Renewable energy	Organic and natural energy that can be used again constantly
Reservoirs	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.
Resources	A stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively
Subsistence farming	Farming which involves only producing enough goods to meet your own need, with no extra to trade
Supply	Make (something needed or wanted) available to someone; provide.
Sustainable management	Using resources carefully so that future generations can also use them to meet their needs
Undernourishment	Having insufficient food or other substances for good health and condition.
Underweight	Below a weight considered normal or desirable.
Urban gardens	Growing plants in pots or other containers, rather than in ground

