

Geographical vocabulary

Bury

active volcano a volcano that is likely to erupt at any time

arch where a cave has cut through to create an opening through a headland bar a depositional feature that grows across a bay from one side to the other

biodiversity the number of species in a given ecosystem

biome a large ecosystem

bottom-up development usually locally based and small-scale projects that are controlled by local communities

brownfield sites sites that have previously been developed and have to be cleared before redevelopment can take place

capital money invested into a business or to build infrastructure, such as the money needed to build a new factory

cave a cavity in a cliff or rock face

Central Business District (CBD) the commercial centre of a town or city, where most shops and offices are located

channel characteristics the width, depth, gradient, sediment load and velocity of a river

channel shape the width and depth of a river channel

climate average weather conditions over a longer period of time

climate change significant shifts in temperature and rainfall over a longer period of time, often measured in decades

coastal retreat where a coastline is eroded and so the sea advances

commercial selling produce to make a profit, such as crops that have been grown or fish that have been caught

commuting travel to work, leaving and returning home each day

condensation when water vapour (gas) turns into liquid water droplets. This is the process which forms clouds

conservation maintaining the health of biomes and ecosystems by preserving them in their natural state

conservation farming farming that attempts to protect the environment

conservative margin a plate boundary where plates move past one another without subduction occurring

constructive margin a plate boundary where new oceanic material is being created

constructive wave a wave that pushes material up a beach or shoreline from offshore

conurbation a large urban area, formed when a city expands and merges with surrounding towns

continental crust the lighter and generally thicker crustal material dominated by granitic rocks

convection currents rising plumes of material in the mantle that drive movements in the crust above

core the innermost part of the Earth, made up of iron and nickel

counter-urbanisation the movement of people away from cities into surrounding rural areas

crust the solid surface layer of the planet, divided into continental and oceanic crust

deforestation the removal of forests

demography the study of population

destructive margin a plate boundary where crust is subducted and destroyed

destructive wave a wave that removes material from a beach or shoreline

developed country a country that has a relatively high average income and has passed through several stages of development

diversification changing the business of a farm from relying on crops or animals to making some money from tourism, retail or leisure activities

dormant volcano volcano that has not erupted in historic time

ecosystem a group of interdependent plants and animals found in a specific location

economic diversification developing new economic sectors to replace declining traditional industries and jobs.

embankment a built-up area of river bank

epicentre the place where earthquake forces are generated

erosion the wearing away of the land

evaporation water changing from a liquid to a gas and moving from the ground surface into the atmosphere

extinct volcano a volcano that cannot erupt again

fault a tear in the Earth's surface caused by plate movement

flood defence a management system that attempts to prevent or reduce the risk of flooding

floodplain the flat area of a river valley over which a river has meandered and spread deposits

fold mountains the buckled leading edge of a continental plate as it collides with another plate

food web a network of feeding relationships between plants and animals

glacier a moving 'stream' of ice

gorge a steep-sided valley created by rapid vertical erosion

green economy development that in some way will assist the environment by reducing human impact

greenbelt a zone of protected land that cannot be built on, which surrounds a city. It is often farmland

greenfield site a site that has not been built on before

groyne a structure built to maintain beach material and protect it from longshore drift

honeypot sites rural locations that attract very large numbers of tourists, and often have problems such as congestion and litter

hot arid region region with extremely hot average temperatures all year round and very low levels of precipitation

hotspot an area where plumes of magma rise to the surface although not close to a plate boundary

human development development in a country or region that focuses on improving people's quality of life, such as through education, housing and health as much as wealth

human resources the skills and potential of the population

ice cap a large, thick sheet of ice, for example those covering Antarctica and Greenland

irrigate to water using river water or groundwater

lagoon an area of calm water protected by a reef

load material carried by a river

longshore drift the movement of material along the coast by wave action

mantle the solid and partially molten layer of the Earth dominated by ultrabasic minerals

meander a river bend

national park an area that is protected from some forms of development because it is regarded as being of outstanding environmental value

non-renewable resources resources that cannot be remade – once used they have run out forever

oceanic crust the denser and generally thinner crustal material dominated by basaltic rocks

oxbow lake an old meander bend now cut off and abandoned

polar region region with extremely cold winters, short cool summers and low levels of precipitation

precipitation any water falling to earth from the atmosphere, including rain, snow, hail and fog

primary employment/sector jobs that are related to the extraction and use of raw materials from the natural environment such as farming, forestry and fishing

pull factors reasons to go to a new place; usually positive things about a place migrants are moving to

push factors reasons to leave a place; usually negative things about a place which 'push' people away

quaternary sector hi-tech industry such as biotechnology or computer and software research. It employs scientists and engineers

river valley a linear depression cut by the erosion of a river and process of mass movement

rural idyll the perception that rural areas offer a near-perfect life

rural periphery an area of low population density, distant from towns and cities, which is isolated and poorly connected

rural–urban migration movement of people from countryside to towns and cities

salt marsh an area of slack water inland from a spit or bar, where a distinctive ecosystem develops

sea wall a structure built to absorb and reflect wave energy

secondary employment/sector jobs that are in manufacturing, making items either for other industries such as steel or for consumers such as cars

stakeholder someone who has an interest in a particular scheme, project or policy

stump the remains of a collapsed stack

subsistence farming farming with the main aim of producing food to feed your family, and selling any surplus that is produced

tertiary employment/sector employment that provides services, such as education, retail, legal and health services

tourism temporary visitors, sometimes international, who travel for leisure and business purposes

tributary a feeder river into the main river channel

tsunami a wave created by an earthquake below an ocean or sea

urban sprawl the uncontrolled physical expansion of the built-up area of a city into the surrounding rural area

volcanic eruptions emissions of dust and gases that block out incoming solar radiation

wave-cut platform a rocky shelf created as cliffs retreat

weather day-to-day changes in meteorological conditions

Kestrels

Seasons

precipitation any water falling to earth from the atmosphere, including rain, snow, hail and fog

weather day-to-day changes in meteorological conditions

Would you prefer to live in Bury or Rome?

national park an area that is protected from some forms of development because it is regarded as being of outstanding environmental value

Why would a giraffe and a polar bear never meet?

climate average weather conditions over a longer period of time

climate change significant shifts in temperature and rainfall over a longer period of time, often measured in decades

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Sparrowhawks

Is it more crowded in Alps than the SDNP?

developed country a country that has a relatively high average income and has passed through several stages of development

fold mountains the buckled leading edge of a continental plate as it collides with another plate boundary

mountain A natural rise of the earth's surface with an altitude usually greater than 2,000 feet

mountain range Groups of mountains that stretch a long way. The major mountain ranges are the Andes in South America, The Rockies in North America, The Alps and the Pyrenees in Europe, the Himalayas in Asia.

national park an area that is protected from some forms of development because it is regarded as being of outstanding environmental value

How do people use the Arun and Nile differently?

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Is it more dangerous to live in Campania or West Sussex?

active volcano a volcano that is likely to erupt at any time

climate average weather conditions over a longer period of time **conservative margin** a plate boundary where plates move past one another without subduction occurring

constructive margin a plate boundary where new oceanic material is being created

continent The world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Oceania, Antarctica).

continental crust the lighter and generally thicker crustal material dominated by granitic rocks

convection currents rising plumes of material in the mantle that drive movements in the crust above

core the innermost part of the Earth, made up of iron and nickel

crust the solid surface layer of the planet, divided into continental and oceanic crust

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earthquakes An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves.

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Mount Vesuvius Mount Vesuvius, on the west coast of Italy, is the only active volcano on mainland Europe. It is best known because of the eruption in A.D. 79 that destroyed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but Vesuvius has erupted more than 50 times.

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tectonic plates Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle, together referred to as the lithosphere.

tsunami a wave created by an earthquake below an ocean or sea

volcanic eruptions emissions of dust and gases that block out incoming solar radiation

volcanoes A volcano is a rupture in the crust of the Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface.

Why are some places more popular for beach holidays?

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groynes a structure built to maintain beach material and protect it from longshore drift

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Buzzards

Introduce wolves to SDNP

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tourism temporary visitors, sometimes international, who travel for leisure and business purposes

Is being part of a national park good for businesses?

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counter-urbanisation the movement of people away from cities into surrounding rural areas

de-industrialisation the loss of jobs in manufacturing industries

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diversification changing the business of a farm from relying on crops or animals to making some money from tourism, retail or leisure activities

economic development the growth of an economy as measured by an increase in the total value of goods and services produced per person

economic diversification developing new economic sectors to replace declining traditional industries and jobs.

green economy development that in some way will assist the environment by reducing human impact

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stakeholder someone who has an interest in a particular scheme, project or policy

How does quality of life vary between Bury, Slindon and Bognor?

demography the study of population

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