

	Key Word	Definition
Year 1	Aerial photograph	A photograph taken from the air.
	Aerial view	A view from above (bird's eye view).
	Atlas	A book of maps.
	Capital city	A city where the country's government is located.
	City	A large settlement with millions of people living in it.
	Climate	The long-term weather conditions in a specific region.
	Compass	An instrument with a pointer showing the direction of magnetic north.
	Continent	A large land mass.
	Country	A land or nation with its own government.
	Desert	An area with little or no rainfall.
	Directional language	Words that tell you where something is.
	Direction	An imaginary line showing the way someone or something is moving.
	Distance	The space between two points.
	Features	Important objects on a map.
	Globe	A spherical object representing the earth.
	Harbour	A part of the ocean or lake that is next to land and is deep enough to shelter boats.
	Human feature	A large feature that was built by people, such as a road, bridge or town.
	Improve	To make something better.
	Key	A list that explains what the symbols on a map mean.
	Land	The earth's surface not covered in water.
	Locate	Discover the position of something.
	Location	A particular place or position.
	Map	A picture of a place, drawn from above.
	Metro	An underground railway in a city.
	North	The direction in which a compass points.
	Ocean	A large expanse of salt water.
	Physical feature	A landform that occurs naturally on Earth, such as a river, hill or beach.
	Place	A particular location.
	Port	A docking place for ships in the ocean, a river or lake.
	Questionnaire	A set of questions used to get information from people.
	Rain gauge	An instrument that measures the volume of rain in a given amount of time.
	Sea	A smaller body of salt water beside land.
	Season	One of four parts of a year, marked by the weather condition.
	Skyscraper	A very tall building.
	Survey	A set of question used to gather people's opinions.
	Symbol	A mark that represents a feature on a map.
	Town	A built-up area larger than a village.
	Temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something or somewhere is.
	Thermometer	An instrument for measuring temperature.
	Transport	A way of getting something from one place to another.
Village	A group of houses and buildings in a rural area.	
Weather	The short-term condition in a particular place.	
Weather vane	An instrument which shows the direction of the wind.	



Whole School Geography Vocabulary List



Year 2	Key Word	Definition
	Arid	Little or no rain.
	Bar chart	A graph presenting data using bars of different heights.
	Capital City	A city where the country's government is located.
	Climate	Long-term weather condition in a specific region.
	Compass	An instrument with a pointer showing the direction of magnetic north.
	Continent	A large land mass.
	Country	A land or nation with its own government.
	Data collection	Gathering information.
	Desert	Arid area of land.
	Directional language	Words that tell you where something is located e.g. near, far, left and right.
	Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles.
	Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles.
	Fieldwork	Collecting data outside of the classroom to answer an enquiry question.
	Globe	A spherical object representing the Earth.
	Grasslands	Large open areas of grasses.
	Habitat	The natural home of plant or animals.
	Human feature	A large feature that was built by people, e.g., a road or bridge.
	Ice sheet	A layer of ice covering land for a long period of time.
	Key	A list that explains what the symbols on a map mean.
	Lake	A large area of water surrounded by land.
	Land	To discover the position of something.
	Landmark	An easily recognisable and possibly well-known feature.
	Locate	To discover the position of something.
	Location	A particular place or position.
	Map	A picture of a place, drawn from above.
	Mild	Weather that is not too hot, too cold, too humid or rainy.
	North	The direction a compass points.
	Ocean	A large expanse of salt water.
	OS map	Ordnance Survey create maps for Great Britain.
	Pack ice	A mass of ice floating in the sea.
	Physical feature	A landform that occurs naturally on Earth.
	Polar	A region with cool summers and very cold winters.
	Rain Gauge	An instrument that measures the volume of rain in a given amount of time.
	Rainforest	A dense forest in temperate and tropical areas.
	River	A large natural stream of freshwater flowing in a channel into the sea, a lake or another river.
	Rural	Open land with few homes and buildings.
	Sample	A small piece of an item that represents the bigger whole.
	Savannah	Grassland with small or dispersed trees.
	Scale	The ratio of the distance on a map to distance on the ground.
	Sea	A large body of salt water beside land.
	Sketch map	A hand-drawn map that shows basic outlines and details.
	Symbol	A mark that represents a feature on a map.
	Tally chart	A table used to collect data.
	Temperate	A region that is warm.
	Thermometer	An instrument for measuring temperature.
	Tropical	A region that is warm.
	Urban	The region surrounding a city.
	Vegetation	All the plants that grow in a certain area.
	Weather	Short-term condition in a particular place.

Year 3	Key Word	Definition
	Active volcano	A volcano currently erupting or likely to erupt soon.
	Adaptation	Changing to better live in your environment.
	Analyse	To look at something in detail to help explain it.
	Atlas	A book of maps and information about our Earth.
	Biome	An area of the world with a similar climate and landscape, where similar plants and animals live.
	Buttress roots	Large, thick roots above the ground that keep tall trees stable.
	Canopy layer	The layer of overlapping branches and leaves below the top of the rainforest that gets sunlight, rain and wind.
	Climate change	A change in the Earth's temperature, weather and rainfall over a long time.
	Climate zones	Areas of the world grouped together that have a similar climate.
	Community	A group of people living in the same place or having the same interests.
	Comparing	To find the similarities and differences between two or more things.
	Composite volcano	An explosive, steep sided volcano.
	Cross-section	A shape which has been sliced to reveal the inside.
	Crust	The outer layer of the Earth where all life is.
	Data	Numbers or facts collected to prove something.
	Deforestation	The cutting down of trees in a large area.
	Desert	Any stretch of land with little to no rainfall and extremely sparse vegetation and wildlife.
	Destination	The endpoint of a journey.
	Difference	When a feature or aspect is not the same.
	Direction	An imaginary line showing the way someone or something is moving.
	Dormant volcano	A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.
	Drifting ice	Thin, floating pieces of ice not attached to a glacier.
	Drought	A long period of time without rain in which living things begin to suffer.
	Earthquake	A shaking of the ground caused by moving tectonic plates.
	Eight points of the compass	North, east, south, west, north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west.
	Emergent layer	The top layer of the rainforest with the tallest trees that gets lots of sunlight, rain and wind.
	Enquiry	An investigation into a question.
	Epicentre	The place on the Earth's surface where an earthquake first happens.
	Equator	An invisible line of latitude around the middle of the Earth, that splits the world into two hemispheres.
	Evaluate	To judge how something went.
	Expedition	The journey taken to explore a place.
	Explorer	A person who discovers or finds out more about an unfamiliar place.
	Extinct volcano	A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to again.
	Fault line	A crack in the Earth where earthquakes are most likely to happen.
	Fault-block Mountain	A mountain formed by land sinking along cracks in the Earth surface.
	Fertile soil	Soil full of nutrients that help plants grow.
	Focus	The point underground at which an earthquake begins.
	Fold mountain	A mountain created when two tectonic plates are pushed together, and the ground is pushed upwards.
	Forest floor	The ground layer of the rainforest where it is dark, wet and hot.
	Four points of a compass	North, east, south, west.
	Four-figure grid references	Numbers used to find a particular point on a grid on a map.
	Geothermal energy	Energy created by the steam from a volcano.
	Global warming	When our Earth's temperature rises because of greenhouse gases.
	Greenhouse gas	Gases in the atmosphere that trap heat from the sun and increase the temperature of our planet.
	Hemisphere	One half of the Earth.
	Ice sheet	A layer of ice covering the land for a long period of time, also known as a glacier.
	Ice shelf	A thin later of ice extending off a glacier into the sea.

Iceberg	Large, floating chunks of ice that break off a glacier.
Igneous rock	Rock formed by lava cooling and hardening.
Improvement	To make something better than it was.
Index	An alphabetical list of keywords in a book, found at the back.
Indigenous people	People living in an area whose ancestors were the first groups of people to live there.
Inner core	The centre and hottest part of the Earth.
Intention	A plan or aim.
Interpret	To explain the meaning of something.
Lianas	Woody vines that wind their way up other plants to reach sunlight.
Lines of latitude	Invisible horizontal lines mapped on our globe to show how far north or south a place is from the Equator.
Lines of latitude	Invisible horizontal lines mapped on our globe to show how far north or south a place is.
Lines of longitude	Invisible vertical lines mapped on our globe to show how far east or west a place is from the Prime/ Greenwich meridian.
Logging	Cutting down trees for their wood.
Magma	Molten rock in the mantle layer.
Magma chamber	An area filled with magma underneath a volcano.
Magnetic	To have the same properties as a magnet.
Magnetic field	The space around a magnet where items can be magnetised.
Man-made rock	A rock made and moved by humans.
Mapping	To record the layout of an environment.
Metamorphic rock	Rock that used to be igneous or sedimentary, change by heat and pressure.
Method	A way of doing something.
Mining	Digging underground for precious metals and stones.
Natural rock	A rock made solely by the Earth.
Negative effects	When something is made worse.
Outer core	The layer of the Earth that covers the inner core.
Plate boundary	Where two tectonic plates meet.
Plot	To mark a point on a map.
Positive effects	When something is made better.
Present	To show something to other people.
Pyroclastic flow	Rock, ash and gas that come out of a volcano and flow down the sides.
Questionnaire	A set of questions used to get information from people.
Quote	To copy words from someone or somewhere else.
Research	To investigate something, sometimes collecting data, to find a conclusion.
Risk	A situation where something may be dangerous.
Route	A way to get from one place to another, marked on a map.
Route	A way to get from one place to another, marked on map.
Scale bar	A bar, found in an atlas, which helps calculate the real-world distance between points.
Sedimentary rock	Rock pushed down by layers above made of sand, rock, shells and dead animals.
Seismic waves	Waves of energy that move outwards and cause the ground to shake.
Shield Volcano	A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.
Similarity	When a feature or aspect is the same.
Summarise	To use only a few sentences to explain the most important parts of something.
Tectonic plate	A piece of the crust layer.
Tilt	A sloping position.
Tourism	Travelling to visit places away from the local area.
Treaty	A formal, written agreement between countries.
Tropic of Cancer	A line of latitude north of the Equator that marks the northernmost edge of the Earth's hottest regions.
Tropic of Capricorn	A line of latitude south of the Equator that marks the southernmost edge of the Earth's hottest regions.
Tsunami	Large, dangerous waves caused by earthquakes.
Understorey layer	The layer above the forest that gets little light and is warm and damp.
Vegetation	All the plants that grow in a certain area.
Vegetation belts	Regions where similar plants grow, influenced by climate.



Whole School Geography Vocabulary List



Vent	The column inside a volcano in which magma flows.
Volcanic mountain	A mountain created when magma finds its way through a gap between two tectonic plates erupts and hardens.
Volcanic springs	A pool of water heated by hot magma underground.
Wilderness	An unexplored, uninhabited place.

Year 4	Key Word	Definition
	Advantages	A pleasing or positive aspect of a situation.
	Agricultural land	Land used for farming, cattle and crops.
	Air freight	Products carried by aeroplanes.
	Allotment	A piece of land rented for growing fruit and vegetables.
	Approximate	An answer close to the actual or original answer.
	Bakery	A place specialising in selling baked goods such as bread and cake.
	Benefit	A positive element of something.
	Butcher	A place that specialises in preparing and selling meat and fish.
	Capital City	A city where the main government of a country is located.
	Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released into the environment from an activity.
	Closed question	A question that requires a short, limited answer.
	Commercial land	Land used for buildings aimed at making money.
	Compare	To find the similarities and differences between two things.
	Compass Direction	An imaginary line showing the way something is moving, indicated by an instrument with a pointer.
	Condensation	Small water droplets formed when warm air rises and cools down.
	Consume	To buy or use.
	Cooperative	A group of people working together to share ideas and income.
	Country border	A real or imaginary line that separates two countries.
	County	Areas of the country that have their own local governments.
	Delta	A wide area near where a river meets the sea which features a build-up of sand and sediment.
	Differences	When a feature or aspect is not the same.
	Disadvantages	An unpleasant or negative aspect of a situation.
	Dispersed	Spread out over a wide area.
	Distribution	The way in which something is shared out.
	Drawback	A negative element of something.
	Environmental quality	A measure of how pleasant, safe and unpolluted the conditions are in the surrounding space.
	Estuary	The area where fresh water from a river meets salt water from the sea.
	Evaporation	The process in which warm water turns from a liquid to a gas in the air (water vapour).
	Export	An item sold from the country of production to another country.
	Facilities	A place that provides people with a particular service.
	Fertiliser	A chemical added to soil to help plants grow.
	Flooding	When a river overflows and covers the land.
	Floodplain	Areas of a flat land on the sides of a river that can become flooded if the river gets too full.
	Food bank	A place that provides food for people who may need some extra help.
	Food miles	The distance food has travelled to reach you.
	Grant	Money given to a group or organisation.
	Greengrocer	A place that specialises in selling fruit and vegetables.
	Greenhouse	A glass house used to grow foods that need a warmer climate.
	Grid Square	A square section on a map indicated by numbers.
	Groundwater	Water that is stored underground in the soil.
	Habitat	The home of an animal or plant.
	Human features	A landmark that is built by humans.

Import	An item brought in from a different country.
Index	An alphabetical list of keywords found at the back of a book.
Interview	A face-to-face meeting to ask questions and gather information.
Investigate	To ask detailed questions to find an answer.
Irrigation	Water provided to an area of land to grow crops.
Key	A list of symbols on a map that explain what each symbol represents.
Land use	The different ways communities use land.
Landmark	A human or physical feature in a landscape that is easily recognisable.
Legend	A list of the symbols used for features on a map, also known as a key.
Leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
Likert scale	A method of rating responses and opinions.
Limitations	A restriction that may influence how reliable a data set is.
Linear	Arranged in a straight line.
Local	Relating to a particular neighbourhood or area.
Locality	A particular neighbourhood or area.
Locate	To discover the position of something.
Meander	The bend or curve in a river.
Memorial	A statue or structure to remind people of a person or event.
Metro	An underground railway.
Monument	A historically-important building or structure.
Mountainous	An area with lots of mountains.
Nucleated	Formed around a central area.
Open-ended question	A question that requires a long, detailed answer.
Oxbow Lake	When a meander becomes cut off from the main river as it finds an easier route.
Packaging	The material an object is wrapped in to protect it.
Percolation	Water moving into the ground through small holes in the soil.
Pesticides	A substance used for killing or repelling any bugs that may eat crops.
Physical features	A landform that occurs naturally on Earth.
Place of worship	A building used to practise a religion.
Pollution	The damage caused to air or water by harmful substances.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Precipitation	Water that falls from clouds to the ground, including rain, sleet, snow and hail.
Process	Steps taken to achieve a particular aim.
Produce	Food which is grown on a farm to be sold.
Product	An item created for sale.
Qualitative	Involving a description of judgement or opinion.
Quantitative	Involving a measurement or amount, often number based.
Recreational land	Land which provides fun activities.
Region	The largest scale area that a country is divided into.
Reliability	How accurate a set of data is.
Renewable energy	Energy generated from a source that is continuous, such as wind or water.
Represent	To use a symbol to show a feature.
Residential land	Land used for houses and apartment blocks.
Responsible trade	A process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions.
River mouth	The place where a river flows into the sea.
Route	A way to get from one place to another, marked on a map.
Rural	Open land with few homes and buildings.
Sample size	The number of people asked when collecting data.
Scaler bar	A bar, found in an atlas, to help us measure the actual distance between two points.
Seasonal food	A food best harvested in a particular season.
Settlement	A community where people live.
Similarities	When a feature or aspect is the same.
Source	A place where something can be originally found.
Source	The place where a river starts.

Supply	To provide something that is needed.
Sustainability	A way of doing something that does not harm the environment.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods or services.
Transpiration	A process in which liquid water absorbed from the soil is transported up the plant and evaporates from the leaves.
Transport	A way of moving from one place to another.
Tributary	A stream that flows into a larger stream or river.
Unique	Something special and unlike anything else.
Urban	The region surrounding a city.
Valley	An area of low land between two hills or mountains, usually with a river running through it.
Waste	A product with no further use that may be disposed of.
Water cycle	The never-ending movement of water from water stores, into the air and back down to the ground.
Waterfall	Where water flows from a high point to a lower point.

Year 5	Key Word	Definition
	Acidification	The process of making something acidic.
	Aerial map	A map seen from a perspective directly above.
	Air pollution	The level of harmful gases and dangerous particles in the air.
	Annotate	Notes added to a picture or diagram.
	Atmosphere	The layer of gasses around the Earth.
	Biodegradable	When something naturally breaks down and returns to nature.
	Biofuel	Energy generated from plant or animal waste; a renewable source.
	Birth rate	The average number of babies born per 1000 people every year.
	Buffer	Something that forms a barrier from a negative or dangerous element.
	Cartogram	A map where the size of countries changes to represent certain data.
	Climate	Long-term weather conditions in a specific region.
	Climate change	A change in the Earth's temperature, weather and rainfall over a long time.
	Coal	A black rock found underground, made millions of years ago; a non-renewable source.
	Considerations	Thinking about something before doing it.
	Consumption	Using something up.
	Contour lines	A line on a map joining equal heights below or above sea level.
	Coral bleaching	A process which turns coral white, losing its colour.
	Coral Reef	A large rock structure in the ocean formed by corals.
	Crude oil	A liquid made millions of years ago, found underground; a non-renewable source.
	Dam	A barrier used to hold back water.
	Data collection	Gathering information on something.
	Death rate	The average number of people dying per 1000 people every year.
	Decompose	When something decays and rots.
	Deforestation	The cutting down of trees in a large area.
	Densely populated	An area that contains many people relative to its size.
	Dependent	To rely on something else for support.
	Digital map	Data added to a map on a device such as a computer.
	Disposable	An item made to be thrown away after use.
	Ecology	The study of living things and their environments.
	Ecosystem	The relationship between living things and the environment.
	Emissions	The release of gas.
	Energy source	Something that stores large amounts of energy, such as fuels, geothermal or solar devices.
	Environment	The conditions of the space surrounding a living thing.
	Erosion	When something is worn away.
	Evidence	Information or items to prove something is true.
	Fieldwork	Collecting data outside of the classroom to answer an enquiry question.
	Fossil fuel	A material formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years.
	Geology	The study of the history of the Earth and rocks.
	Greenhouse gases	Gases in the atmosphere that trap heat from the sun and increase the temperature of our planet.
	Habitat	The home of an animal or plant.

Headquarters	The main office of an organisation.
Human footprint	The relationship between human consumption and the resources our planet can supply.
Hydropower	Energy generated by the movement of water; a renewable source.
Impact	The influence one thing has on another.
Involuntary	Done against a person's own free will.
Justify	To explain a decision made.
Landscape	All the visuals of an area.
Likert scale	A method of rating responses and opinions.
Marine	Relating to the ocean.
Marine Protected Area	A designated geographical area of the ocean that is protected and managed.
Microplastics	Tiny pieces of plastic created from plastic waste.
Migrants	People who move from one place to another.
Migration	The act of people moving from one place to another.
Natural disaster	An event caused in nature that can harm people and places.
Natural gas	Gas made millions of years ago, underground; a non-renewable source.
Natural increase or decrease	The difference between the birth rate and death rate.
Noise pollution	The level of disturbing noise in an environment.
Non-renewable	Cannot be replenished and will run out.
Nuclear power	Energy generated from radioactive materials that create heat; a non-renewable source.
Ocean current	The movement of a large area of seawater driven by the wind, gravity and water density.
Ocean tide	The rise and fall of water levels.
Offshore	Located in the sea, away from the land.
Onshore	Located on land.
Overfishing	The number of fish decreasing as a result of extreme amounts of fishing.
Plastic pollution	Plastics in an environment that harm living things.
Policy	A way of doing things as suggested by a group or organisation.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Population density	A measurement of how many people are within a certain area.
Population distribution	How people are spread across a specific area.
Prime Meridian	The line of zero degrees longitude that defines all time zones.
Producer	A person or place that makes or supplies items or services.
Pull factors	Positive factors that pull people towards a place.
Push	Negative factors that push people away from a place.
Qualitative	Involving a description of judgement or opinion.
Quantitative	Involving a measurement or amount.
Refugee	People forced to leave their country to find safety because of conflict, violence or war.
Regenerate	To appear again once used.
Region	An area that has similar physical or human features.
Reliable	Something that is consistent.
Renewable	Does not reduce in amount when used.
Renewable energy	Energy generated from a source that is continuous, such as wind or water.
Replenished	To bring something back to its original level.
Re-purpose	To give an item a different use than originally intended.
Sample	A small piece of something to represent a bigger whole.
Sea level	A baseline from which to measure the height of physical features.
Single-use plastic	Plastic that is only used once and then thrown away.
Six-figure grid references	Numbers used to find a particular point in a grid square.
Sketch map	A hand-drawn map that shows basic outlines and details.
Solar power	Energy generated by the sun and, usually, solar panels; a renewable source.
Sparsely populated	An area that has few people relative to its size.



Whole School Geography Vocabulary List



Species	Groups of living things according to their features.
Thematic map	A map showing added information about people and places.
Threat	Something likely to cause damage.
Time zone	An area that uses the same time.
Urban planner	Somebody whose job it is to plan new settlements.
Voluntary	Done of a person's own free will.
Water cycle	The movement of water in the Earth's atmosphere through oceans, rivers and on land.
Wind power	Energy generated by wind using wind turbines; a renewable source.

Year 6	Key Word	Definition
	Agriculture	The process of farming and looking after cattle and crops.
	Airstrip	A long, empty piece of land where aircraft can take off and land (called an airfield in the UK).
	Analyse	To look at something in detail to help explain it.
	Arid	Too little rain to support lots of vegetation.
	Atlas	A book of maps and information about the Earth.
	Audience	The people who receive a message or watch a performance.
	Barren	Land that cannot grow vegetation.
	Biome	An area of the world with a similar climate and landscape, where similar plants and animals live.
	City	A large settlement with millions of people.
	Climate	Long-term weather conditions in a specific region.
	Comparison	To find the similarities and differences between two or more things.
	Coniferous trees	Trees that do not shed their leaves in autumn and winter.
	Data	Numbers or facts collected to prove something.
	Data collection methods	A particular way to collect specific data.
	Deciduous Trees	Trees that shed their leaves in autumn and winter.
	Desert	Any stretch of land with little to no rainfall and extremely sparse vegetation and wildlife.
	Desertification	When land turns into desert.
	Difference	When a feature or aspect is not the same.
	Drought	A long period of time without rain in which living things begin to suffer.
	Enquiry	An investigation into a question.
	Evidence	Information or items to prove something is true.
	Flash flood	A sudden large flood caused by heavy rain.
	Fold mountains	A mountain created when two tectonic plates are pushed together, pushing the ground upwards.
	Glacier	A slow-moving mass of ice formed by the accumulation of compact snow on mountains.
	Hemisphere	A half of the Earth, divided by the Equator into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
	Human feature	A landmark that is built by humans.
	Impact	The influence one thing has on another.
	Improvement	To make something better than it was.
	Irrigation	Water provided to an area of land to grow crops.
	Issue	A problem.
	Justify	To explain a decision made.
	Land height	The position of a point above sea level.
	Land use	How communities use land.
	Latitude	How far north or south a place is located.
	Leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
	Lines of longitude	Invisible vertical lines mapped on the globe to show how far east or west a place is from the Prime/Greenwich Meridian.
	Longitude	How far east or west a place is located.
	Mesa	A mountain with steep sides and a flat top.
	Method	A way of doing something.

Military	The armed forces.
Mining	Digging underground for precious metals and stones.
Mountain climate	A region with a colder climate than the surrounding area, affected by the height of the mountains.
Mountain range	A series of mountains located close together.
Mushroom rock	A rock in a shape similar to a mushroom.
National Park	A large area of a park used by visitors.
Natural arch	An arch shape made of rock.
Nature reserve	An area where animals and plants are protected.
OS map	A detailed map of Great Britain, produced by the Ordnance Survey.
Physical feature	A landmark that occurs naturally on Earth.
Plot	To mark a point on a map.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Presenting	To show something to other people.
Prime Meridian	The line of zero degrees longitude that defines all time zones.
Process	Steps taken to achieve a particular outcome.
Questionnaire	A set of questions used to get information from people.
Rainfall	The amount of rain falling in a place over a particular time.
Ranching	Keeping animals on a large farm, particularly in the Americas.
Recommendation	Suggesting advice in a specific situation.
Recreational land	Land which provides fun activities.
Recreational land use	Land use that provides leisure activities.
Region	The largest scale area that a country is divided into.
Renewable energy	Energy generated from a continuous source, such as wind or water.
Risk	A situation where something may be dangerous.
Route	A way to get from one place to another, marked on a map.
Salt flat	A flat area of land covered in salt, caused by evaporation.
Sand dune	A hill made of sand.
Scale	The ratio of the distance on a map to the distance on the ground.
Sea level	The base level for measuring land height on Earth.
Settlement	A community where people live.
Similarity	When a feature or aspect is the same.
Sparse	Only a small number of something over a large area.
Subjective	Influenced by personal opinions.
Temperate	A region with mild temperatures.
Temperate climate	A region with mild temperatures.
Temperate deciduous forest	A biome that has many deciduous trees which drop their leaves in autumn.
Temperate forest	A biome containing deciduous trees at lower levels and coniferous trees at higher elevations.
Time zone	Different areas that use the same time.
Tourism	Travel for pleasure when people visit places of interest.
Tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure.
Tourist attraction	An interesting place people visit while on holiday.
Vegetation	All the plants that grow in a certain area.
Viewpoint	A particular way of thinking about something.
Weather	Short-term environmental conditions in a particular place.