

# Theme 1: Changing Places - Changing Economies



## Key Idea 1.1 Urbanisation in Contrasting Global Cities

Keyword	Definition
Deprivation	Lack of things considered to be basic necessities.
Favela	A squatter settlement in a Brazilian City.
Formal Economy	Employment where people receive a regular wage and have legal rights and protection.
Global City	Urban area with an important role in the global economy.
High Income Country (HIC)	A country has a GNI per capita of \$12,746 or above.
Inequalities	Differences between people e.g. poverty and wealth.
Informal Economy	Employment outside of the knowledge of the government.
Land Use	The way in which land is used e.g. housing
Low income Country (LIC)	A country that has a GNI per capita of \$1,045
Mega City	A city with a total population of more than 10 million people.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Natural Increase	Birth rate minus the death rate of a population.
Newly Industrialised Country (NIC)	A country with a level of development between a LIC and HIC.
Pollution	The harmful presence of chemicals, noise, dirt etc.
Pull Factors	The attractions and opportunities of a location.
Push Factors	The negative aspects of a place that push people away.
Quality of Life	How good a person's life is.
Re-urbanisation	Movement of people back into an area that had previously been abandoned or an area that has grown again.
Rural to Urban Migration	Moving from the countryside to a town or city,
Sanitation	Measures designed to protect public health e.g. clean water, sewage and waste disposal.
Self-Help Scheme	Small-scale projects which allow local people to use their skills to help improve their local area.
Squatter Settlement	An area of illegal poor-quality housing.
Sustainable	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Traffic Congestion	Too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with.
Urban Growth	The increase in the area covered by cities.
Urbanisation	Increasing percentage of a country's population living in urban areas.

# Theme 1: Changing Places - Changing Economies



## Key Idea 1.2 Urban and Rural Processes and Change in the UK (part 1)

Keyword	Definition
Affluence	The state of having a great deal of money or wealth.
Brownfield Site	Land that has been used, abandoned and now await reuse; often found in urban areas.
Catchment Area	The area from which something attracts a population that uses its services.
Central Business District (CBD)	The commercial centre of a town/city. Where there will be shops, offices etc.
Commuter Settlement	A place where people live and travel elsewhere for work.
Commuting	The travel between someone's home and their place of work.
Comparison Goods	Items that you buy less often e.g. washing machines and TVs.
Convenience Goods	Items that you buy regularly e.g. groceries.
Counter-urbanisation	The movement of people from town and cities to rural areas.
Depopulation	The reduction of the population of a village/town/city
Deprivation	Lack of things considered to be basic necessities.
Egan's Wheel	A tool used for judging sustainable communities.
Global City	Well connected cities e.g. London, New York, Paris.
Green Belt	The area of countryside around the edge of a city with strict planning controls to stop houses being built.
Greenfield Site	A plot of land that has not been built on before.
Honeypot Site	A place of special interest that attracts many tourists.
Infill	Using vacant land in an urban area to build new developments of housing.
Legacy	Future benefits created by an investment e.g. Olympic Legacy.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Multi-cultural Community	A community which has a range of different cultures and faiths.
National Park	An area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants or animals.

# Theme 1: Changing Places - Changing Economies



## Key Idea 1.2 Urban and Rural Processes and Change in the UK (part 2)

Keyword	Definition
Negative multiplier Effect	A downward spiral of the economy.
Pedestrianised Zones	An area which cars and other road traffic cannot use.
Range	The distance that someone is willing to travel to purchase a particular good. High value items have a larger range.
Recreation	Activity done for enjoyment e.g. sports and hobbies.
Regeneration	Improving run-down areas by improving the housing and the environment.
Re-urbanisation	The recent trend for the population of city centres to grow.
Rural	Somewhere in the countryside, which is less busy than a town.
Rural-Urban Fringe	The zone between a built-up area and the countryside.
Suburbanisation	The outward growth of urban developments which may engulf surrounding villages and towns.
Sustainable	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Teleworking	Working from home using modern technology to keep in touch with your business.
Threshold	The minimum number of people needed for a service to be worthwhile.
Tourism	Travelling away from your home, usually for a holiday.
Urban	A town or city. Usually busy.
Urban Decline	The deterioration of the inner city, often caused by a lack of investment and maintenance.
Urbanisation	Increasing percentage of a country's population living in urban areas.
Urban Regeneration	Reversing the urban decline by modernising or redeveloping, aiming to improve the local economy.
Urban Sprawl	Unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding rural areas.

# Theme 1: Changing Places - Changing Economies

## Key Idea 1.3 A Global Perspective on Development Issues (part 1)

Keyword	Definition
Aid	When a country or NGO donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives.
Birth Rate	The number of births per year per 1000 of the total population.
Death Rate	The number of deaths per year per 1000 of the total population.
Debt Relief	Cancellation of debts to a country by a global organisation
Dependency Ratio	The proportion of people below and above normal working age.
Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.
Development Gap	Difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries.
Donor	A person who donates something e.g. money
Emergence	The process of coming into existence or becoming more prominent.
Economic Migrant	A person who moves voluntarily to see a better life.
Exports	Sending goods or services to another country for sale.
Fair Trade	Producers in LICs given a better price for their goods such as cocoa, coffee and cotton.
Free Trade	When countries trade without any limits to the amount of goods that can be exported/imported
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The value of economic activity within a country .
Geo-political Links	The links between geography and politics e.g. international relations.
Globalisation	Flows of people, ideas, money and goods which are making an increasingly complex global web.
Gross National Income (GNI)	The average income in a country,
High-Income Country	A country has a GNI per capita of \$12,746 or above.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A measure of development that takes into account education, wealth and average life expectancy
Immigration	The migration of people into a country.
Imports	Bringing goods or services in from a country from abroad for selling.

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## Key Idea 1.3 A Global Perspective on Development Issues

Keyword	Definition
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of babies that die under a year of age, per 1000 live births.
Infrastructure	The basic structures and services needed by any society.
Investment	The action or process of putting in money, usually for profit.
Life Expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live.
Long-term Development Aid	Help which is given to tackle poverty and improve quality of life over the long-term to improve education or health care.
Low Income Country	A country that has a GNI per capita of \$1,045
Loan	A sum of money borrowed to be paid back on agreed terms.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Multinational Companies (MNCs)	Large, global businesses such as McDonalds.
Multiplier Effect	A spiral of the economy and its benefits on employment.
Newly Industrialised Country	A country with a level of development between a LIC and HIC.
Non-Governmental Organisation	An organisation which is not part of the government but provides important resources.
Quality of Life	How good a person's life is.
Recipient	A person who receives something e.g. aid
Short-term Emergency Aid	Help that is given urgently after a natural disaster or a conflict to protect the lives of survivors.
Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Tariff	A type of tax that may be charged on goods as they enter the country.
Trade	Buying and selling goods and services between countries.
Trade Bloc	A trading partnership between different countries.
Uneven Development	Development that takes paces at different rates in different regions.

# Theme 2: Changing Environments



## Key Idea 2.1 Shaping the landscape - coasts and coastal management (part 1)

Keyword	Definition
Abrasion	Sandpapering action of rocks wearing down the cliffs and coastal landforms.
Arch	A wave-eroded passage through a headland e.g. Durdle Door.
Attrition	Rocks smash together and break into smaller parts.
Backwash	Water that flows back towards the sea.
Bar	Where a spit grows across a bay.
Bay	A wide coastal inlet, often with a beach.
Beach	A zone of deposited material e.g. sand, pebbles.
Beach Nourishment	Adding new material to a beach artificially.
Biological Weathering	Weathering caused by plants and animals e.g. plant roots.
Carbonation	Weathering of limestone and chalk by acidic rainwater.
Cave	A large hole in a cliff caused by waves forcing their way into cracks.
Chemical Weathering	The breaking down of rock caused by a chemical change.
Coastal Management	Strategies used to defend coastal environments.
Concordant Coastline	Coastline with a single rock running parallel to the coast.
Constructive Waves	Powerful wave with a strong swash.
Corrosion	Chemical erosion caused by the dissolving of rocks.
Deposition	Material is dropped to the loss of energy by the waves.
Destructive Waves	A wave which has a powerful backwash, caused by a local storm.
Discordant Coastline	Coastline with headlands and bays formed when different rocks reach the coast.
Dune	A deposit of sand.
Dune Regeneration	Building up dunes and increasing vegetation.
Erosion	Wearing away and removal of material by a moving force e.g. a wave.
Fetch	The distance of open water over which the wind can blow.
Freeze-Thaw Weathering	Repeated freezing and thawing of rocks which leads to rocks cracking.
Gabions	Steel wire mesh filled with boulders used for coastal defence.
Groyne	A wooden barrier built parallel to the beach to stop longshore drift.

# Theme 2: Changing Environments



## Key Idea 2.1 Shaping the landscape - coasts and coastal management (part 2)

Keyword	Definition
Headland	A rocky coastal highpoint of land made of resistant rock. Rock either side has been eroded away as it is less resistant.
Hydraulic Power	Process where breaking waves compress pockets of air in cracks in a cliff, this leads to the cracks widening and breaking.
Longshore Drift	Transport of sediment along a stretch of coastline caused by waves approaching the beach at an angle.
Marram Grass	Type of grass that is adapted to windy conditions. It is a halophyte.
Mechanical Weathering	Physical break up of exposed rock e.g. freeze-thaw weathering.
Rock Armour	Large boulders placed at the bottom of a cliff as a coastal defence. Also called rip-rap.
Salt Weathering	Salt crystals grow and expand in the cracks of rock, which eventually caused the rock to break up.
Saltation	Hopping movement of pebbles along a river bed.
Saltmarsh	Important natural habitat often found in sheltered estuaries behind spits.
Sea Wall	A concrete wall aiming to prevent erosion of the coast by reflecting wave energy.
Solution	The dissolving of rocks such as limestone and chalk by seawater.
Spit	A depositional landform which extends out from the beach into the sea e.g. Hurst Castle Spit.
Stack	Isolated pillar of rock left when the top of an arch has collapsed e.g. Old Harry
Suspension	Small particles carried by the waves.
Swash	The forward movement of a wave up the beach.
Traction	Heavy particles rolled along the seabed.
Transportation	The movement of eroded material.
Wave Refraction	Wave energy is reduced in bays as the water gets shallower.
Waves	Ripples in the sea caused by the transfer of energy from the wind over the blowing surface of the sea.
Wave-Cut Platform	Rocky, level shelf at or around the sea level. They represent the base of old, retreated cliffs.



# Theme 2: Changing Environments



## Key Idea 2.2 Shaping the landscape - rivers and river management

Keyword	Definition
Abrasion	Sandpapering action of rocks wearing down the river bed.
Attrition	Rocks smash together and break into smaller parts.
Confluence	Where a tributary joins a larger river.
Cross Profile	A cross section of a river channel or its valley.
Deposition	Material is dropped to the loss of energy in the river.
Discharge	Quantity of water that passes a given point on a stream within a given period of time.
Drainage Basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
Estuary	Tidal mouth of a river where it meets the sea.
Floodplain	Flat land either side of river channel that becomes flooded.
Gorge	A narrow steep-sided valley – formed as a waterfall retreats.
Gradient	The height and angle of a slope.
Hydraulic Action	Power of the water eroding the bed and banks of a river.
Hydrograph	A graph which shows the discharge of water related to rainfall.
Interlocking Spurs	Outcrops of and along the river course in a valley. Looks like a zip.
Lateral Erosion	Erosion of the river banks rather than the river bed. Widens the river.
Levee	Raised bank found either side of a river. Can protect from flooding.
Long Profile	The gradient of a river, from its source to its mouth.
Meander	A wide bend in the river.
Mouth	The end of the river, usually where it joins the sea.
Ox-bow Lake	An arc-shaped lake formed by a cut-off meander.
Plunge Pool	A deep and turbulent area of water where the river plunges over a waterfall.
Saltation	Hopping movement of pebbles along the river bed.
Solution	Dissolved rocks and minerals in the water.
Source	The start of a river.
Suspension	Small particles carried in the river flow.
Traction	Where material is rolled along the river bed.
Transportation	The movement of eroded material.
Tributary	A small stream that joins a larger river.
Vertical Erosion	Downwards erosion of the river bed.
Waterfall	A step in the long profile of a river. Usually formed when a river crosses over a band of resistant rock.
Watershed	The edge of the river basin.





# Theme 2: Changing Environments



## Key Idea 2.3 Weather and Climate

Keyword	Definition
Altitude	Height above sea level
Anticyclone	Areas of high atmospheric pressure.
Atmosphere	A complex mass of gases, liquids and solids that surround the Earth.
Atmospheric Circulation	Circular movement of air within the Earth's atmosphere.
Cells	Sections of the Earth's atmosphere where air moves in circular motion – Hadley, Ferrel and Polar Cells.
Climate	The typical weather conditions over a long period of time.
Climate Change	A long-term change in the Earth's climate.
Coriolis Effect	The spinning effect caused by the rotation of the Earth.
Depression	Areas of low atmospheric pressure.
Drought	A long, continuous period of dry weather.
Eye of the Storm	A small area at the centre of a storm which is relatively calm.
Eye Wall	The outer edge of the storm with the strongest winds.
Global Warming	The increase in global temperatures.
High Pressure	A region of atmospheric pressure which is higher than the surrounding environment. It often brings fine weather.
Jet Stream	A narrow ribbon of air that encircles the globe and causes weather systems to cross over the UK.
Low Pressure	Where warm air meets cold air. Usually poor weather conditions.
Pressure Belts	Zones of high/low pressure that encircle the Earth between cells.
Saffir-Simpson Scale	Scale used to measure the strength of hurricanes based on wind speed.
Storm Surge	A wall of water often 3-4m high, driven onshore by a hurricane.
Tropical Storm	An area of low pressure with spiralling destructive winds. Also called a hurricane, cyclone or typhoon.
Troposphere	The lowest region of the atmosphere.
Variation	A change or difference in condition.
Weather	The day to day conditions of the atmosphere.
Weather Hazard	Extreme weather events that pose a threat to humans and/or property.

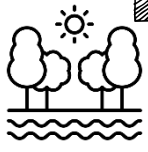


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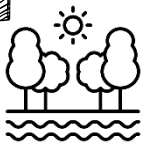


## Key Idea 2.4 Climate Change - cause and effect

Keyword	Definition
Alternative Energy	Sources of energy that are not produced from the burning of fossil fuels e.g. HEP, solar, wind.
Atmosphere	A complex mass of gases, liquids and solids that surround the Earth.
Axial Tilt	The angle of the Earth's axis.
Carbon Sink	A natural environment that has an ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
Climate Change	A long-term change in the Earth's climate.
Eccentricity	The path of the Earth as it orbits the sun.
Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	Increased effectiveness of the greenhouse effect – causing the atmosphere to retain heat energy.
Fossil Fuel	A natural fuel such as coal or gas formed from the remains of living organisms.
Global Warming	The increase in global temperatures
Greenhouse Effect	The trapping of the sun's warmth within the atmosphere – keeping the planet warm.
Interglacial Period	The periods between glacial periods where there are warmer temperatures (we are currently in one)
Milankovitch Cycle	The three distinct cycles of Earth's orbit around the sun which scientists believe affect the timings and seasons of Earth's climate.
Mitigation	Action taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards e.g. international agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Precession	The natural wobble of Earth's axis as it orbits around the sun.
Quaternary Period	The geological time period that covers the last 2.6 million years.
Renewable Energy	A resource that cannot be exhausted e.g. tidal, wind.
Sunspots	A dark patch that occasionally appears on the surface of the sun.
Volcanic Eruption	When volcanoes blast ash, gases and liquids onto the Earth's surface and atmosphere.



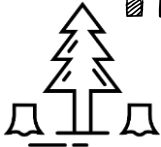
# Theme 3: Environmental Systems



## Key Idea 3.1 How Ecosystems Function

Keyword	Definition
Abiotic	The non-living parts of an ecosystem e.g. soil, water, light
Adaptation	A way in which a plant/animal has become better suited to its environment.
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals found in a particular habitat.
Biome	A large scale ecosystem e.g. Tropical rainforest
Biotic	The living parts of an ecosystem e.g. plants and animals.
Characteristics	The features or qualities that something has.
Climate	The typical weather conditions over a long period of time.
Consumer	Organisms that eat herbivores and/or plant matter.
Decomposer	Organisms such as bacteria or fungi that break down plant or animal material.
Detritivore	An animal which feeds on dead organic material.
Distribution	The way something is spread over a particular area
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
Food Chain	Connections between plants and animals that rely upon one another as their source of food.
Food Web	A complex series of food chains – usually for one ecosystem.
Global Atmospheric Circulation	Large-scale circulation of the atmosphere
Laterite	An iron oxide rich soil usually found in tropical locations.
Latitude	Lines that run parallel to the equator. Measured in degrees.
Nutrient Cycle	On-going cycling on nutrients between living organisms and their environment.
Producer	A part of the food web which produces its own food through photosynthesis e.g. plants.
Semi-Arid Grassland	The biome found between desert and tropical rainforest – also known as the Savanna.
Trophic Level	Each level of the food web e.g. producer, consumer.
Tropical Rainforest	A hot wet biome, usually found near the equator.

# Theme 3: Environmental Systems



## Key Idea 3.2 Ecosystems under threat

Keyword	Definition
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals found in a particular habitat.
Bunds	A stone or earth embankment designed to reduce soil erosion.
Conservation	Managing the environment in order to preserve, protect or restore it.
Debt for Nature Swaps	Governments agree to spend money conserving wildlife in return for a reduction in debt.
Deforestation	The cutting down and removal of forest.
Desertification	The process of fertile land becoming desert.
Ecotourism	Environmentally-friendly tourism, usually done in small groups.
Indigenous Tribes	Native to a particular place, who live in harmony with the environment.
Infertile Soil	Soil which is unable to reproduce or sustain life.
Maasai Tribe	A nomadic farming tribe who live in the Serengeti.
Mineral Extraction	The removal of solid material resources from the Earth.
Nomadic	Travelling from place to place.
Poaching	The illegal killing or taking of animals.
Ranching	Running a large scale farm which is used for raising cattle/horses/sheep.
Selective Logging	Sustainable forestry management where only carefully selected trees are cut down.
Semi-Arid Grassland	The biome found between desert and tropical rainforest – also known as the Savanna.
Serengeti	An area in Tanzania and Kenya which is semi-arid grassland.
Slash and Burn	A method of land clearing that involves the use of fire. It can promote growth but it can also grow out of control.
Soil Erosion	Removal of top soil faster than it can be replaced due to water, wind, animal or human activity.
Subsistence Farming	Farming to produce enough food and materials for the benefit of the farmer and their family.
Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Tropical Rainforest	A hot wet biome, usually found near the equator.
Wildlife Corridor	Strips of land connecting forests so that animals do not become cut off.

# Theme 3: Environmental Systems

## Key Idea 3.3 Water Resources and Management

Keyword	Definition
Aquifer	A body of permeable rock which can contain or transmit groundwater.
Consumerism	The increased consumption of goods.
Consumption	The action of using up a resource.
Deficit	A shortage in the water supply.
Demand	The desire for water. A high demand means that a lot of people want it
Embedded Water	The amount of water used by other people, in factories or on farms, to create or grow the products we use.
Imbalance	The difference between supply of water. An area could have a deficit or a surplus.
Over-Abstraction	When water is abstracted at a faster rate than it is recharged.
Reservoir	A man-made lake which is created when a dam is built.
Transboundary Water	Rivers which run through more than one country – therefore there are multiple countries using it.
Salinisation	A process by which soluble salts build up in the soil.
Surplus	An amount which is greater than what is needed.
Water Footprint	The amount of water used to make an item of food or a product such as an item of clothing.
Water Insecurity	The lack of a reliable source of water or appropriate quality and quantity.
Water Scarcity	The lack of sufficient water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region.
Water Security	When a society has enough water to ensure that everyone has clear water and enough for their needs.
Water Stress	When there is a shortage of water which creates risks for individuals, farmers or industries.
Water Transfer Scheme	When water is moved from an area of surplus to an area of deficit.
Withdrawal	The action of taking or withdrawing something.

# Theme 3: Environmental Systems

## Key Idea 3.4 Desertification

Keyword	Definition
Agro-Forestry	A type of farming in which a mixture of crops, shrubs, fruit trees and nut trees are grown.
Commercial Farming	Farming for profit.
Convection Cell	Cells of air which are responsible for the blowing of wind.
Desertification	The process of fertile land becoming desert.
Drip Irrigation	Crop irrigation which involves the controlled delivery of water directly to individual plants.
Drought-Tolerant Crops	Plant that can survive with below average rainfall.
Evapotranspiration	Evaporation and plant transpiration from the land, soil and plants.
Global Atmospheric Circulation	Large-scale circulation of the atmosphere
Great Green Wall	A wall of trees being planted across Africa from Senegal to Djibouti to help prevent desertification
Magic Stones	Circles of stones placed on the ground to hold water on the soil.
Monoculture	A type of agriculture in which only one crop is grown.
Non-Governmental Organisation	An organisation which is not part of the government but provides important resources.
Over-cultivation	Cultivation of the land that has degraded the soil.
Over-grazing	Excessive grazing which causes damage to grassland.
Seasonal Rainfall	When rainfall is at a particular time of the year e.g. wet season.
Stakeholders	A person with an interest or concern in something.
Subsistence Farming	Farming to produce enough food and materials for the benefit of the farmer and their family.
Sustainable	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
The Sahel	The area of land directly below the Sahara Desert which is vulnerable to desertification.
Vulnerable	Something which is likely to be damaged or disrupted.