

Week 1: Geography Revision

Continent	A large continuous landmass.
Desertification	The process of fertile land becoming desert.
Drought	An extreme lack of water.
Famine	An extreme lack of food.
Location	Where something is.
Relief	The height and shape of the land.
Rural	The countryside.
Urban	Larger towns and cities.

Week 2: Geography Revision

Ecosystem	An environment containing biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) features.
Climate	The average weather over a long period of time.
Human Geography	The study of humans and their interaction with the physical world.
Interdependent	When one or more parts of an ecosystem rely on each other to survive.
Physical Geography	The study of earth's natural features.
Sustainable	To meet the needs of the present without damaging it for future generations.
Trophic cascade	Interactions which can affect a whole ecosystem.
Weather	The atmosphere of a place over a short period of time.

Week 3: Describing location/Desertification revision.

Reasons for desertification in the Sahel:

- Climate change – as the earth gets warmer, places that are already warm and dry become warmer and drier.
- Population growth – as the population increases, this puts more pressure on natural resources (wood/water/farmland).
- Over-grazing and removal of wood leads to soil erosion.
- Soil-erosion – the washing/blowing away of soil which is not held together by roots.

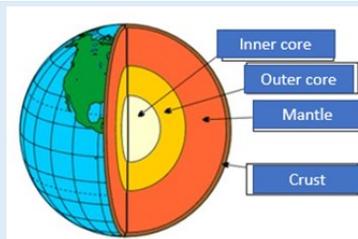
Step	How to describe the location of a place using that step
1	Continent and compass direction within that continent.
2	Countries and any compass points.
3	Surrounding oceans/seas and compass points (or, is it land-locked – no coasts).
4	Lines of latitude that it may be north or south of.
5	Comment on any relevant physical features/biomes (e.g. large deserts/mountain ranges etc...)

Week 4: Tectonics Key Words

Hazard	A danger
Atmospheric hazard	Hazards which are created in the atmosphere (air) e.g. a hurricane.
Molten	Something which has become a liquid through heating.
Magma	Semi-molten rock below the surface of the earth.
Natural hazard	Any extreme natural event that can cause damage to property and death.
Plate boundary	The edges where two tectonic plates meet
Semi-molten	Rock or metal in a state between solid and liquid.
Tectonic hazard	Happen when the Earth's crust moves e.g. an earthquake. They always start underground.
Tectonic plate	A large section of the Earth's crust
Risk	How likely it is that a hazard will cause damage.

Week 5: The Structure of the earth

Inner core	The centre and hottest part of the Earth. Solid and made of iron and nickel (metals). Temperatures reach 5500°C. It is 1250 km thick.
Outer core	Surrounds the inner core. Similar temperatures to the inner core. Made of liquid iron and metal. 2200km thick.
Mantle	Surrounds the outer core, the thickest layer of the Earth; made of molten rock. 2900km thick.
Crust	The outer layer of the Earth – humans live on this solid rock layer.



Week 6: Tectonic Plate margins

- Plate boundary - The edges where two tectonic plates meet.
- Conservative plate boundary – Two plates slide past each other.
- Constructive plate boundary -Two plates move away from each other.
- Destructive plate boundary – Two plates move towards each other. One plate is subducted under another.
- Subduction—Where one plate is forced below another. This happens at a destructive plate boundary.