

Project glossary

Geography vocabulary

agriculture

The practice of farming, including growing crops and rearing animals.

.....

allotment

A small piece of land that individuals can rent to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers.

.....

arable farming

Growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables.

.....

biome

A large ecosystem that has characteristic features, such as the climate and landscape. Example biomes include desert, grassland, forest, tundra and aquatic.

.....

carbon footprint

The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by one individual, one process or one company.

.....

climate

The usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period.

.....

climate change

The long-term change in expected weather patterns that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather.

.....

climate zone

An area with a distinct climate.

.....

contour line

A line on a map joining points of equal height above sea level.

.....

cultivate

To prepare and use land for crops or gardening.

.....

desert zone

An area with very little rainfall and large temperature differences between night and day, and summer and winter.



fertiliser

A natural or chemical substance that is spread on the land or given to plants to make them grow successfully.

.....

food miles

The distance food travels between where it is produced and where it is consumed.

.....

greenhouse gas

A gas, such as carbon dioxide, that traps heat in the Earth’s atmosphere contributing to global warming.

.....

irrigation

The supply of water through channels to land or crops to help growth.

.....

Mediterranean zone

An area with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

.....

mixed farming

Growing crops and rearing animals.

.....

monoculture

The growing of a single crop in a given area.

.....

mountain zone

An area with a changeable climate that becomes colder and wetter as the elevation increases.

.....

pastoral farming

Rearing animals, such as cows and sheep.

.....

pesticide

A chemical substance used to kill animals and plants that are harmful to crops.

.....

polar zone

A cold, dry area with long, dark winters.

.....

seasonality

The time of year when the harvest or flavour of a type of food is at its best.

.....

temperate zone

An area with warm summers, cool winters and year-round precipitation.



topography

The physical appearance of the natural features of an area of land, especially the shape of its surface.

.....

tropical zone

An area that is hot and wet with a constant temperature, and a wet season and dry season.

Science vocabulary

adolescent

A stage in the life cycle of a mammal, bird or amphibian.

.....

adult

A stage in the life cycle of all vertebrates.

.....

amphibian

A cold-blooded vertebrate that lives on land and in water.

.....

anther

The male part of a flower where pollen grains are made.

.....

apex predator

An animal at the end of a food chain that is not eaten by any other animal.

.....

asexual reproduction

A reproduction process that involves only one parent plant and produces identical versions of themselves.

.....

bird

A warm-blooded vertebrate with feathers, wings and a beak.

.....

bulb

A plant asexual reproductive structure like a swollen stem that contains a tiny plant and a store of food, such as a tulip bulb.

.....

carpel

A flower's female reproductive organ.

.....

corm

A plant asexual reproductive structure like a short, upright underground stem that stores food, such as a crocus corm.



egg

An oval or round object laid by a female bird, reptile, amphibian, fish or invertebrate, usually containing a developing embryo.

.....

embryo

An animal that is developing inside its mother or in an egg; or a plant that is developing in a seed.

.....

filament

A male part of a flower that supports an anther.

.....

food chain

A diagram that shows how food energy is transferred from one living thing to another.

.....

food web

A diagram that shows how food chains in an ecosystem link together.

.....

insect

An invertebrate with six legs and a body divided into three parts: a head, thorax and abdomen.

.....

juvenile

A stage in the mammalian life cycle between embryo and adolescent.

.....

larva

A stage in an insect and amphibian’s life cycle where the young has left its egg but has not yet developed into a pupa or adult insect or animal.

.....

life cycle

A series of changes that happen during the life of a living thing.

.....

mammal

A vertebrate animal that is warm blooded, gives birth to live young, has fur or hair and breathes air with lungs. Females produce milk to feed their offspring.

.....

metamorphosis

The process of an insect or amphibian changing from its larval form to its adult form.

.....

ovary

A female part of a plant that contains ovules.

.....

ovule

A female structure in a plant ovary that develops into a seed when fertilised.



petal

A part of a flower that is brightly coloured and scented to attract insects.

.....

primary consumer

An animal that eats a producer.

.....

producer

A living thing that makes its own food for energy, such as a plant.

.....

pupa

A stage in an insect’s life cycle between larva and adult when the larva is contained in a hard protective covering. The insect transforms to its adult form during this stage.

.....

rhizome

A plant asexual reproductive structure like a stem that grows horizontally underground, such as in a ginger plant.

.....

runner

A plant asexual reproductive structure that runs along the ground, such as in a strawberry plant.

.....

secondary consumer

An animal that eats a primary consumer.

.....

seed

A plant reproductive structure that is like a small, hard grain from which a new plant will grow if the conditions are right for germination, such as a bean seed.

.....

sepal

A green, leaf-shaped part of a plant that protects a developing flower.

.....

sexual reproduction

In plants, the process where pollen is transferred from one parent plant to another to create seeds that grow into a new plant that is different from the parent plants.

.....

stigma

A part of the female carpel structure in a plant where pollen is received.

.....

style

A part of the female carpel structure in a plant that connects the ovary to the stigma.



tertiary consumer

An animal that eats a secondary consumer.

.....

tuber

A plant asexual reproductive structure that is like a swollen underground root, such as a seed potato.

