

Settlements



urban sprawl

The spreading of urban developments (such as houses, dense multi family apartments, office buildings and shopping centers) on undeveloped land near a more or less densely populated city".



population

The word population comes from the Latin populus, meaning "the people." It is used to refer to a group of people living in a particular area, such as a city, country, continent, or the world.



university

A high-level educational institution in which students study for degrees and academic research is done.



capital city

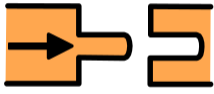
The city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.



underground

Situated beneath the surface of the ground.

Settlements



connect

Bring together or into contact so that a real link is established.



cathedral

The principal church of a diocese, with which the bishop is officially associated.



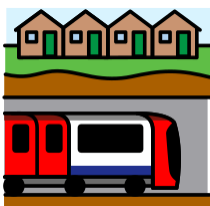
landmarks

An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.



cycle lanes

A division of a road marked off with painted lines, for use by cyclists.



tube

The tube is a rapid transit system serving a region.

Climate and Biomes



climate

The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.



weather

Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. For example, it could be: hot or cold. wet or dry. windy or calm.



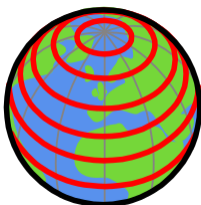
biome

Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland, woodland and tundra.



equator

The Earth's Equator is the imaginary line that runs around the center of the globe at 0 degrees latitude, at equal distance between the North and South Poles.



latitude

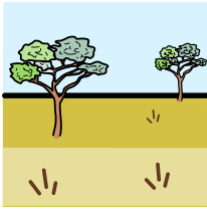
Lines of latitude run around the Earth like imaginary hoops and have numbers to show how many degrees north or south they are from the Equator.

Climate and Biomes



continent

A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.



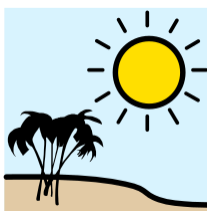
savanna

A savanna or savannah is a mixed woodland-grassland (i.e. grassy woodland) biome and ecosystem characterised by the trees being sufficiently widely spaced so that the canopy does not close.



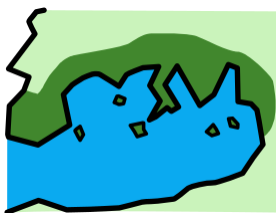
rainforest

Rainforests are areas that are full of tall trees and get a high amount of rainfall. They are often found in tropical climates.



tropical

Tropical temperatures are warm or hot throughout the year. The temperatures do not change greatly, but winds and rain bring different types of weather. Most tropical places experience wet and dry seasons. Areas closest to the Equator are the wettest. A great deal of rain falls year-round.



Mediterranean

The Mediterranean is a large sea that separates Europe from Africa. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Asia in the east.

Volcanoes



crust

The Earth's crust is the outermost layer of our planet; it's a thin shell that surrounds the entire Earth.



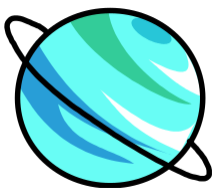
mantle

The mantle is the mostly solid bulk of Earth's interior.



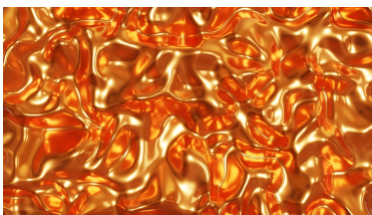
core

The outer core is liquid iron and nickel and generates the Earth's magnetic field. And the inner core is made of solid iron and nickel.



planet

Planets are. Interactive. large natural objects that orbit, or travel around, stars. Eight planets orbit the star called the Sun. In order from the closest to the Sun, these planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.



molten

Molten describes an object that's reduced to liquid form by heating. You're probably familiar with lava, the molten rock that explodes out of a volcano.

Volcanoes



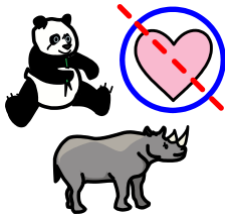
magma

Magma is molten rock that is found below the earth's surface. The temperature at which rock melts is affected by its composition, pressure and water.



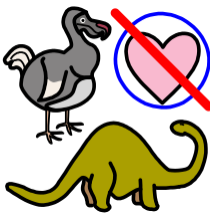
geologists

A geologist is a scientist that studies the surface of the Earth and what it is made of. This branch of science is called geology, which means the study of rocks.



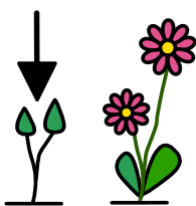
endangered

An endangered species is any type of plant or animal that is in danger of disappearing forever.



extinct

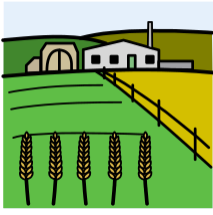
Extinction of a particular animal or plant species occurs when there are no more individuals of that species alive anywhere in the world - the species has died out.



dormant

Something that is dormant is not active or growing but has the ability to be active at a later time: The long-dormant volcano has recently shown signs of erupting.

Agriculture



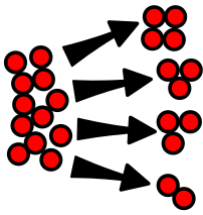
arable

Fit for or used for the growing of crops.



pastoral

Pastoral farming, which means raising animals for things like meat, wool and dairy products.



distributed

To give something out to several people, or to spread or supply something.



harvest

The gathering of ripe crops, the crops or the amount of crops gathered, or the season in which they are gathered.



ripen

To bring or come to maturity, the proper condition.

Agriculture



fertilisers

Fertilisers are concentrated sources of plant nutrients, usually in compact form such as pellets, granules, powders or liquids. They are used to improve plant growth and yields.



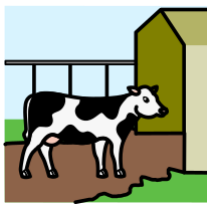
yields

Crop yield is the amount of crop harvested per area of land.



marshlands

A marsh is a type of wetland with soil that is rich in minerals. Marshes are very similar to swamps. The difference between them is the types of plant life they support.



dairy farming

Dairy farming is a branch of agriculture. It focuses on the production milk and a variety of dairy products such as cheese, butter, cream, and yoghurt.



graze

Graze means "to feed on grass" as sheep, horses, cows, do in a meadow — they eat a little at a time, but constantly.