



Geography Ropley Words

EYFS	
Up	Higher than where you are now.
Down	Lower than where you are now.
Near	When one thing is close to another thing.
Far	When one thing is not close to another thing.
Bigger / smaller	When something is larger or takes up more space than something else. When something is little or takes up less space than something else.
Like /dislike	Like – a word we use when we talk about something that we enjoy. Dislike – a word we use when we talk about something that we do not enjoy.
Similar	When two or more things are almost the same or are like each other.
Different	When two or more things are not the same.
World	The entire planet where we all live.
Country	An area of land with its own government.
Town	Place where people live and work, usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.
House	A building where people live.
School	A place where children go to learn new things.
Globe	A round model of the earth.
Map	A picture or drawing of an area.
Weather	What it is like outside each day. It can be sunny, rainy, windy, snowy or cloudy. It can also be hot or cold.
Seasons	One of the four parts of the year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has different weather, like warm days in summer or cold days in winter.
Transport	The way that we move from one place to another.
Year 1	
North	One of the four main directions. North is the direction in which a compass needle normally points. The north is the direction which is on your left when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises.
East	One of the four main directions. The sun rises in the east in the morning.
South	One of the four main directions. The south is the direction which is on your right when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises.
West	One of the four main directions. The sun sets in the west in the evening.
Local	Something that is close to where you live.
Street	A road in a town or city where cars, bikes and people travel.
Crops	Plants that farmers grow to eat or sell.
Temperature	How hot or cold something is.
Estate	A large piece of land with houses or buildings.
Artists	People who create things like paintings, sculptures or music, using their imagination and skills.
Community	A group of people who live in the same area.
Alleyway	A narrow path or small road between buildings, usually for walking.
Lamppost	A tall pole with a light at the top which is used to brighten streets at night.
Underpass	A road or path that goes under something so that cars and people can pass below.



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Crossing	A place where people can walk safely across the street.
Canal	A man-made waterway that boats travel through.
Dual carriageway	A road with two separate lanes for cars going in opposite directions, usually with a divider in the middle.
Year 2	
Man-made	Made by humans.
Natural	Something that comes from nature, like trees, animals or flowers.
Continent	One of seven large land masses on Earth's surface, mainly surrounded by sea.
Human	Made by humans.
Physical	Formed naturally.
Resort	A place where people spend their holidays.
Mountain	A large, raised part of the Earth's surface that is much higher than a hill.
Lake	A large body of water that is surrounded by land.
Valley	An area of low land between mountains, often with a river running through it.
Cliff	A high area of land with a very steep side, especially one next to the sea.
Tropical	Warm, sunny places near the equator.
Temperate	Places with mild weather, not too hot or too cold.
Rainforest	A thick forest, usually found in tropical area which get a lot of rainfall and contain many plant and animal species.
Deforestation	The clearing or chopping down of large areas of trees.
Species	A group of animals or plants that are all the same kind.
Forest floor	The lowest of the four main rainforest layers; very quiet, dark and covered in rotting leaves. It receives little sunlight.
Canopy layer	One of the upper layers of the rainforest, found directly underneath the emergent layer. It forms a natural 'roof' over the two layers below and contains more animals and plant species than any other layer.
Emergent layer	The uppermost layer of the rainforest where the tallest trees emerge above the others. This layer gets the most sunlight.
Year 3	
Volcano	A physical feature, usually a conical mountain or a hill, that has a crater through which lava, rock fragments and hot gas erupt.
Magma	Hot molten rock found in the Earth's surface.
Lava	Hot, molten rock that comes out of a volcano.
Magma chamber	A deep, hot area inside the Earth where magma (melted rock) collects before it erupts through a volcano.
Crater	The big hollow areas inside the volcano.
Ash cloud	A large cloud of tiny pieces of rock and ash that comes out of a volcano when it erupts. The ash floats up into the air and can spread for miles, making the sky look smoky.
Active volcano	A volcano that is erupting or likely to erupt.
Dormant	A volcano that has not erupted for a while but technically could in the future.
Eruption	The event where magma from beneath the earth's crust forces its way out, exploding out of the volcano in the form of lava.
Ring of fire	The circle of earthquake sites and volcanoes in the Pacific Ocean.
Extinct	A volcano that has not erupted for a long time and is unlikely to erupt at all in the future.



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Pyroclastic flow	A fast-moving, hot mixture of gas, ash and rocks that erupts from a volcano during an explosion.
Hamlet	A small village or settlement. It is usually a very small community with only a few houses or buildings.
Cocoa	The powder made from roasted and ground cocoa beans, which come from the cacao tree. It's used to make chocolate and is also found in many desserts, drinks, and baked goods.
Exporter	A person, company, or country that sells goods or services to other countries.
Importer	A person, company, or country that buys goods or services from other countries.
Concentrated	Gathered closely together in one area.
Transported	The movement of goods, people or materials from one place to another.
Year 4	
Precipitation	Any form of water that falls from the sky – rain, snow, sleet, hail or drizzle.
condensation	The process where water vapour (which is a gas) in the air cools down and changes into liquid water.
Evaporation	The process where water changes from a liquid to a gas. This happens when heat from the sun or another source warms the water, causing it to turn into water vapour and rise into the air.
flow	How water moves along a river from higher areas to lower areas.
mouth	The place where a river flows into the sea.
delta	A triangular piece of land at the mouth of a river formed by a build-up of sediment.
source	The starting point of something, such as a river or stream.
Minerals	Naturally occurring substances found in the Earth.
biome	A large, naturally occurring community of plants and animals that live together in a specific environment.
Vegetation	All the plants and plant life in a particular area.
distribution	How things (such as vegetation) are spread in different places depending on climate, soil and other factors.
Year 5	
Port	A location by the water where ships can dock to load and unload goods or passengers.
Economy	The system by which goods and services are produced, distributed, and consumed in a country or region. It includes all the activities related to buying, selling, and trading things, as well as how people make money and use it.
Supply	The amount of a good or service that is available for people to buy or use.
Industry	The production of goods or services within an economy. It's a specific area of business activity where things are made, processed, or sold.
Leisure	The free time that people have to spend doing activities for enjoyment, relaxation or fun.
Tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure or leisure, rather than for work or other duties.
Year 6	



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Gambling	The act of betting money or something of value on an event with an uncertain outcome, usually with the hope of winning more money or prizes.
Wealth	The quantity of resources or money that a person, community or country owns.
Poverty	The condition where people lack the basic necessities of life, such as enough food, clean water, shelter, and access to education or healthcare. It can also mean a lack of financial resources to meet daily needs or improve a person's living conditions.
Economic activity	Actions or behaviours that involve the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
Humidity	The amount of moisture or water vapour in the air.
Earthquake	A sudden, violent shaking of the ground.
Altitude	The height of an object or point above sea level.
Tectonic plates	Large, slow-moving pieces of rock that make up the Earth's crust.
Fold mountains	A type of mountain that forms when tectonic plates move and collide with each other, forcing one plate down and the other up.
Tremors	The mild, small earthquakes or vibrations that occur before, during, or after a larger earthquake
Tsunami	A huge wave in the ocean that is caused by something such as an underwater earthquake, a volcano, or a landslide. When the ocean floor suddenly moves, it pushes a lot of water, making big waves that travel across the sea. When these waves reach the shore, they can become very tall and crash onto land, causing floods and damage.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface that is directly above where an earthquake starts, deep underground
Aftershock	A smaller earthquake that happens after the main earthquake.
Magnitude	How strong or powerful an earthquake is.
Richter scale	A tool used to measure the size of an earthquake.
Foreshock	A smaller earthquake that happens before the main, larger earthquake.
Main shock	The strongest and most significant earthquake in a series. The main shock releases the most energy and causes the most damage.
Seismic waves	Waves of energy that travel through the Earth. They are created by the release of energy during an earthquake or other underground event, like a volcanic eruption. These waves spread out from the point where the earthquake starts (the epicentre).