

# Year 11 Geography Vocabulary List

## *(Tier 2 and Tier 3)*



**Aeroponics** – growing plants in an air or mist environment without the use of soil

**Appropriate technology** – technology suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people and their environment

**Biotechnology** – the genetic engineering of living organisms to produce useful commercial products

**Birth rate** – the number of births a year per 1000 of the total population

**Business park** – an area of land occupied by a number of businesses

**Climate change** – a long-term change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature

**Conservative plate margin** – two plates sliding alongside each other

**Constructive plate margin** – tectonic plate margin where rising magma adds new material to plates that are diverging or moving apart

**Death rate** – the number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population

**Debt relief** – cancellation of debts to a country by a global organisation such as the World Bank

**De-industrialisation** – the decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to the exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and overseas competition

**Destructive plate margin** – plate tectonic margin where two plates are converging and oceanic plate is subducted

**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

**Earthquake** – a sudden or violent movement within the Earth's crust followed by a series of shocks

**Energy mix** – range of energy sources of a region or country, both renewable and non-renewable

**Energy security** – uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price

**Extreme weather** – when a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal

**Fair trade** – producers in LICs given a better price for their goods such as cocoa, coffee and cotton

**Famine** – widespread, serious, often fatal shortage of food

**Food insecurity** – being without reliable access to enough affordable, nutritious food

**Food miles** – the distance covered supplying food to consumers

**Fossil fuels** – a natural fuel such as coal or gas

**Globalisation** – process creating a more connected world, with increases in the global movement of goods and people

**Green revolution** – an increase in crop production, especially in poorer countries, using high-yielding varieties, artificial fertilisers and pesticides

**Gross National Income (GNI) per capita** - measurement of economic activity calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population

**Hazard risk** – probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place

**Human Development Index** – a method of measuring development where GDP, Life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview

**Hydroponics** – growing plants in water using nutrient solutions, without soil

**Immediate responses** – reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath

**Industrial structure** – relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy

**Infant mortality** – number of babies that die under one year of age, per 1000 live births

**International aid** – money, goods and services given by single governments or an organisation like the World Bank to help the quality of life and economy of another country

**Irrigation** – artificial application of water to the land or soil

**Life expectancy** – the average number of years a person is expected to live

**Literacy rate** - % of people in a country who have basic reading and writing skills

**Long-term responses** – later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event

**Microfinance loans** – very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business

**Mitigation** – action taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards

**Natural increase** – birth rate minus the death rate

**North-South divide (UK)** – real or perceived economic and cultural differences between southern England and northern England

**Orbital change** – changes in the pathway of the earth around the sun

**Organic produce** – food produced without the use of chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides

**Post-industrial economy** – the shift of some HICs economies from producing goods to providing services

**Science park** – a collection of scientific and knowledge-based businesses located on a single site

**Sustainable food supply** – food production that avoids damaging natural resources, providing good quality produce and social and economic benefits to local communities

**Tectonic hazards** – natural hazards caused by the movement of tectonic plates

**Transnational corporation (TNC)** – a company that has operations in more than one country (e.g. Shell)

**Tropical storm (hurricane, cyclone, typhoon)** – an area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye of the storm

**Undernutrition** – when people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs for energy and growth, or to maintain a healthy immune system

**Urban farming** – growing food and raising animals in towns and cities

**Waterborne diseases** – diseases like cholera and typhoid caused by micro-organisms in contaminated water

**Water deficit** – when demand for water is greater than supply

**Water stress** – when the demand for water exceeds supply in a certain period

**Water surplus** – when water supply is greater than demand

**Water transfer** – matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to another with water deficit