

Wombourne Knowledge Organiser

Geographic Vocabulary

Human geography

Human geography is the study of the interrelationships between people, place, and environment, and how these vary between locations.

Physical characteristics

The **physical characteristics** of a place make up its natural environment and are derived from geological, hydrological, atmospheric, and biological processes. They include land forms, bodies of water, climate, soils, natural vegetation, and animal life.

Commercial

Commercial means the buying and selling of goods.

Commercial organisations and activities make money or profits, rather than, for example, with scientific research or providing a public service.

Industry

Industry produces all the goods and services required by society and distributes them to consumers. It can also be a group of businesses that produce a similar product or service. All the factories, mills, and other enterprises that produce steel, for example, are known as the steel **industry**.

8 compass points

North (N), North-east (NE), East (E), South-East (SE), South, (S), South-West (SW), West (W), North-west (NW).

Grid references

A **grid reference** is a standard method for the location of a point on a map.

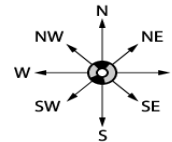
Ordnance survey

Ordnance Survey (OS) is the national mapping agency for Great Britain.

Environmental change

Natural environmental changes include weather conditions; the wearing away, or erosion, of rocks and soil; and natural disasters such as earthquakes. **Homan-made environmental changes** include; pollution, global warming and deforestation.

Main UK cities



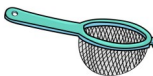
Scientific Vocabulary

Reversible- A **reversible** change is a change that can be undone or **reversed** e.g. water can be frozen to make ice then thaw to make water again.

Irreversible- A change that cannot be un done e.g. bread that is heated makes toast but when it is cooled it does not turn back into bread.

Separation- To part e.g. rice can be separated from water using a sieve

Filtering- Filtration is a process used to separate solids from liquids or gases using a filter that allows the fluid to pass through but not the solid.



Evaporation- Where liquids change to a gas or vapour e.g. when water is heated it evaporates and changes into water vapour/ steam.