

Near to the equator are two more imaginary lines called the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Places between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are known as tropical. They have a hot climate all year round.

Running from north to south is another imaginary line called the Prime Meridian.

This splits the Earth into two more hemispheres: the western hemisphere and the eastern hemisphere.

landmass: a large continuous area of land, as opposed to seas or islands

Latitude and longitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east–west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north–south direction.

population: all the people that live in a country or area

city-state: a country that is made up entirely of one city

enclave: a country entirely surrounded by another country

inhabitants: people who live in a place

mountain ranges: a series of mountains joined together

peak: the pointed top of a mountain

boundary: a line that separates two countries

extends: reaches, stretches

summit: the top of a mountain

constantly: always

contributing: adding

pollution: adding something that has harmful effects

landforms: natural features of the Earth's surface

watercourse: a channel of flowing water

tributaries: smaller streams that join a river

source: the start of a river

mouth: the end of a river

channel: the course of a river

river bed: the bottom of a river

reaches: parts of a river

meanders: bends in a river

deltas: where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea

estuary: the part of a river that meets the sea

primary: important

numerous: many

traversing: crossing

source: where something comes from

remote: far away from towns and cities

delta: where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea or a lake

commercial: the buying and selling of goods

advantages: positive or good things

disadvantages: negative or bad things

congestion: extremely crowded with traffic

pollution: a poisonous or dirty substance

vulnerable: at risk of being hurt

networks: systems of routes that cross at many points

frequently: often

bridleway: a countryside track for horses

conflict: disagreement

international: between countries

destination: a place to which someone is travelling or goods are being sent

cargo: goods carried by a vehicle

import: buy goods from another country

exporting: selling goods to another country

beverage: drink

erosion: the wearing away of rocks

deposition: the dumping of rocks

tourist destinations: places to visit for a holiday

earthquakes: shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust

volcanoes: mountains from which lava, gas, steam and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst

erupt: to start suddenly or violently with great force

international: between countries

tourism: providing services for people on holiday

cultural: relating to art, theatre, music, literature, etc.

historical: relating to things from the past

intangibility: being impossible to touch

erosion: the wearing away of rocks

transportation: the movement of rocks

deposition: the dumping of rocks

youthful: a river near its source

middle-aged: a river downstream from its source

mature: a river near its mouth

meanders: bends and changes to direction in a river

ox-bow lakes: parts of a meander cut off from the rest of a river

delta: where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea

landform: natural feature of the Earth's surface

summits: the tops of mountains

mountain ranges: series of mountains

magma: molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth

plate tectonics: the movements of portions of the Earth's crust.

natural physical process: something that happens in nature and is not caused by people

artificial structures: things built by people

advantages: positive or good things

disadvantages: negative or bad things

prevent: to stop something happening

promenade: a path by the sea

boulders: large rocks

maintain: to look after or repair something

precipitation: rain, snow, sleet or hail falling from clouds

cumulonimbus: thunder clouds

stratus: featureless rain clouds in layers

cumulus: small puffy clouds

cirrus: thin wispy clouds

international: between countries

natural: exists without humans

resources: the things available for people to use

imported: bought from another country

exporting: selling to other countries

volcano: a mountain from which lava, gas, steam and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst

earthquake: shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust

dormant: not active, but capable of becoming active in the future

collision: when one moving object hits another

magnitude: the size or scale of something

meteoric: sudden and extremely strong

intensity: magnitude

tsunami: a very large wave, caused by an earthquake

atmosphere: the gases that surround a planet

continuous: happening all of the time without any breaks

climate: the long-term expected temperature

weather: the day-to day differences in conditions

adapt: change behaviour

carbon dioxide: a greenhouse gas

methane: a greenhouse gas

excretion: getting rid of waste from the body

deforestation: cutting down large areas of trees
