

Steps through Learning Geography: The United Kingdom



Vocabulary that I will learn and use during this unit of work

A **continent** is a big area of land made up of many countries. There are 7 continents in the world, like Africa and Europe.

A **country** is a piece of land with its own people, government, and rules. For example, France and Japan are countries.

A **county** is a smaller part of a country. It's like a "neighbourhood" for the whole country that helps organise things locally.

Population means the number of people who live in a place, like a town, city, or country.

Life expectancy is the average number of years a person is expected to live in a certain place.

An **urban** area is a place with lots of buildings, roads, and people—like a city.

A **rural** area is a place in the countryside, with fewer people and more open space, farms, or forests.

Elevation tells us how high a place is above sea level. Mountains have high elevation, while beaches are low.

Topographical means how the land looks, such as where the hills, valleys, rivers, and mountains are.

Tectonic plates are giant pieces of the Earth's surface that move very slowly. Their movement can cause earthquakes or make mountains.

A **coastline** is where the land meets the sea or ocean.

A **headland** is a piece of land that sticks out into the sea. It's usually high and rocky.

Erosion is when wind, water, or ice slowly wears away rocks or soil.

A **river source** is where a river begins, often in hills or mountains.

Precipitation is any water that falls from the sky, like rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

Tributaries are smaller rivers or streams that flow into a bigger river.

A **delta** is a flat, often triangle-shaped area where a river spreads out and flows into the sea or ocean.



The United Kingdom sits in western Europe

The Union Jack is made up of all of the flags of the four UK countries... can you see how?

