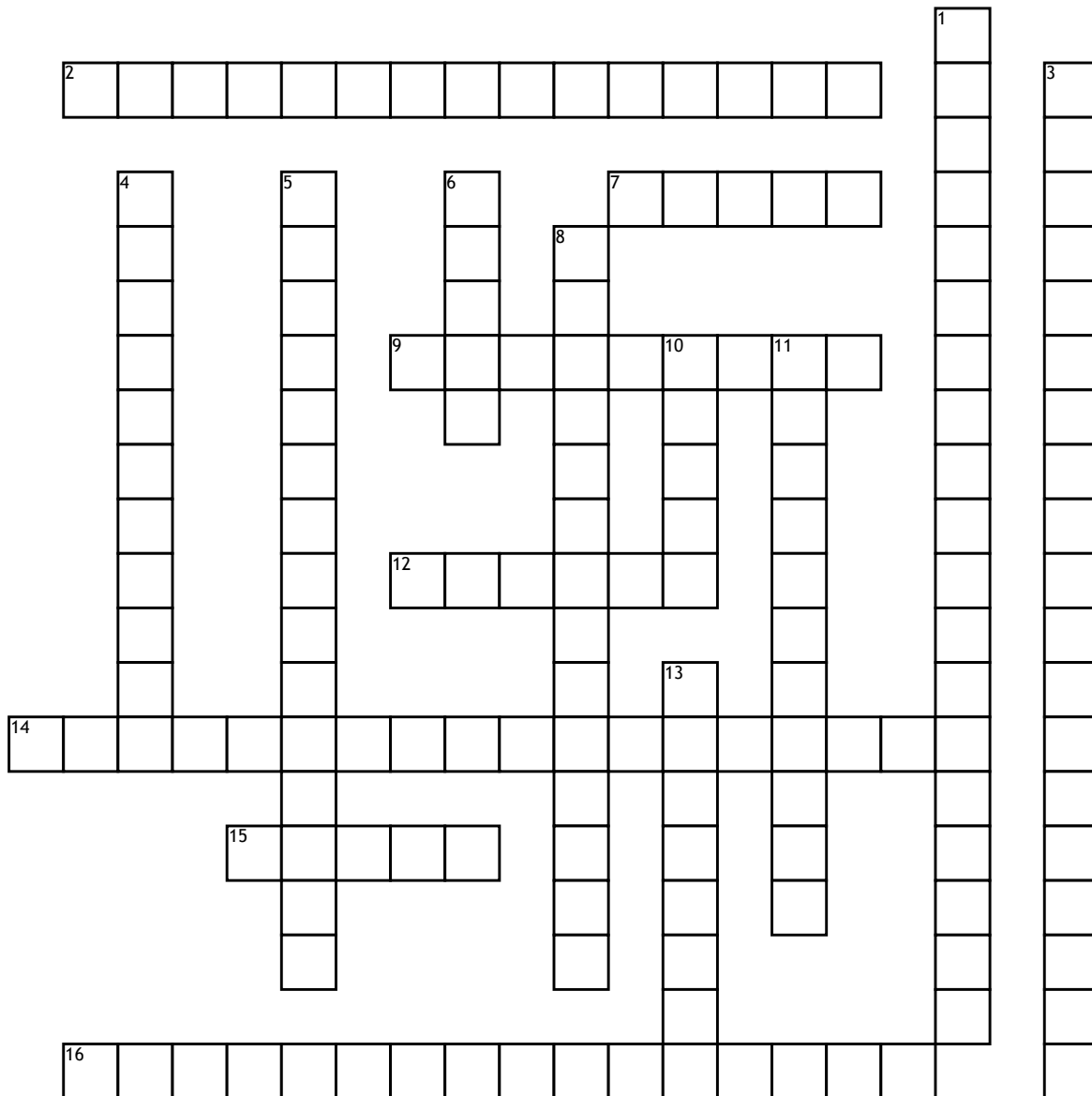


Name: _____

Date: _____

Geography Glossary Yr 10



Across

2. Refers to the links that exist between components of the environment. e.g. Hot dry climates will be linked to drought tolerant plants.

7. Refers to how things are arranged on the Earth's surface. The world is organised spatially i.e. location, distribution and pattern.

9. An ecosystem is a living community of plants and animals within an environment. Ecosystems can be large or microscopic.

12. Refers to how the Earth alters over time. Change in both time and space allows geographers to examine how environments develop, transform or disappear.

14. Refers to areas consisting of all living and non-living things that occur naturally. It is an environment that is not influenced by people.

15. A biome is a large area on the Earth's surface that is defined by the types of animals and plants living there. A biome can also be partially defined by the local climate patterns.

16. Refers to manmade areas also referred to as 'built environments' e.g. a city, a farm, a mine site.

Down

1. Is the measure of the amount of productive land and water required to produce the resources that the population consumes and the wastes that are produced.

3. The shapes and patterns in which things are arranged on the Earth's surface.

4. Refers to the surroundings or conditions in which people, plants and animals live.

5. Is viewed as any change or disturbance perceived to be damaging or undesirable.

6. Place describes specific areas of the Earth's surface and how they are used. Place gives Space meaning

8. Relates to the ongoing capacity of the Earth to maintain all life.

10. Events occur at levels such as local, regional, national. International or global. Scale can be large 1:1 covering a small area or small 1:100,000 covering a large area.

11. Refers to the surroundings or conditions in which people, plants or animals live. It includes the weather, climate and landscape of an area.

13. Description of a particular place