St Meryl School

Geography Vocabulary List for Year 6

Word	Meaning
North America – California and Earthquakes	
North America	A continent that includes the United States, Canada, and Mexico
California	A state in the United States located on the west coast
Earthquake	The shaking of the Earth's surface caused by sudden movement of tectonic plates
Fault Line	A crack in the Earth's surface where earthquakes occur
Seismograph	An instrument that measures and records earthquake vibrations
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above where an earthquake begins
Magnitude	The strength or size of an earthquake
Richter Scale	A scale used to measure the strength of earthquakes
Tectonic Plates	Large sections of the Earth's crust that move
Pacific Ring of Fire	A region with frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions
Aftershock	A smaller earthquake that follows a larger one
Tsunami	A large ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake
Evacuation	Moving people to safety from dangerous areas
Geology	The study of the Earth's physical structure
Natural Disaster	A severe event caused by natural forces
Fair Trade	
Fair Trade	A system that ensures farmers and workers are paid fairly
Sustainability	Using resources in a way that does not harm the environment
Ethical	Doing what is morally right

Word	Meaning
Producer	A person or company that grows or makes goods
Consumer	A person who buys and uses goods
Cooperative	A group of people working together to benefit everyone involved
Export	Sending goods to another country
Import	Bringing goods into a country
Certification	Official approval that a product meets specific standards
Supply Chain	The process of producing and delivering a product
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor
Agriculture	Farming crops and raising animals
Livelihood	A means of earning a living
Trade Link	Connections for buying and selling goods
Global Economy	The system of trade and finance across the world
Protecting the Planet	
Climate Change	Long-term changes in the Earth's weather patterns
Renewable Energy	Energy that comes from sources that do not run out
Fossil Fuels	Non-renewable energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas
Deforestation	Cutting down or removing forests
Pollution	Harmful substances added to the environment
Recycling	Turning waste materials into new products
Conservation	Protecting natural environments
Carbon Footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released by human activities
Sustainability	Using resources wisely to ensure future generations can benefit
Ecosystem	A community of living organisms and their environment
Biodiversity	A wide variety of plant and animal life
Greenhouse Gases	Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere
Habitat Loss	The destruction of places where plants and animals live
Environmental Impact	The effect of human activity on the natural world
Renewable	A resource that can naturally replenish over time