



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

Subject	Geography	Lead person	A Peel		
2-3 Nursery					
Topic name Families. Who am I?	Topic name Winter. A new Season	Topic name Animals Near and Far	Topic name Spring. On the Farm	Topic name Growing and Changing	Topic name Summer Adventure
Cold – at a low temperature	Light – brightness that comes from the sun, electrical devices or fire	Warm – a comfortably high temperature that is not too hot	Spring – the part of the year between winter and summer	Paper – thin, white material used for writing on	Holiday – when someone is not in work or school and they may travel somewhere else
Leaf – one of the flat, usually green parts of a plant that are joined to a stem or branch	Dark – little or no light	Bird – an animal with feathers and wings	Sunny – bright because of light from the sun	Recycling – collecting and changing some materials like plastic and paper so it can be used again	Boat – a small vehicle for travelling on water
Conker – a shiny brown nut from a horse chestnut tree	Sun – the star that provides light and heat for the earth	Garden – a piece of land next to a house which is usually covered in grass and flowers	Baby – a very young child or animal	Postperson – someone who delivers letters	Car – a road vehicle with an engine and four wheels for a small number of people
Warm – a comfortably high temperature that is not too hot	Fireworks – colourful explosives that make a loud noise		Flower – a part of a plant that is often brightly coloured and has a nice smell	Bus driver – someone who drives a bus	Travel – to make a journey, usually over a long distance
Ice – water that has frozen			Grow – to get bigger	Shopkeeper – someone who works in a shop	Aeroplane – a vehicle for travelling in the air
Snow – small, soft, white pieces of ice that					



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

fall from the sky when it is cold					Beach – an area of sand or small stones near the sea or lake
Autumn – the part of the year between summer and winter					Summer – the part of the year between spring and autumn
3-4 Nursery					
Topic name I am Special	Topic name What's Happening Outside?	Topic name Traditions and Cultures	Topic name Moving and Exploring	Topic name Growing and Changing	Topic name Animals and Habitats
Harvest – the time of year when crops are cut and collected from fields	Cold – at a low temperature	Sunny – bright because of light from the sun	Seeds – a small, round object that grows a new plant when it is planted	Hot – having a high temperature	Sea creatures – animals that live in the sea
Farmers – someone who owns or takes care of a farm	Melting – to turn something hard into something soft or liquid	Flowers – a part of a plant that is often brightly coloured and has a nice smell	New life – the birth of new animals or growth of new plants	Sun – the star that gives us heat	Sea – the salty water that is on a big part of the Earth's surface but it is smaller than an ocean
Tractor – a motor with big back wheels used on farms for pulling things	Water – clear liquid without colour or taste which we drink	Bridge – a structure that is built over a river, road or railway so people or cars can cross	Float – to stay on the surface	Summer – the time of the year between spring and autumn	Habitat – where a living thing lives
	Warm – a comfortably high temperature that is not too hot	Strong – powerful or great control	Sink – to go below the surface	Celebrate – to take part in a special activity for something important	Object – a thing you can see or touch but it is usually not living



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

<i>Field – an area of land for growing crops or keeping animals</i> <i>Autumn – the time of year between summer and winter</i> <i>Leaf – one of the flat, usually green parts of a plant that are joined to a stem or branch</i> <i>Cold – at a low temperature</i>	<i>Bonfire Night – a celebration when fireworks are lit</i> <i>Dark – little or no light</i>	<i>Weak – not very strong</i> <i>River – wide flow of fresh water across the land towards the ocean</i>	<i>Spring – the time of the year between winter and summer</i>	<i>Sunlight – the light that come from the sun</i> <i>Grow – to get bigger</i>	<i>Environment – the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live</i>
Reception					
Topic name All Creations Great and Small	Topic name My World and Beyond	Topic name Superheroes	Topic name Exploring Traditions and Cultures	Topic name The Great Outdoor	Topic name Under the Sea/Pirate Adventures
<i>Different – not the same</i> <i>Same – exactly like another or each other</i>	<i>Cold – at a low temperature</i> <i>Dark – with little or no light</i>	<i>Season – one of the four periods of the year</i> <i>Chinese New Year – celebration for the beginning of the year in the Chinese calendar</i>	<i>Spring – the season between winter and summer</i> <i>Easter – Christian religious holiday to</i>	<i>Ramadan – ninth month in the Islamic year where Muslims fast</i>	<i>Rubbish – things that are no longer needed</i> <i>Summer – the season between spring and autumn</i>



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

Asteroid – one of many rocks that circle the sun Senses – reacting to something through sight, hearing, smell, taste and feel Autumn – the time of year between summer and winter	Celebration – a special social event Sun – the star that provides light and heat for the earth Moon – the round object that moves in the sky around the earth that can be seen at night Light – brightness that comes from the sun, electrical devices or fire Planets – very large round piece of rock in space	Recycling – collecting and changing some materials like plastic and paper so it can be used again Pollution – damage caused to things like water or air by harmful waste Environment – the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live	celebrate Jesus' return to life Life cycle – changes a living thing goes through until it dies Map – a drawing of the earth's surface Road – a long, hard surface for cars to travel on Shop – a place where you can buy things	Aerial view – looking at something from high up Map key – a box that tells you what lines and pictures mean on a map Home – the place where you live Plant – a living thing that usually has a stem, leaves, roots and flowers	Earth – the planet that we live on Litter – small pieces of rubbish that have been left lying on the ground Plastic – a material made by people Animal habitats – a place where an animal lives Ocean – a big body of water
Year 1					
Topic name (N/A)	Topic name What is it like where we live?	Topic name (N/A)	Topic name What is it like in other places?	Topic name (N/A)	Topic name Antarctica the Desert
	Union – Joining two or more things into one City – A large town		Seaside – An area next to the sea Coast – An area of land next to the sea		North Pole – the point on the Earth's surface that is the furthest north



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

	<i>Capital – A large and permanent human settlement where many people live closely together</i> <i>Flag – A piece of cloth with colours and designs. Every country flies a specific flag as their national symbol</i> <i>Key – Symbols on a map and what they mean</i> <i>Map – A drawing of all or part of the Earth's surface</i> <i>Country – An area controlled by one government</i> <i>Sea – A body of salt-water covering a large part of the Earth. They are smaller than oceans</i>		<i>Harbour – An area of the sea that is next to the coast and has walls. This is a place where boats are kept</i> <i>Tourist – A person who visits a place for fun or interest. Often this is a holiday</i> <i>Sand dunes – A hill of sand near the sea or in a desert</i> <i>Cliffs – A high area of land with a very steep side</i> <i>Pier – A platform that is sticking out into the water which people walk along or use to get onto boats</i>		<i>South Pole – the point on the Earth's surface that is the furthest south</i> <i>Climate – measurement of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over a period of years</i> <i>Weather – the description of what conditions are like in a particular place (temperature, wind snow or rain, and sunlight or clouds)</i> <i>Desert – Land with little rainfall</i> <i>Polar ice cap – Areas of ice at the poles of any planet</i>
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Subject vocabulary list - Geography

	<i>Landmark – A building or feature that is important to a place</i> <i>North, South, East, West – points on a compass which let us find our way around a place</i>		<i>Farm – An area of land with buildings that is used for growing crops or raising animals to sell</i> <i>Hill – An area of land that is higher than the land around it</i> <i>Village – A group of houses together, with a church and school, in the countryside</i> <i>Town – A place where people live that is larger than a village</i> <i>Beach – An area of sand or stones beside the sea</i> <i>Shops – A building where things are sold</i>		<i>Season – the four divisions of the year marked by a change in weather patterns and daylight hours</i> <i>Permafrost – a thick layer of soil that remains below freezing point throughout the year</i> <i>Ice shelf – a large floating platform of ice</i> <i>Continent – a large mass of land. There are 7 continents on Earth</i> <i>Ocean – a huge body of water that are bigger than seas. There are 5 oceans on Earth.</i>
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Subject vocabulary list - Geography

Year 2					
Topic name (N/A)	Topic name Understanding Liverpool	Topic name (N/A)	Topic name Where does our food come from?	Topic name (N/A)	Topic name Kenya
	Continent – a large solid area of land Country – land that is controlled by a single government City – a place where many people live closely together Ocean – a huge body of salt water (covers nearly 71% of Earth's surface) River – a flowing, moving stream of water that feeds an ocean, lake, pond or another river		Bakery – A shop that sells bread, cakes, pastries, pies etc. Butcher – A shop that sells and prepares meat products Farm – A place where animals and crops are raised and grown Plant – A living organism that gets its food through photosynthesis Fast food – Food that is prepared and served quickly		Equator – Imaginary line which divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Hemisphere – Half of the Earth (northern, southern) Climate – Measurement of temperature, wind, humidity, snow and rain in a place over a period of years. Humid – When the air feels very hot and wet. Drought – Low rainfall that leads to a shortage of water



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

	<i>Settlement – a place where people have come together to live</i> <i>Map – a drawing of all or part of Earth’s surface to show where things are</i> <i>Tourism – the act of travelling somewhere for enjoyment</i> <i>Landmark – an object or a feature that has importance of makes a place easily recognisable</i>		<i>Processed food – Food that has been treated by chemicals or changed in some way</i> <i>High Street – An area of a town where many of the shops and businesses are found</i> <i>Supermarket – A shop that offers a wide variety of foods and products</i> <i>Newsagent – A shop that sells papers, magazines, confectionary etc.</i>		<i>Maasai – A traditional tribe who live in parts of Tanzania and Kenya</i> <i>Nomadic – People who move from place to place with their animals</i> <i>Poverty – When people do not have enough money for basic needs such as food or water</i> <i>Shanty town – Hand built towns on the outskirts of cities that are overcrowded and poor</i>
Year 3					
Topic name Rivers	Topic name Mountains	Topic name Settlements	Topic name Agriculture	Topic name Volcanoes	Topic name Climates and Biomes
<i>Glacier – an extremely large mass of ice which moves very</i>	<i>Hill – an area of land that is higher than the land that surrounds it</i>	<i>Settlement – a place where people have</i>	<i>Agriculture – farming and the methods that are used to raise and</i>	<i>Iron – an element that usually takes the form</i>	<i>Continent – a large area of land that covers several countries</i>



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

slowly, often down a mountain valley	Mountain – a very high area of land with steep sides	come to live and have built homes	look after crops and animals	of a hard, dark-grey metal	Ocean – very large areas of sea- there are five on Earth
Tributary – a stream or river that flows into a larger one	Peak – the top of the mountain	Village – a group of houses, together with other buildings such as a church and a school in a country area	Arable farming – farming involving growing crops like wheat and barely in a field	Erupt – when a volcano throws out lots of hot, melted rock called lava, as well as ash and steam	Landlocked – a country that is surrounded by other countries and does not have its own ports or direct access to the ocean
Monsoon – wet and dry seasons caused by a change of wind direction	Slopes – the side of a mountain, hill or valley	Town – a place with many streets and buildings where people live and work	Pastoral farming – farming involving raising and caring for animals like sheep and cows	Magma – molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth	Weather – the condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time such as rain or wind
Irrigation – water spread around areas of land, usually to make crops grow	Summit – the highest point of a mountain	City – a large town	Farmer – a person who owns or manages a farm	Solidify – when a liquid hardens and changes into a solid	Climate – the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
Course – the channel which a river flows along	Valley – a low stretch of land between hills that sometimes has a river flowing through it	Hamlet – a very small village	Processed – produce that has been changed	Geologist – a person who studies rocks and their formations	Equator – an imaginary line running around the middle of the Earth
Source – where a river begins	Mountain range – a series of adjoining mountains or a line of mountains	Farmstead – a farm or a part of a farm with its buildings together with grounds	Distributed – spread out or delivered throughout an area	Supervolcano – a rare type of volcano that is enormous and highly explosive	Latitude lines – imaginary lines running
	Terraced farming – a method of growing crops on the side of hills or				



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

<i>Erosion – water moves soil or rock downhill, away from its location</i> <i>Meander – a large bend or curve in a river</i> <i>River – large, natural stream of water towards another body of water</i> <i>Estuary – the part of the river that flows into the sea</i> <i>Delta – many water channels around islands of land</i>	<i>mountains where ‘steps’ are built into them</i> <i>Mountain pass – a low point on a mountain that allows easy access to climbers</i> <i>Mountainous region – a large area of land with lots of mountains</i>	<i>Rural – places that are far away from large towns or cities</i> <i>Inhabitants – the people who live in a place</i> <i>Urban – belonging to or relating to a town or city</i> <i>Sprawl – a city that is growing in size or population</i>	<i>Mixed farming – farmers who grow crops and look after animals</i> <i>Harvest – the gathering of a crop</i> <i>Yield – the amount of a crop that is produced</i> <i>Fertiliser – a substance that is spread on the ground to make plants grow more successfully</i>	<i>Composite volcano – steep-sided volcanoes that are made up of layers of ash and cooled, viscous lava</i> <i>Shield volcano – volcanoes with gently sloping sides and running lava. Gases escape easily and they are less explosive</i>	<i>through Earth such as the Equator</i> <i>Currents – a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake or sea</i> <i>Biomes – an ecological community covering a large area and is characterised by its climate</i>
Year 4					
<i>Topic name</i> <i>Rhine and Mediterranean</i>	<i>Topic name</i> <i>Population</i>	<i>Topic name</i> <i>Coastal processes and landforms</i>	<i>Topic name</i> <i>Tourism</i>	<i>Topic name</i> <i>Earthquakes</i>	<i>Topic name</i> <i>Deserts</i>



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

<i>Confluence – the point where two rivers separate</i> <i>Bank – raised area of ground along the edge of a river, canal or lake</i> <i>Port – a town or a city by the sea or on a river which has a harbour</i> <i>Importing.- to buy products from another country to use in your own country</i> <i>Exporting – to sell products from your country and send them to other countries</i>	<i>Population – the number of people living in a place</i> <i>Population density – to compare the population and the size of the area where they live</i> <i>Population distribution – how the population is spread out across an area</i> <i>Migration – when people move from one place to live in another place</i> <i>Rural – a place far away from large towns or cities and having features in smaller places</i> <i>Urban – belonging to or relating to a town or city</i>	<i>Coastline – a narrow stretch between the sea and the land</i> <i>Waves – a raised amount of water caused by the wind or tides. They are an important part of making coastlines</i> <i>Transport – taking something from one place to another</i> <i>Groynes – a wall built from a riverbank or seashore to control erosion</i> <i>Landform – a natural feature on the Earth's surface such as a hill, cliff or beach</i>	<i>Tourism – The word to describe all things tourists do</i> <i>Tourist – A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when there is a holiday</i> <i>Cultural – relating to a place's art, ideas, history or customs</i> <i>Souvenir – Something which you buy or keep to remind you of a holiday, place or event</i> <i>Income – The money a person or place receives</i> <i>Destination – The place where someone is going or something is sent</i>	<i>Tremor – An involuntary, quivering movement</i> <i>Earthquake – A sudden, violent shaking of the ground, causing much destruction, as a result of movement in the Earth's crust</i> <i>Aftershock – A smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake</i> <i>Tectonic plates – Very large sections of rock that make up the Earth's crust that split the Earth into different parts</i>	<i>Arid – to describe a place that is extremely dry</i> <i>Desert – A place that is normally dry with very little rainfall. If a place gets less than 250mm of rain a year, it is classed as a desert. Deserts are not always hot.</i> <i>Plummet – Fall or drop straight down at high speed</i> <i>Desertification – The process of fertile, productive land turning into non-productive land</i> <i>Oasis – A fertile spot in a desert where water is found</i>
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Subject vocabulary list - Geography

Wetlands – an area of swampy or marshy land	Diverse – people or things being different from one another	Deposition – a process where layers are formed of a material over time	Air pollution – Substances in the air that are harmful or poisonous	Plate boundary – The place where two tectonic plates meet	Hostile – An area that is unsafe, unfriendly or difficult to survive in
Strait – a narrow strip of sea that joins two large areas of sea	Ethnicity – belonging to a particular racial or cultural group	Fossil – hard remains of a prehistoric plant or animal that are found inside a rock	Accommodation – A room or building in which someone may live or stay	Friction – The action of one surface rubbing against another surface	Desolate – Uninhabited or giving the impression of bleak emptiness
Peninsula – a piece of land that is almost surrounded by water	Census – an official survey of the population of a country to find out how many people live there as well as their jobs and ages	Preserved – to make sure something remains as it is and does not change	Sustainable – To use natural resources that are unlikely to harm the environment	Tsunami – A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake	Drought – A prolonged period of low rainfall leading to a shortage in water
Canal - a long, narrow stretch of water that has been made for boats to travel along or to bring water to an area	Identity – characteristics or beliefs that represent who you are		Economy – The way money, industry and trade of a country are organised	Seismic waves – A vibration that runs through the Earth after an earthquake	Sand dunes – when sand grains are shaped into a mount or ridge by the wind
Sea – smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet. They are usually almost enclosed by land				Magnitude – The great size or extent of something	Precipitation – rain, snow or sleet that falls to or condenses on the ground
				Richter Scale – A numerical scale used to show the magnitude of an	



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

				earthquake. The more destructive earthquakes tend to have a magnitude between 5.5 and 8.9	
Year 5					
Topic name Why is California so thirsty?	Topic name Oceans	Topic name Migration	Topic name North and South America	Topic name The Amazon	Topic name Interconnected Amazon
Precipitation – water that falls from the clouds towards the ground, usually as rain or snow Water treatment – any process that improves the quality of water Reservoir – similar to a lake but is built by humans to store water	Ocean – a body of water which is much larger than a sea Sea – a body of water which is smaller than an ocean. It is a part of the ocean that is nearly enclosed by land North pole – the point on the Earth's surface that is the furthest north	Migration – a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence temporarily or permanently Inlet – a narrow strip of water which goes from water into the land Pull factors – things that attract people to a place	Combined population – the population of more than one place e.g. the combined population of North and South America is 1000 million Mega city – a city with over 10 million inhabitants Natural disasters – natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes	Waterfall – water, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point often from great height Basin – the area of land where streams run into a river, lake or sea Indigenous – people who originally lived in a place rather than people who moved	Clearing – an area of wood or forest from which trees and bushes have been removed Mass produce – to produce a lot of goods cheaply using machines in a factory Tertiary industry – an industry that provides services rather than producing goods



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

Drought – a long period where there is little or no rain	South pole – the point on the Earth's surface that is the furthest south	Push factors – things that make people want to leave or move	great damage or loss of life	there from somewhere else	Supply – an amount of something that is available for use
Groundwater – water found deep underground. It can be brought to the surface using a pump	Salinity – the amount of salt contained in something such as seawater	Emigrated – the act of leaving the country you live in with the intent to settle in a different country	Sustain – undergo or suffer something	Ecosystem – all the living things in an area and how they affect each other and the environment	Commercial – related to making money by buying and selling things
Factor – a reason for something happening	Maritime – human activity carried out at sea such as trade or travel	Immigrant – a person who chooses to move to another country	Populus – having a large population; densely populated	Interact – to work together or have an effect on one another	Scale – the size of something
Water supply – the water available for an area	Ocean current – the movement of water from one place to another	Self-reliant – to be independent and act and think for yourself	Makeshift – something used for a short time or in place of the usual thing	Nutrients – any substance that plants or animals need in order to live	Wholesaler – someone who buys and sells goods in large amounts to shops and businesses
Aqueduct – a channel of water built by people to transport water to other places	Gyres – where ocean currents meet. These currents run in giant circular loops	Persecution – when a person or group of people is mistreated by a person or group for their beliefs and customs	Favelas – a Brazilian shack or shanty town; a slum	Situated – to be in a particular position	Interconnected – different parts or things connected to each other
Irrigation – the supply of water to land or crops to help growth,	Hurricane – powerful storms that occur in tropical areas of Earth		Favelado – someone that lives in a favela	Canopy – branches and leaves that spread out at the top of a group of trees forming a type of roof	Subsistence farming – farming that provides enough food for the farmer and their family to live on but not enough to sell
			Stereotypes – an idea or belief many people have about someone that may not be true		



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

typically by means of channels	Wind stream – a current of strong wind that carries air Fossil fuel – fuels, such as gas, coal and oil, that were formed underground from plant and animal remains millions of years ago	Refugee – someone who is forced from their home country due to a number of different factors, such as war Asylum-seeker – a refugee before they are legally recognised as seeking help High demand – when a lot of people want something	Portrayed – to make someone out to be a certain way Outskirts – the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre	Deforested – to cut down or destroy trees in an area Rainforest – a forest in a tropical area that receives a lot of rain Humid – air that contains extremely small drops of water	Demand – a need for something to be sold or supplied Transnational companies – extending or operating across national boundaries
Year 6					
Topic name Why is California so thirsty?	Topic name Oceans	Topic name Migration	Topic name North and South America	Topic name The Amazon	Topic name Interconnected Amazon
Precipitation – water that falls from the clouds towards the ground, usually as rain or snow	Ocean – a body of water which is much larger than a sea Sea – a body of water which is smaller than an ocean. It is a part of the	Migration – a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence temporarily or permanently	Combined population – the population of more than one place e.g. the combined population of North and South America is 1000 million	Waterfall – water, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point often from great height Mass produce – to produce a lot of goods	Clearing – an area of wood or forest from which trees and bushes have been removed



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

Water treatment – any process that improves the quality of water	ocean that is nearly enclosed by land	Inlet – a narrow strip of water which goes from water into the land	Mega city – a city with over 10 million inhabitants	Basin – the area of land where streams run into a river, lake or sea	cheaply using machines in a factory
Reservoir – similar to a lake but is built by humans to store water	North pole – the point on the Earth's surface that is the furthest north	Pull factors – things that attract people to a place	Natural disasters – natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life	Indigenous – people who originally lived in a place rather than people who moved there from somewhere else	Tertiary industry – an industry that provides services rather than producing goods
Drought – a long period where there is little or no rain	South pole – the point on the Earth's surface that is the furthest south	Push factors – things that make people want to leave or move	Sustain – undergo or suffer something	Ecosystem – all the living things in an area and how they affect each other and the environment	Supply – an amount of something that is available for use
Groundwater – water found deep underground. It can be brought to the surface using a pump	Salinity – the amount of salt contained in something such as seawater	Emigrated – the act of leaving the country you live in with the intent to settle in a different country	Populus – having a large population; densely populated		Commercial – related to making money by buying and selling things
Factor – a reason for something happening	Maritime – human activity carried out at sea such as trade or travel	Immigrant – a person who chooses to move to another country	Makeshift – something used for a short time or in place of the usual thing	Interact – to work together or have an effect on one another	Scale – the size of something
Water supply – the water available for an area	Ocean current – the movement of water from one place to another	Self-reliant – to be independent and act and think for yourself	Favelas – a Brazilian shack or shanty town; a slum	Nutrients – any substance that plants or animals need in order to live	Wholesaler – someone who buys and sells goods in large amounts to shops and businesses
	Gyres – where ocean currents meet. These				



Subject vocabulary list - Geography

<i>Aqueduct – a channel of water built by people to transport water to other places</i> <i>Irrigation – the supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels</i>	<i>currents run in giant circular loops</i> <i>Hurricane – powerful storms that occur in tropical areas of Earth</i> <i>Wind stream – a current of strong wind that carries air</i> <i>Fossil fuel – fuels, such as gas, coal and oil, that were formed underground from plant and animal remains millions of years ago</i>	<i>Persecution – when a person or group of people is mistreated by a person or group for their beliefs and customs</i> <i>Refugee – someone who is forced from their home country due to a number of different factors, such as war</i> <i>Asylum-seeker – a refugee before they are legally recognised as seeking help</i> <i>High demand – when a lot of people want something</i>	<i>Favelado – someone that lives in a favela</i> <i>Stereotypes – an idea or belief many people have about someone that may not be true</i> <i>Portrayed – to make someone out to be a certain way</i> <i>Outskirts – the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre</i>	<i>Situated – to be in a particular position</i> <i>Canopy – branches and leaves that spread out at the top of a group of trees forming a type of roof</i> <i>Deforested – to cut down or destroy trees in an area</i> <i>Rainforest – a forest in a tropical area that receives a lot of rain</i> <i>Humid – air that contains extremely small drops of water</i>	<i>Interconnected – different parts or things connected to each other</i> <i>Subsistence farming – farming that provides enough food for the farmer and their family to live on but not enough to sell</i> <i>Demand – a need for something to be sold or supplied</i> <i>Transnational companies – extending or operating across national boundaries</i>
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