

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS/WORDS:

- **Abrasion** : Erosion that occurs when sediments scratch the sea or river bed like sand paper and wears it.
- **Aeration** : The process by which the pores of the soil are filled partly by water and partly by air enabling the soil to mature by Physical, Chemical and Biological processes.
- **Albedo** : The ratio of the amount of light reflected from an object in various directions to the amount of incident light. Thus an albedo of 1.0 corresponds to a perfect reflector.
- **Altitude**: This is height above sealevel. It's the vertical distance above sea level measured in metres.
- **Apogee**: the point in the earth centred orbit of a satellite or the moon at which it is farthest from the earth.
- **Aquifer**: this is a larger depression of permeable rock that contains water underground.
- **Arête**: this is a sharp edged or knife like mountain feature formed by glacial erosion on glaciated mountains.
- **Arid**: this is a condition whereby an area is dry and has deficiency of moisture.
- **Astronomer**: a person who studies the universe such as planets, the sun, asteroids.
- **Atmospheric pressure**: this is the downward weight of the air in the atmosphere.
- **Atoms**: this is a tiny particle from which everything is made.
- **Avalanche**: this is a sudden fall of snow and ice down the sides of a mountain.
- **A toll**: a coral reef that surrounds a large lake or lagoon.
- **Bajada**: An alluvial plain formed by the confluence of fans of sediments washed on to the depositional basin from surrounding mountains.
- **Basin**: a large depression on the earth surface drained by rivers.
- **Batholith**: it's a large intrusive igneous rock that forms when magma cools at great depth underground and when exposed by denudation it forms inselbergs.
- **Brain drain**: the movement of highly skilled labour to another country looking for better working conditions to earn more money.
- **Block mountain**: An upland area bounded by faults. It is either been thrust upwards or the surrounding land has been downfaulted

- **Caldera:** it's a large depression formed when the top of a volcano that is blown off by violent eruption.
- **Canyon:** it's a narrow valley with steep sides.
- **Cardinal direction:** one of the four main directions of the compass i.e North, South, East and West.
- **Causeway:** a land bridge that links an island to the mainland (Tombolo)
- **Chemical weathering:** type of weathering that occurs when air, water and other substances react in minerals in a rock breaking it .
- **Cenozoic:** The last era of geological time, dating from 66 million years ago and comprising the tertiary and Quaternary periods.
- **Centrifugal force:** the force acting on a body moving on a circular path that tends to push the body away from the center of the circle.
- **Climate:** the average weather condition of a place recorded over a long period of time usually over 30 years and above.
- **Coast:** land along the sea or ocean.
- **Command Economy:** an economy in which the government determines what will be produced, how, when and for whom.
- **COMESA :** The common market for Eastern and Southern Africa.
- **Colony:** a settlement or group of settlements ruled by people in a distant land or country.
- **Colosseum:** a huge stadium in Rome used by the Romans for watching fights.
- **Communism:** a system of government in which people jointly own all land, factories and businesses.
- **Composite cone:** volcanoes formed by alternating layers of ash and lava.
- **Collective farm:** a farm that is operated and owned jointly by a group.
- **Conserve:** to use resources wisely.
- **Continental drift:** the slow movement of the continents from one part of the globe to another through long periods of geological time. The phenomenon can be nowadays explained by Plate Tectonics.
- **Contours:** These are lines drawn on the face of the map joining places of equal altitude/Elevation.

- **Conurbation:** a large urban area created when neighbouring towns or cities spread outwards and merge with each other.
- **Constitution:** a plan for government, a document stating the basic laws and principles of a government.
- **Cooperative:** a group of people who own land jointly and work together to sell goods and buy tools.
- **Col:** these are smaller low-lying areas that are found between mountains/hills.
- **Coriolis effect:** The effect whereby a north or South ward moving object is deflected to the east or west because of earth's rotation.
- **Crater:** a steep walled depression around a volcanic vent.
- **Culture:** a people's way of life
- **Deciduous:** a type of tree that shed off its leaves during the dry season.
- **Deforestation:** the clearing of land through removal of forest cover. It is the loss of trees in an area.
- **Desalination:** the removal of salt from seawater to make it suitable for drinking or for irrigation. The process involves distillation of the seawater.
- **Dew point:** the temperature at which a cooling atmosphere is unable to hold all its moisture as vapour. At this temperature water droplets form and clouds appear.
- **Deposition:** the gradual build up of rocks, sand, soil and other natural material deposited by wind, water or ice.
- **Deciduous trees:** a tree that loses its leaves seasonally
- **Diurnal temperature Range:** the difference between the highest and lowest temperature of the day.
- **Divide:** a ridge or highland that separate two river basins
- **Dip:** the direction on a dipping bed that is at right angles to the strike. Water runs down the bedding plane in the direction of the dip.
- **Drought:** when there is little or no rainfall over a long period of time.
- **Doldrums:** region of calm weather near the equator at the convergence of the trade winds.

- **Dune:** a mound of windblown sand that slowly moves as the winds blow particles up the slope from one side and deposits them on the other.
- **Dike:** intrusive igneous rock formed when magma is squeezed along vertical cracks that cut across rock layers and hardens.
- **Economist:** a person who studies a country's economy and the way people use their resources.
- **Elevation:** the height of land above sea level.
- **Eluviation:** the removal of a component of the soil by water percolating through it.
- **Equator:** an imaginary line that goes around the centre of the earth from East to West. It is exactly halfway between the North pole and the South pole.
- **Equinox:** the time when the sun is shining directly overhead at the equator (21st March and 23rd September). Day light is equal to dark night.
- **Eroding:** the gradual wearing away of land by wind or water.
- **Environment:** the sum total of the condition in a region. The environment includes the terrain, climate, amount of water present and types and number of living organisms.
- **Eocene:** the Epoch of geological time from 58 to 46 million years ago.
- **Era:** the largest unit of geological time, incorporating several periods.
- **Erratic:** a boulder that has been transported many miles from its original outcrop by means of glacier.
- **Eustasy:** a worldwide change in sea level.
- **Evolution:** the process by which organisms change from generation to generation, producing forms that are adapted to changes in the environment and eventually give rise to new species.
- **Fault:** a weak place in the earth.
- **Fertility rate:** the maximum number of children a woman of child bearing age (15-49 years) can have in her lifetime.
- **Fjord:** a long steep sided inlet of the sea carved out by a glacier.
- **Fold:** a geological structure in which beds or rocks are bent.
- **Fossil:** the remains of an early animal or plant preserved in a sedimentary.
- **Fuel:** something that is burnt to make heat or power.

- **Free enterprise system:** an economic system under which business compete for resources, workers and customers.
- **Fumerole:** a fissure in the ground of volcanic areas through which gases are given off.
- **Glacier:** a great sheet of ice which is formed over many years.
- **Geothermal activity:** the action of heat within the earth's crust, usually referring to the heating of ground water.
- **Geyser:** a hot spring in which underground water is heated by geothermal activity and periodically boils, the sudden pressure produced blasting a fountain from a surface vent.
- **Gonwanaland:** the supercontinent present during the upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic era, consisting of present day continents of South America, Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica.
- **Graph:** a drawing that shows the meaning of figures quickly and easily.
- **Gravity:** the force by which objects are attracted to one another because of their mass. On the earth's surface it is responsible for the sensations of weight and of falling.
- **Gutenberg discontinuity:** the boundary between the earth's core and mantle. It can be detected by the change in the path of seismic waves that pass across it and is named for the American Seismologist Beno Gutenberg.
- **Grid:** a series of lines on a map or globe that crosses each other at right angles. They are labelled with letters and numbers.
- **Gulf:** part of a water body that extends into the land and often larger than a bay.
- **Habitat:** the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found.
- **Harbour:** an area of deep water protected from winds in which ships can safely anchor.
- **Heavy industries:** the types of industries that use a lot of power, fuel on a large scale machinery to produce.
- **Hemisphere:** Half of the earth.
- **Heritage:** things passed down from one generation to another.
- **Hill:** a raised part of the earth's surface smaller than a mountain.
- **Hydroelectricity:** Electricity that is made from the power of rushing water.
- **Ice age:** a period of time during which temperatures were very low and a considerable proportion of the earth's surface was covered by glacier.

- **Icecap:** this is an area of permanent ice.
- **Igneous rock:** a rock formed by the solidification of a molten e.g Granite, Basalt.
- **Isothermal:** on a weather map, a line joining all places with the same temperature.
- **Import:** To buy resources or products from other countries.
- **Invest:** To use money to buy something in the hope of earning more money.
- **Irrigation:** a method of bringing water to a field.
- **Island:** a body of land surrounded by water smaller than a continent.
- **Isthmus:** a narrow strip of land that connects two larger pieces of land.
- **Jurassic:** the period of geological time from 208 to 144 million years ago, characterised by the large extent of shallow seas and the heyday reptiles.
- **Kame:** an outwash fan formed by melt water from the snout of a glacier
- **Knoll:** these are isolated hills that normally stand on their own.
- **Lake:** an inland body of water or a depression where water collects.
- **Land breeze:** Night movement of air created when cold air over the land forces up the warm air above the sea.
- **Landlocked:** A country/region without direct access to the sea.
- **Laterites:** a red spoil rich in iron and aluminium found in tropical climate where silica and organic materials have been leached.
- **Latitude:** the distance on the earth's surface measured in degrees north and south of the equator.
- **Lava:** Name given to the thick molten material known as magma when it reaches the earth surface and flows from volcanoes.
- **Leeward:** the side of a mountain that is sheltered from the general direction of wind.
- **Leaching:** the removal of certain elements of the soil by passage of ground water.
- **Long shore drift:** ocean current that runs along the shore, moves sediments along the shore line .
- **Longitudes:** the distance on the earth's surface measured in degrees East and West of a line joining the Geographic North and South poles and passing through Greenwich in England.
- **Map:** a drawing of all or part of the earth seen from above.

- **Market gardening:** rowthing of flowers, vegetatbles and fruits near the market centres.
- **Mass movement:** the types of erosion in which gravity causes a lot of materials to mo ve down the slope.
- **Mechanical weathering:** Physical weathering process that breaks rocks without changing them.
- **Meander:** a wide lop or bend in a river
- **Meridian:** A line on a map or globe that runs from the North pole to the South pole.
- **Meteorite:** a fragment of interplanetary matter that falls to the earth's surface.
- **Millbars:** Units used to measure pressure.
- **Missionary:** a person who teaches his or her religion to other people.
- **Moonson:** a seasonal that occurs in Asia.
- **Mountain:** it's a high/ rocky land higher than the surrounbding areas.
- **Mountain range:** a row of connected mounatins.
- **Mouth:** the part of a river where its water empty into a larger body of water.
- **Mulch:** a large of loose material placed around plants to help stabilize or to feed the soil.
- **Nation:** a group of people living in one land united under wants his or her country to be independent.
- **Natural resources:** something found in nature that people use to meet their needs.
- **Nomads:** a person who wanders from place to place .
- **Non renewable :** something that cannot be replaced e.g oil
- **North Pole:** the most northern poimnt on earth.
- **Oasis:** a fertile spot in the deseret where there is water and some vegetation.
- **Obsidian:** a hard natural glass that ancient Americans used to make tools and weapons.
- **Ocean:** one of several large bodies of salt water that cover the earth.
- **Ocean currents:** a continuous flow of water in the ocean.
- **Outcrop:** a rock exposed at the surface of the earth not covered by soil
- **Papyrus:** a marsh reed from which people use for making mats.
- **Peninsular:** a body of land almost surrounded by water.
- **Pyramid:** a stone structure that was built as a tomb for the pharaohs of ancient Egypt.
- **Radical:** a person who favors revolutionary or quick changes in government.

- **Radioactivity:** The break up or decay of rocks deep underground
- **Rainforest:** An area where rainfalls almost everyday and thick layers of vegetation cover the ground.
- **Raw materials:** something that is used to manufacture a new product .
- **Relief:** This is the general appearance of the landscape.
- **Renaissance:** The golden age in Europe that began around 1350 and lasted for about 200 years.
- **Revolution:** one complete journey of earth around the sun.
- **Revolve:** to turn, earth revolves around the sun
- **River:** a large stream of water that flows through land.
- **River valley:** These are channels within which the river flow.
- **Rotation:** one complete turn every 24 hours . Earth makes a complete rotation on its axis.
- **Sahel:** a dry region in Africa that lies between the savannah and the Sahara desert.
- **Salinization:** the degradation farmland by the increase of its salt content.
- **Scale:** The size of a map compared with that it stands for.
- **Saddle:** these are wider low-lying areas that are found between mountains/hills
- **Sea:** a large body of water, partly or wholly enclosed by land.
- **Source:** the place where a river begins, usually in the highlands.
- **South pole:** the most southern point on earth.
- **Soil:** the thin layer of fine material capable of supporting plant growth.
- **Solar energy:** Energy from the sun's insolation/heat.
- **Stalacite:** a limestone rock that hangs down from the roof of the cave.
- **Stalagmite:** a limestone protrusion rising up from the floor of a cave
- **Strait:** a narrow channel that connects two larger bodies of water.
- **Spot Heights:** These are dots that show height of the area covered by a map and figures are written near them to represent the heights of the place between contours.
- **Spurs:** this refers to a piece of land which runs out from the hill.
- **Temperate:** a climate in which winters are not extremely cold and summers are not extremely hot.
- **Tenant farmer:** a person who rents farm land from a wealthy land owners.

- **Trade:** Is the exchange of goods and services for a profit.
- **Tributary:** a stream or small river that flows into a larger river.
- **Tundra:** An area of cold and darkness in the far north of the Soviet Union.
- **Urban:** it refers to cities and towns
- **Valley:** lowland that lies between hills or mountain.
- **Vent:** Opening on earth surface where magma is forced up and flow.
- **Vector:** a line used in mathematical calculations that shows both magnitude and direction
e.g a line plotted on a gravitational chart showing a vessel's direction and speed.
- **Wadi:** a dry riverbed that fills up water only after a rain.
- **Watershed:** The line separating headstreams which flow in different directions to diverse river systems.
- **Water cycle:** the condensation and evaporation of water on a world scale. Water evaporates from the ocean into the air, condenses and falls as rain over land, and returns via rivers to the oceans, where the cycle begins again.
- **Weather:** the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.
- **Weathering:** the process in which rocks are broken down by the action of rain, wind, frost and other weather conditions.
- **Wetland:** an area that is seasonally or permanently saturated with water.
- **Windward:** the side of a mountain that faces towards the wind and receives heavy rainfall.
- **Winter:** the coldest month of the year in areas outside the tropics.

Prepared and Organized:



0772555254/0759369234



@okellobigo_fred



Okello Fred

Merchant Code: **316080** (for Geography Do it Yourself Textbooks Both Levels)