Topic – Exploring South America

Arable: Land used or suitable for growing crops.

Climate: Weather that is typical of that area.

Desert: A large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain or vegetation.

Environment: The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or operates.

Export : Goods or services made in one country and sold to another country.

Fertile: Land capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops.

Grassland: A large area covered by wild grass.

Highlands: An area of high or mountainous land.

Land use: A term used to describe the function of land.

Natural resources: The land, forests, energy sources and minerals exiting naturally in a place that can be used by people.

Plains: Large area of flat land with a few trees.

Rainforest: Dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.

River basin: Area of land over which surface run-off flows via streams, rivers, and lakes into the sea.

Topic – Exploring South America (natural disasters)

Active: An active volcano has recently erupted or is expected to erupt soon.

Core: The central part of the Earth, beneath the mantle

Crust: The outer layer of the Earth.

Dormant: Not active but is capable of becoming active later on.

Earthquake: A shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust.

Magma – Molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth.

Mantle – The part of the Earth between the crust and the core.

Molten – Molten rock, metal or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, dry liquid.

Pressure – Force that you produce when you press hard on something.

Tectonic plates – Any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that moves.

Fault lines – A long crack in the surface of the Earth.

Lava – The very hot liquid that comes out of a volcano.

Vent – The part of the volcano through which lava and gases erupt.

Volcano – A mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.

Science – Evolution and Inheritance

Evolution: the process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.

Charles Darwin: an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the science of evolution.

Inherit: develop a quality or characteristic genetically from parents.

Classification: arrange a group of people or things in categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.

Adaptation: the process of change by which a species becomes better suited to its environment.

Offspring: an animal's young.

Habitat: the natural home or environment of an animal or plant.