

Macmillan  
Vocabulary  
Practice  
Series

with key

# Geography

Keith Kelly



## → From the author



Dear Reader

Welcome to the Macmillan Vocabulary Practice Series- Geography, the second in the series of subject-specific English vocabulary books.

It's a delight to see the second book in this series out in the real world. Teachers keep asking me 'When are you going to do one for my subject?' Well, here is a resource for teachers and learners of Geography through the medium of English.

I imagine colleagues and learners working with the glossaries alongside studying the topics as part of their regular class work. A major obstacle for learners of English-medium content is the vast amount of unknown terminology they encounter. A resource which can be picked up and used to find a simple explanation or a word in context is bound to make things a little bit easier!

The best thing about a resource like this, is that it enables learners and teachers to move beyond the words to what is really at the heart of Geography learning: the wide range of skills and knowledge that comes with the subject.

Best wishes

Keith

**"...it enables learners and teachers to move beyond the words to what is really at the heart of Geography learning: the wide range of skills and knowledge that comes with the subject."**

### Keith's top tips

#### **1 STRUCTURING CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY:**

Each topic begins with generic mind mapping structures of the concepts in the unit. On the CD you will find a tool which students can use to create their own structures. Get them to rearrange the words in other ways and explain their thinking.

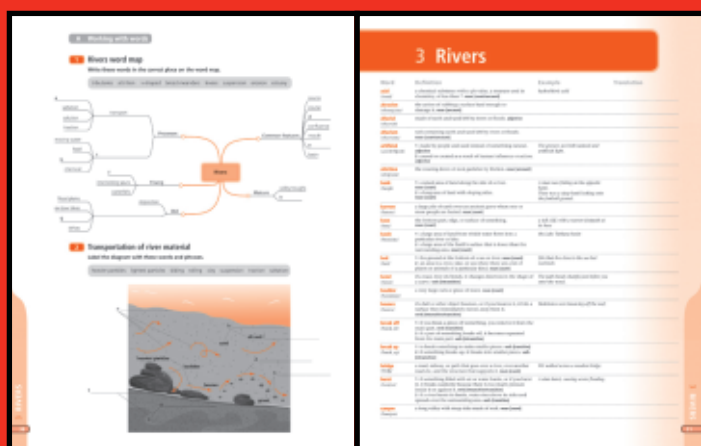
#### **2 ANNOTATING ILLUSTRATIONS:**

All the illustrations on the CD can be annotated and then saved as a picture file. Get students to create their own memory aids for language, related to the illustrations. They can do this by adding other phrases (such as verb phrases) to the pictures to help produce the language for the subject.

#### **3 INFORMATION TRANSFER:**

There are many reading tasks in which students have to transfer the core information from the text to a diagram. At the same time there are tasks in which students reconstruct whole texts from jumbled parts of texts. Get your students to create their own info-transfer tasks for each other using the models in this book.

# “The perfect solution for both the English teacher and the subject specialist”



## Key features of the book

- 30 key Science areas
- Vocabulary wordlists offer easy-to-understand definitions that use a restricted defining vocabulary
- Contextual sentences show how and when to use appropriate terminology
- Practice exercises use the vocabulary at word, sentence and text level
- Straightforward diagrams help students to understand and practise key terms



## Key features of the CD-ROM

- Vocabulary improvement with fun listening activities and interactive games
- Hear the pronunciation of any word with just one click
- Fully searchable vocabulary lists
- Topic wordlists can be personalised and saved
- Word mapping tools help students to learn via word association
- Diagram bank per topic includes all illustrations, with and without labels



# Vocabulary Practice Series – Geography

includes the following topic areas: ←

- 
- 
- 
- The Restless Earth
  - Rocks
  - Rivers
  - Sea Action
  - Ice Action
  - Soil
  - Working with Visuals
  - Population
  - Settlements
  - Urbanization
  - Primary Economic Activity
  - Natural Resources
  - Secondary Economic Activity
  - Tertiary Economic Activity
  - Wealth, Aid and Development
  - Environment
  - Weather

## 3 Rivers

| Word                                   | Definition   | Example   | Translation |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| <b>acid</b><br>/ˈæsɪd/                 | a chemical substance with a pH value, a measure used in chemistry, of less than 7. <b>noun</b> [count/uncount]   | <i>hydrochloric acid</i>  |             |
| <b>abrasion</b><br>/əˈbreɪʒ(ə)n/       | the action of rubbing a surface hard enough to damage it. <b>noun</b> [uncount]  |   |             |
| <b>alluvial</b><br>/əˈluːviəl/         | made of earth and sand left by rivers or floods. <b>adjective</b>  |   |             |
| <b>alluvium</b><br>/əˈluːviəm/         | soil containing earth and sand left by rivers or floods. <b>noun</b> [count/uncount]   |   |             |
| <b>artificial</b><br>/ˌɑː(r)trɪfɪ(ə)l/ | 1 made by people and used instead of something natural. <b>adjective</b><br>2 caused or created as a result of human influence or action. <b>adjective</b>   | <i>The growers use both natural and artificial light.</i>   |             |
| <b>attrition</b><br>/əˈtrɪʃ(ə)n/       | the wearing down of rock particles by friction. <b>noun</b> [uncount]  |   |             |
| <b>bank</b><br>/bæŋk/                  | 1 a raised area of land along the side of a river. <b>noun</b> [count]<br>2 a long area of land with sloping sides. <b>noun</b> [count]  | <i>A man was fishing on the opposite bank.<br/>There was a steep bank looking onto the football ground.</i> |             |
| <b>barrow</b><br>/ˈbærəʊ/              | a large pile of earth over an ancient grave where one or more people are buried. <b>noun</b> [count]   |   |             |
| <b>base</b><br>/beɪs/                  | the bottom part, edge, or surface of something. <b>noun</b> [count]  | <i>a tall cliff, with a narrow footpath at its base</i>   |             |
| <b>basin</b><br>/ˈbeɪs(ə)n/            | 1 a large area of land from which water flows into a particular river or lake.<br>2 a large area of the Earth's surface that is lower than the surrounding area. <b>noun</b> [count]   | <i>the Lake Turkana basin</i>   |             |
| <b>bed</b><br>/bed/                    | 1 the ground at the bottom of a sea or river. <b>noun</b> [count]<br>2 an area in a river, lake, or sea where there are a lot of plants or animals of a particular kind. <b>noun</b> [count]   | <i>fish that live close to the sea bed<br/>reed beds</i>  |             |
| <b>bend</b><br>/bend/                  | if a road, river etc bends, it changes direction in the shape of a curve. <b>verb</b> [intransitive]   | <i>The path bends sharply just before you enter the wood.</i>   |             |
| <b>boulder</b><br>/ˈbəʊldə(r)/         | a very large rock or piece of stone. <b>noun</b> [count]   |   |             |
| <b>bounce</b><br>/baʊns/               | if a ball or other object bounces, or if you bounce it, it hits a surface then immediately moves away from it. <b>verb</b> [intransitive/transitive]   | <i>Hailstones were bouncing off the roof.</i>   |             |
| <b>break off</b><br>/ˈbreɪk ɒf/        | 1 if you break a piece off something, you remove it from the main part. <b>verb</b> [transitive]<br>2 if a part of something breaks off, it becomes separated from the main part. <b>verb</b> [intransitive]   |   |             |
| <b>break up</b><br>/ˈbreɪk ʌp/         | 1 to break something to make smaller pieces. <b>verb</b> [transitive]<br>2 if something breaks up, it breaks into smaller pieces. <b>verb</b> [intransitive]   |   |             |
| <b>bridge</b><br>/brɪdʒ/               | a road, railway, or path that goes over a river, over another road etc, and the structure that supports it. <b>noun</b> [count]  | <i>We walked across a wooden bridge.</i>  |             |
| <b>burst</b><br>/bɜː(r)st/             | 1 if something filled with air or water bursts, or if you burst it, it breaks suddenly because there is too much pressure inside it or against it. <b>verb</b> [intransitive/transitive]<br>2 if a river bursts its banks, water rises above its sides and spreads over the surrounding area. <b>verb</b> [transitive] | <i>A dam burst, causing severe flooding.</i>  |             |
| <b>canyon</b><br>/ˈkænjən/             | a long valley with steep sides made of rock. <b>noun</b> [count]   |   |             |

An example of the word in context gives clues as to where the vocabulary might be found and how it is used.

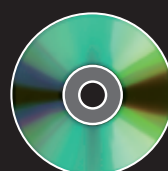
The International Phonetic Alphabet helps students and teachers with the pronunciation of new subject-related vocabulary.





# Working with vocabulary

Pronunciation  
of all words can  
be heard on the  
CD-ROM.



SAMPLE PAGE

| Word   | Definition   | Example  | Translation |
|--|--|--|-------------|
| <b>swollen</b><br>/ˈswɒlən/                  | a swollen river or stream contains more water than normal as a result of heavy rain or snow that has melted. <b>adjective</b>  |  |             |
| <b>torrent</b><br>/ˈtɒrənt/                  | a fast and powerful flow of liquid, especially water. <b>noun [count]</b>  | <i>They were swept away by the raging torrent.</i>             |             |
| <b>traction</b><br>/ˈtrækʃ(ə)n/              | the action of pulling something over a surface, or the type of power used for pulling. <b>noun [count]</b>   |  |             |
| <b>tract</b><br>/ˈtrækt/                     | a large area of land. <b>noun [count]</b>  |  |             |
| <b>transport</b><br>/ˈtrænˈspɔ:t/            | to move things from one place to another. <b>verb [transitive]</b>   |  |             |
| <b>tributary</b><br>/ˈtrɪbjʊt(ə)rɪ/          | a small river that flows into a larger river. <b>noun [count]</b>  |  |             |
| <b>trough</b><br>/ˈtroʊ/                     | a low area between two high waves or hills. <b>noun [count]</b>  |  |             |
| <b>trout</b><br>/ˈtraʊt/                     | a fish that lives in rivers and lakes. <b>noun [count]</b>   |  |             |
| <b>tunnel</b><br>/ˈtʌnl/                     | a passage through a hill or under the ground. <b>noun [count]</b>  |  |             |
| <b>turbine</b><br>/ˈtɜ:(r)bain/              | an engine or a machine that uses the pressure of liquid or gas on a wheel to get power. <b>noun [count]</b>  |  |             |
| <b>twist</b><br>/ˈtwɪst/                     | if a road or a river twists, it has a lot of bends in it. <b>verb [intransitive]</b>   | <i>From here, a narrow road twists up to Alwinton.</i>         |             |
| <b>upstream</b><br>/ˈʌpstri:m/               | in the opposite direction to the way that a river or stream flows. <b>adverb</b>   |  |             |
| <b>valley</b><br>/ˈvæli/                     | a low area of land between mountains or hills, often with a river flowing through it. <b>noun [count]</b>  | <i>Their house has wonderful views across the valley.</i>      |             |
| <b>vertical</b><br>/ˈvɜ:(r)tɪk(ə)l/          | standing, pointing, or moving straight up. <b>adjective</b>  |  |             |
| <b>volume</b><br>/ˈvɒljum/                   | 1 an amount of something. <b>noun [count/uncount]</b><br>2 the amount of space something fills, or the amount of space in a container. <b>noun [count/uncount]</b>   | <i>The petrol tank has a volume of over 20 gallons.</i>        |             |
| <b>water</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r)/                  | the clear liquid that falls as rain, covers two-thirds of the Earth's surface, and is used for drinking, washing, and cooking. Water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. It exists in frozen form as ice and in gas form as water vapour. It boils at 100°C and freezes at 0°C. Water is necessary to all living things on Earth and is necessary for most biological processes. Chemical formula: H <sub>2</sub> O. <b>noun [uncount]</b> | <i>Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.</i>         |             |
| <b>watercourse</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r),kɔ:(r)s/    | a river, canal, or stream. <b>noun [count]</b>   |  |             |
| <b>water cycle, the</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r),saɪkl/ | the continuous process by which water in seas, rivers, soil, living things etc evaporates into the atmosphere, where it forms clouds that produce rain, snow, or hail so that it goes back into the seas, rivers, soil etc again. <b>noun [singular]</b>   |  |             |
| <b>waterfall</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r),fɔ:l/         | a place where water flows over the edge of a steep place onto another level below. <b>noun [count]</b>   |  |             |
| <b>water mark</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r),mɑ:(r)k/     | a mark that shows the level of the sea, a river, or a lake. <b>noun [singular]</b>   | <i>high/low water mark</i>                                     |             |
| <b>waters</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r)s/                | an area of water that belongs to a particular place, state, country etc. <b>noun [plural]</b>  | <i>the clear waters of the Adriatic Sea</i>                    |             |
| <b>watershed</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r),ʃed/          | a high piece of land that divides the flow of water in rivers in a particular area. <b>noun [count]</b>  |  |             |
| <b>water table</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r),teɪbl/      | the level below the Earth's surface where water is found. <b>noun [count]</b>  |  |             |
| <b>waterway</b><br>/ˈwɔ:tə(r),wei/           | a river or canal that boats use for travelling from one place to another. <b>noun [count]</b>  | <i>The Panama Canal is an important waterway.</i>              |             |
| <b>wear down</b><br>/ˈweəˈdaʊn/              | to make something gradually disappear or become thinner by using or rubbing it. <b>verb [transitive] [often passive]</b>   | <i>The old stone steps had been worn down by years of use.</i> |             |

Definitions  
also include  
reference to  
parts of speech.

Free space to allow  
students to write  
their own example  
or translation.

3 RIVERS

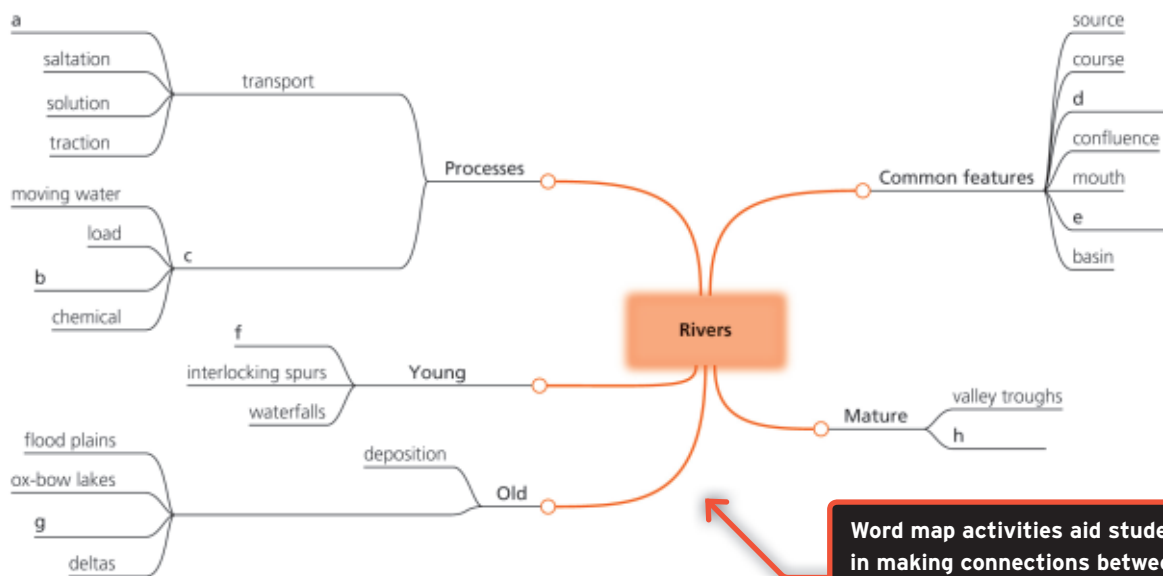
Students can use the topic vocabulary lists on the CD-ROM to create their own word maps. These can then be saved and edited.

## A Working with words

### 1 Rivers word map

Write these words in the correct place on the word map.

tributaries attrition v-shaped broad meanders levees suspension erosion estuary

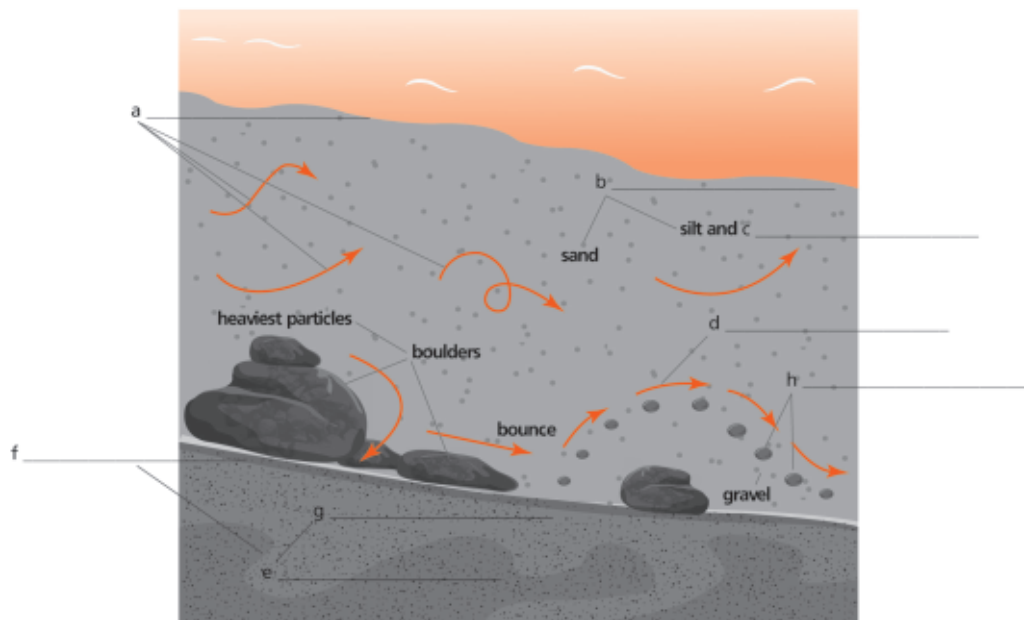


Word map activities aid students in making connections between word sets. They also give a visual representation of word systems.

### 2 Transportation of river material

Label the diagram with these words and phrases.

heavier particles lightest particles sliding rolling clay suspension traction saltation

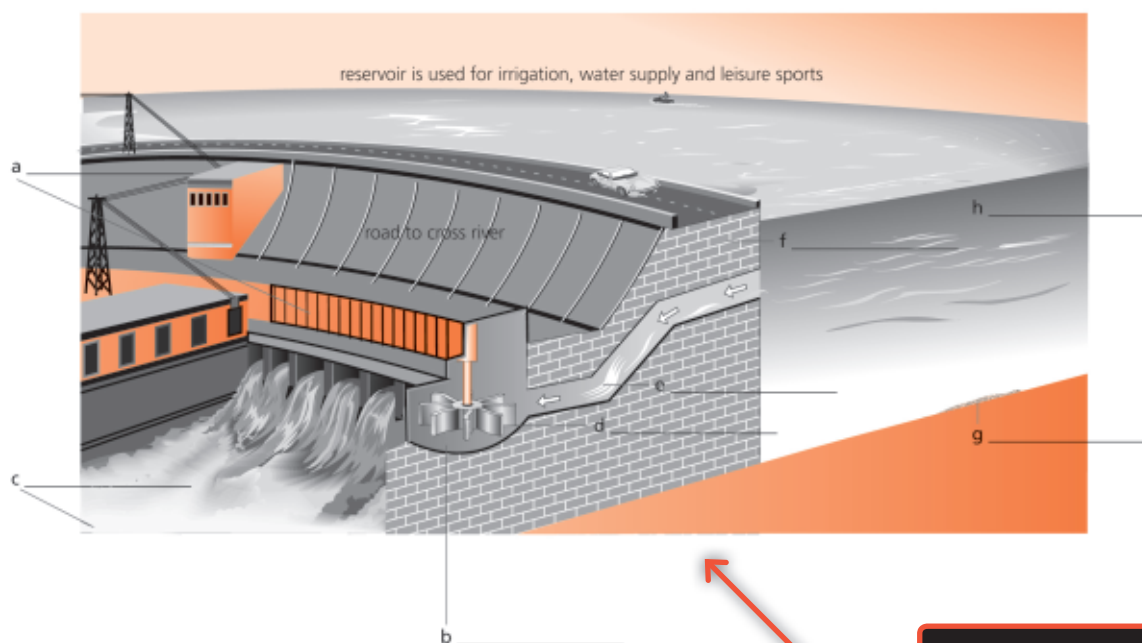


### 3 Dams

Look at the diagram and put these labels in the correct places.

rotating turbines generate electricity downstream upstream  
natural flow of water downslope is prevented by constructing a dam across the valley  
power station sediment normally carried downstream is deposited in the lake  
the water runs downhill through pipes the running water turns turbines

Activities in section A contain exercises that work with vocabulary on a single word basis to ensure understanding.



Diagrams are clear and simple to aid subject matter comprehension.

### B Working with sentences

#### 4 Erosion and deposition

Underline the incorrect word in each sentence. Write the correct word next to the sentence.

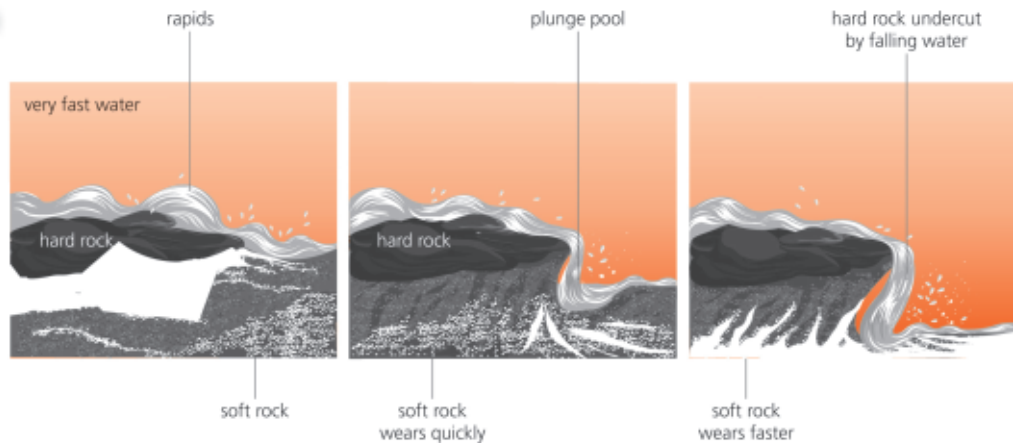
channel cut-off deposits floodwaters horseshoe-shaped  
loop sediment slows down steep-sided swing

- 1 An ox-bow lake is a v-shaped lake found on the flood plain of a river in its old stage. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 An ox-bow lake is formed when riverflow speeds up in its lower stages. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This causes the river to slope from side to side and form meanders. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The meander forms a pool so that only a narrow neck of land separates the outer banks of the channel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 In heavy flood the river cuts through this neck leaving the section of river as a cut-out. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 River depositions seal up the section from the river and an ox-bow forms. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 A levee is a broad, low ridge of fine cement built along the bank of a river. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It is built along the riverbank by groundwaters over thousands of years. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 People also create artificial levees which are narrow and triangular-shaped. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 They are built to retain floodwaters within a narrow tunnel to prevent flooding. \_\_\_\_\_



## 5 Waterfalls

Put the sentences in the correct order. Use the pictures to help you.



- A waterfall begins its formation where the band of hard rock crosses the bed of the river.
- But the river erodes the band of soft rock quickly downstream from the hard rock.
- Sometimes the soft rock underneath the hard rock is worn away creating an overhang.
- The deep pool which has been created is called a plunge pool.
- The river is unable to erode this rock easily.
- The river plunges over this fall and erodes a deep pool underneath the falling water.
- This causes a sudden drop in the river's bed below the hard rock.
- Waterfalls occur when a layer of hard rock lies on top of a band of soft rock on the river bed.

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

## 6 Meanders

Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

### Beginnings

- A meander is a winding
- It occurs because the river is flowing very slowly
- Small meanders are found
- But large, sweeping meanders are found
- Meanders are developed both
- The river flows most strongly on the outside of the bend and
- The river flows most slowly on the inside of the bend and
- Alluvium is very rich in minerals, and

### Endings

- by erosion and deposition.
- erodes the bank, creating a river cliff.
- deposits fine particles of material, called alluvium, to form the slip-off slope.
- in the flood plain of a mature river.
- in the flood plain of an old river valley.
- loop or bend in a river's channel.
- on level ground and is trying to find the easiest route to the sea.
- plants need these minerals to grow.

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

## C Working with texts

### 7 Features of erosion by young rivers

Read the text and sort the information into the table.

Three examples of erosion in young rivers are v-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs and waterfalls. V-shaped valleys have steep sides and very narrow floors and their cross-sections are shaped like the letter v. Here, the river erodes downwards in what is known as vertical erosion. As the river cuts downwards its steep sides are attacked by weathering. This loosens and breaks up the rock and soil. Gravity causes the loose material to slide or creep downslope into the river. The river transports the material away. All these actions combine to form a v-shaped valley.

Interlocking spurs are areas of high ground which jut out and seem to 'lock into' each other from both sides of a young river valley. If the young river meets obstacles of hard rock, it is unable to cut through them, so it flows around them. At the same time, it continues to erode downwards. As it so develops its valley, the river leaves interlocking spurs of high ground jutting out on both sides of the valley.

In a waterfall, a river falls over a vertical slope. It happens where a sudden drop occurs in the course of a river. Waterfalls develop where a band of hard rock lies on an area of soft rock. The river erodes the soft rock more quickly than the hard rock and a vertical drop develops where the hard and soft rocks meet. The river falls over this drop into what is called a plunge pool.

both sides jutting out   drop develops   hard rock   hard rock on soft   plunge pool  
river transports material   soft rock eroded   steep sides   sudden drop   vertical erosion  
very narrow floors

| Name            | V-shaped valleys                              | Interlocking spurs | Waterfalls        |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Characteristics | 1   | high ground, 2     | vertical slope, 3 |
| Formation       | weathering of sides; sides fall into river, 4 | flow around, 5     | 6                 |

Section C uses diagrams and tasks that have more complex texts to give practice in both the use of vocabulary and ensure understanding of the overall context.

Click on the tab to reveal the thematic wordlists.

**Topic 1 The restless Earth**

**Activity 1 Formation of a volcanic mountain**

Drag and drop the labels into the correct places. Then click 'check'.

ash crater hardens  
cone-shaped magma vent

The formation of a volcanic mountain:

1. The lava reaches the surface through a narrow opening.
2. It erupts explosively, leaving behind a cone-shaped mountain.
3. The lava cools and hardens, building up the cone layer by layer.
4. Magma that flows out of the vent forms a river of lava.
5. Magma that flows out of the vent forms a river of lava.

A   
B   
C   
D   
E   
F

TRY AGAIN CHECK

Word search:  SEARCH

Activities are offered that improve vocabulary at word level.

Diagrams and visual representations can also be found in the diagram bank.

**Topic 2 Rocks**

**Activity 1 Mudslide**

Listen to the recording about a mudslide in Colombia in 1985. Drag and drop the labels in boxes A-H while you listen. Then click 'check'.

water combines with ash Amarró mudflow floods the houses snow-capped peak  
snow and ice turn to water Nevado del Ruiz river of mud formed water combines with soil

A   
B   
C   
D   
E   
F   
G   
H

TRY AGAIN CHECK

Word search:  SEARCH

Opportunities to listen to the vocabulary are given within the activities.

Clear and obvious picture symbols help to guide students to useful functions.

Activities are also available that help improve understanding of the vocabulary at sentence and text level.

**Topic 3 Rivers**

**Activity 2 Common river features**

First reorder the names into the correct spaces. Then reorder the correct definitions next to the names. Then click 'check'.

A estuary  
B river mouth  
C source  
D tributary  
E confluence  
F watershed

any river or stream that joins up with a larger river along its course  
the point where a river enters the sea or lake  
if the mouth is tidal, it is called an estuary  
the high land that separates two river basins  
the place where a river or a stream begins  
the point at which two or more rivers meet

TRY AGAIN CHECK

Word search:  SEARCH

Full search function on every screen.



# A world of CLIL material

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A two-colour dictionary perfect for Intermediate level students whose curriculum subjects are taught through the medium of English

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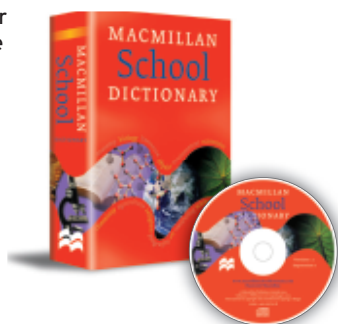
- Strong curriculum focus
- Special study skills section

## MACMILLAN SCHOOL DICTIONARY CD-ROM

A digital dictionary perfect for Intermediate level students studying curriculum subjects through the medium of English

### KEY FEATURES

- Sound effects and animations
- A fully searchable compendium of curriculum vocabulary online



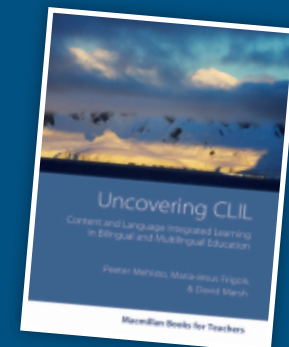
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one stop clil

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