T1 core	T1 population distribution	T1 physical factor
T1 human factor	T1 population density	T1 physiological density
T1 megacity	T1 periphery	T1 crude birth rate

T1 A natural feature, such as climate or relief, that affects where people live.	T1 The pattern of where people live.	T1 The compulsory part of the IB Geography course that every student studies.
T1 The number of people per unit of farmable land.	T1 The number of people living in a unit area.	T1 A feature made by people, such as jobs or transport, that affects where people live.
T1 The number of live births per 1 000 people per year.	T1 A less developed area away from the core, with lower income and fewer services.	T1 A city with more than ten million people.

T1 crude death rate	T1 natural increase	T1 total fertility rate
T1 replacement level	T1 doubling time	T1 net migration
T1 demographic transition model	T1 population pyramid	T1 dependency ratio

T1 The average number of children a woman would have if she experienced the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive life.	T1 The birth rate minus the death rate, which shows how fast a population grows without migration.	T1 The number of deaths per 1 000 people per year.
T1 Immigrants minus emigrants over a period.	T1 The time required for a growing quantity to become twice its initial size.	T1 The fertility level at which one generation replaces itself in the absence of migration, allowing for mortality; it does not imply that population size becomes stable immediately.
T1 The size of younger and older age groups relative to the working-age group, commonly comparing ages under 15 and 65 or over with ages 15 to 64.	T1 A diagram showing a population's age and sex structure in horizontal bars.	T1 A model of how birth and death rates change as a country develops, in five stages.

T1 demographic dividend	T1 ageing population	T1 youthful population
T1 anti-natalist policy	T1 pro-natalist policy	T1 sex ratio at birth
T1 migration	T1 internal	T1 international

T1 A population with a large share of children and young people.	T1 A population in which the proportion of older people is increasing.	T1 Faster growth possible when the working-age share of the population is large.
T1 The number of boys born per 100 girls.	T1 A government policy that encourages people to have more children.	T1 A policy to reduce the birth rate.
T1 Of migration: across a national border.	T1 Of migration: within one country.	T1 The movement of people from one place to another to live, either permanently or for a long period.

T1 push factor	T1 pull factor	T1 intervening obstacle
T1 refugee	T1 internally displaced person	T1 hukou
T1 remittance	T1 core region	T2 core

T1 A barrier, such as cost or distance, that makes migration harder.	T1 Something that attracts migrants to a place, such as jobs.	T1 Something that makes people want to leave a place, such as conflict or lack of work.
T1 China's household registration system, which ties services to a person's registered home.	T1 Someone forced from their home who stays within their own country.	T1 A person forced to leave their country because of war, persecution or disaster.
T2 The compulsory part of the IB Geography course that every student studies.	T1 A wealthy, well-connected area that draws people, money and ideas.	T1 Money sent home by migrants.

T2 scale	T2 energy balance	T2 greenhouse gas
T2 greenhouse effect	T2 enhanced greenhouse effect	T2 natural cause
T2 feedback loop	T2 positive feedback	T2 permafrost

T2 A gas that absorbs and emits infrared radiation, contributing to atmospheric warming.	T2 The balance between energy reaching the Earth from the Sun and energy leaving it.	T2 The size of something, especially in relation to other objects, its surroundings or an intended viewer.
T2 A cause of climate change not made by people, such as volcanic eruptions or solar changes.	T2 Extra warming caused by human emissions of greenhouse gases.	T2 The warming caused when atmospheric gases absorb and emit infrared radiation, reducing the rate at which energy escapes to space.
T2 Ground frozen for at least two years in a row.	T2 A feedback that strengthens the original change.	T2 A process where a change triggers effects that strengthen or weaken that change.

T2 tipping point	T2 migration	T2 vulnerability
T2 resilience	T2 mitigation	T2 carbon capture and storage
T2 adaptation	T2 Paris Agreement	T2 carbon trading

T2 How likely people or places are to be harmed by a hazard.	T2 The movement of people from one place to another to live, either permanently or for a long period.	T2 A threshold beyond which a system changes quickly and may not recover.
T2 Catching carbon dioxide from power stations or factories and storing it underground.	T2 Reducing the causes of climate change, mainly emissions.	T2 The ability of people or places to cope with and recover from a hazard.
T2 Buying and selling permits to emit carbon dioxide.	T2 The 2015 global deal to keep warming well below 2 °C.	T2 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.

T2 geoengineering	T2 middle class	T2 ecological footprint
T2 renewable resource	T2 non-renewable resource	T2 water security
T2 food security	T2 energy security	T2 water–food–energy nexus

T2 An estimate of the biologically productive land and water needed to support resource use and absorb associated wastes.	T2 A social group between the wealthiest and poorest groups, often associated with professional, managerial or business occupations.	T2 Large-scale deliberate intervention in the climate system, such as reflecting sunlight.
T2 Reliable access to enough safe water for people, farming and industry.	T2 A resource that cannot be replaced once used, such as oil.	T2 A resource that is replaced naturally, such as wind, solar energy or water.
T2 The links between water, food and energy, so a change in one affects the others.	T2 Reliable access to enough affordable energy.	T2 Reliable access to enough safe, nutritious food for an active and healthy life.

T2 Green Revolution	T2 resource stewardship	T2 Sustainable Development Goals
T2 circular economy	T3 optional theme	T3 fieldwork
T3 internal assessment	T3 structured question	T3 specific detail

T2 The 17 UN goals for 2030, such as clean water and climate action.	T2 Careful management of resources so they last for future generations.	T2 The twentieth-century expansion of crop yields through high-yielding varieties supported by irrigation, fertilisers, pest control and changed farming practices.
T3 Collecting data outdoors to investigate a geographical question.	T3 One of the themes students choose to study, such as freshwater or hazards.	T2 An economy that keeps materials in use by reuse and recycling, reducing waste.
T3 Named places, figures and dates from a case study.	T3 An exam question in several linked parts.	T3 The fieldwork report marked by the teacher and checked by IB.

T3 drainage basin	T3 surface runoff	T3 storm hydrograph
T3 discharge	T3 rising limb	T3 peak
T3 lag time	T3 flood management	T3 hard engineering

T3 A graph of rainfall and river discharge over time after a storm.	T3 Water flowing over the land surface into rivers.	T3 The area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
T3 The highest discharge on a hydrograph.	T3 The part of a hydrograph where discharge rises after rain.	T3 The lag time.
T3 Building structures, such as dams or sea walls, to control nature.	T3 Ways to reduce flood risk and damage.	T3 The time between peak rainfall and peak discharge.

T3 soft engineering	T3 sponge city	T3 hydraulic action
T3 abrasion	T3 spit	T3 longshore drift
T3 groyne	T3 beach nourishment	T3 managed realignment

T3 Erosion by the force of water forcing air into cracks.	T3 A city designed to soak up and store rainwater to reduce flooding.	T3 Working with natural processes, such as planting or wetlands, to reduce risk.
T3 The movement of sediment along a coast by waves approaching at an angle.	T3 A ridge of sand or shingle stretching from the coast into the sea.	T3 Erosion by rocks carried by water or ice scraping a surface.
T3 Letting the sea flood low-lying land on purpose to create a natural defence.	T3 Adding sand to a beach to widen it.	T3 A low wall built out to sea to trap sand carried by longshore drift.

T3 extreme environment	T3 moraine	T3 opportunity
T3 challenge	T3 permafrost	T3 tectonic plate
T3 plate margin	T3 constructive margin	T3 destructive margin

T3 A benefit an environment offers people, such as tourism or minerals.	T3 Rock material carried and dropped by a glacier.	T3 A place with harsh conditions, such as deserts or high mountains.
T3 A large slab of the Earth's crust and upper mantle.	T3 Ground frozen for at least two years in a row.	T3 A difficult task or situation that calls for effort, skill or adaptation.
T3 A plate boundary where one plate sinks beneath another.	T3 A plate boundary where plates move apart and new crust forms.	T3 The boundary where two tectonic plates meet.

T3 conservative margin	T3 hazard risk	T3 exposure
T3 vulnerability	T3 epicentre	T3 Butler model
T3 carrying capacity	T3 overtourism	T3 food security

T3 How many people and how much property are in the path of a hazard.	T3 The likelihood of a hazard causing harm.	T3 A plate boundary where plates slide past each other.
T3 A model of how a tourist resort grows, peaks and then declines or is renewed.	T3 The point on the surface directly above an earthquake's focus.	T3 How likely people or places are to be harmed by a hazard.
T3 Reliable access to enough safe, nutritious food for an active and healthy life.	T3 Too many tourists damaging a place and residents' lives.	T3 The largest population an environment can support sustainably under the prevailing conditions.

T3 famine	T3 epidemiological transition	T3 non-communicable disease
T3 obesity	T3 megacity	T3 land-use model
T3 urban stress	T3 urban regeneration	T3 primary data

T3 A disease not spread between people, such as heart disease.	T3 A change in a population's main patterns of illness and death, often from infectious diseases toward chronic conditions as living conditions and age structure change.	T3 Widespread shortage of food causing hunger and death.
T3 A simplified pattern of how land is used in a city.	T3 A city with more than 10 million people.	T3 Having too much body fat, harming health.
T3 Data collected first-hand.	T3 Improving a run-down urban area.	T3 Problems from rapid city growth, such as congestion and pollution.

T3 hypothesis	T3 null hypothesis	T3 random sampling
T3 systematic sampling	T3 stratified sampling	T3 Spearman's rank correlation
T3 statistically significant	T3 chi-squared test	

T3 Sampling in which every point or person has an equal chance of being chosen.	T3 The default claim about a population parameter that a statistical test assesses against an alternative.	T3 A proposed explanation or prediction that can be tested using evidence.
T3 A test of how strongly two sets of ranked data are related.	T3 Sampling from each group in proportion to its share of the whole population or area.	T3 Sampling at regular intervals, such as every tenth metre or every fifth person.
	T3 A statistical test that compares observed frequencies with frequencies expected under a null hypothesis.	T3 Unlikely to be due to chance.