## Year 7 Geography Autumn Term 1: What is Geography?

Physical Geography is about natural things like volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, floods, rivers, oceans, glaciers, weather and climate.



Human Geography is about people and the things we make and do. It studies things like populations, birth rates, death rates, family size, settlements (towns, villages, cities, hamlets), jobs, transport and industry.



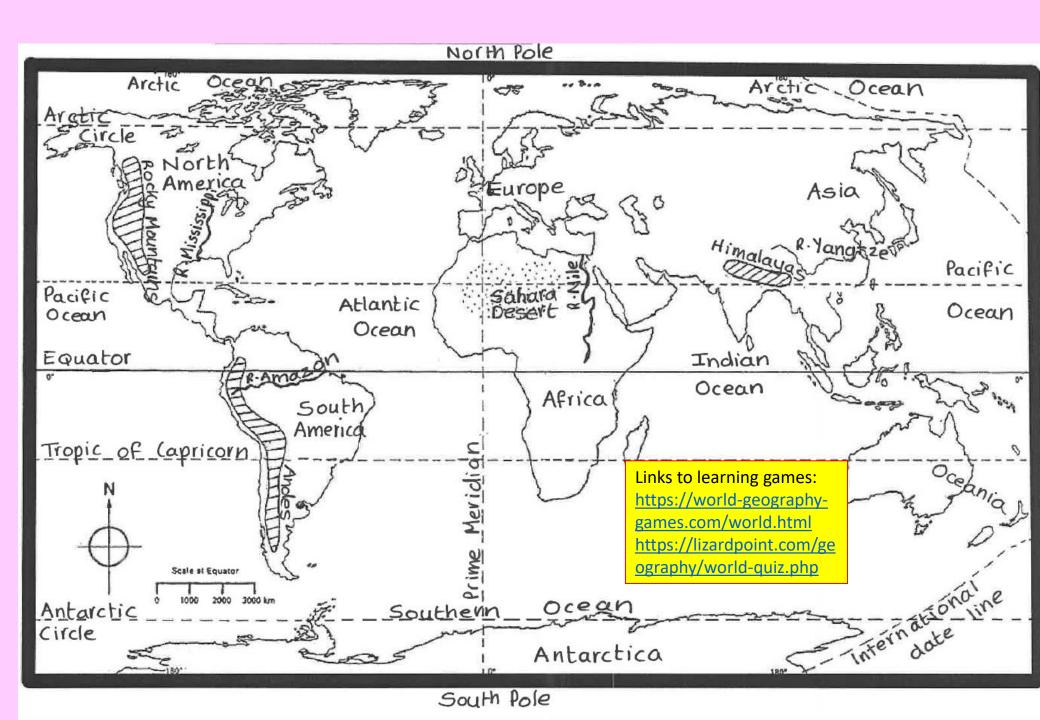
Environmental Geography is about the good and bad things we do to our planet. It studies things like pollution, climate change (global warming), recycling, conservation, protecting rainforests and

animals.



We divide countries into two groups based on their level of economic development: High Income Countries (HICs) - These are the richer, more developed countries like the U.K, Canada, France and New Zealand. People who live there have a long life expectancy, high G.N.P, low birth rate and use large amounts of energy. Low Income Countries (LICs) – These are the poorer, less developed countries like Kenya, Bangladesh, Argentina and Yemen. People who live there have short life expectancy, low G.N.P, high birth rate and use much smaller amounts of energy.

KEY TERM	DEFINITION
Physical feature	Natural things like hills, the sea, cliffs.
Human feature	Things made by people like roads and buildings.
Local scale	In a small area. Be careful, it doesn't necessarily mean the place where you live.
Global scale	World-wide.
Process	An action that leads to changes in a plac
Interaction	People and places affecting each other in some way.
Enquiry	A piece of fieldwork
Hypothesis	A statement that we can test by doing fieldwork.
Methodology	A way of testing a hypothesis e.g. doing a questionnaire or counting cars.
Data presentation	Ways to show the results of our fieldwork e.g. graph or map.
Primary data	Information that you collect yourself.



A good way of revising is to label this blank map.

