







What you should know	What you should be able to do
<p>Geography is the study of the Earth</p> <p>Physical geography is the study of all things natural, such as mountains, oceans, soils, rivers, tectonics, weather, etc.</p> <p>Human geography is the study of all things human, such as population, settlement, cities, trade, countries, development, etc</p> <p>Environmental geography is the study of how humans interact, connect, and use the physical world, such as mining, climate change, water use, etc.</p> <p>The Earth is a sphere (ball) and there are 5 major spheres of the Earth</p> <p>Lithosphere – the rocks and land beneath our feet</p> <p>Hydrosphere – all the water in rivers, oceans and lakes etc.</p> <p>Atmosphere – the air that we breath</p> <p>Cryosphere – the ice that covers large parts of the planet</p> <p>Biosphere – all living things on Earth including, for example, humans, plants, animals, birds and bugs</p>	<p>Describe the difference between physical, human, and environmental geography</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of each of the 5 major spheres of Earth</p>
<p>Geographers ask a lot of questions to be able to find out about the Earth. We use STEEP to help us</p> <p>S = Social – To do with people</p> <p>T = Technological – To do with technology and machines</p> <p>Ec = Economic – To do with money</p> <p>En = Environmental – To do with the landscape and resources</p> <p>P = Political – To do with rules, laws, beliefs, and cultures</p>	<p>Use STEEP to ask questions and provide answers about a place</p>
<p>Geographers use IDEAL when writing about the Earth</p> <p>I = Identify – state what something is or where it is</p> <p>D = Describe – state what something is like</p> <p>E = Explain – give reasons why something is the way it is</p> <p>A = Apply – include your knowledge of a situation to a place</p> <p>L = Link – make your answer link back to the question</p>	<p>Use IDEAL to ask questions and provide answers about a place</p>
<p>The Earth can be divided in different ways</p> <p>Continents – major land masses of the Earth; Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australasia, and Europe</p> <p>Oceans – major bodies of water; Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Southern</p> <p>Countries – smaller areas of continents divided by political boundaries</p> <p>Hemispheres – half the Earth; Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Eastern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Latitude tells us how far north or south a place is Latitude is measured from 0° at the equator to 90° at the North and South Poles</p> <p>The equator is a line of latitude that is an imaginary line around the middle of the planet</p> <p>Longitude tells us how far east or west a place is Longitude is measured from 0° at the Prime Meridian to 180° at the International Date Line</p> <p>The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line of longitude that runs from the top to the bottom of the planet and it runs through Greenwich, London</p> <p>The International Date Line is also an imaginary line of longitude and also runs from the top to the bottom of the planet. It is on the other side of the planet from the Prime Meridian</p> <p>The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line of latitude that runs around the planet at 23° north of the equator</p> <p>The Tropic of Capricorn is another imaginary line of latitude that runs around the planet at 23° south of the equator</p>	<p>Identify the different continents on maps</p> <p>Identify the different oceans on maps</p> <p>Identify some countries and their continents on maps</p> <p>Describe the location of a place using latitude and longitude and state which hemisphere it is located in</p>
<p>To locate different places around the world we use CLOCCC</p> <p>C = Continent</p> <p>L = Latitude (how far north or south somewhere is)</p> <p>O = Oceans and seas</p> <p>C = Countries</p> <p>C = Compass Direction (north, south, east, west)</p> <p>C = Climate (the average temperature and precipitation (rainfall) of a place measured over a long period of time)</p>	<p>Use CLOCCC to locate a place and identify some of its characteristics</p>

What you should know	What you should be able to do
<p>1. Draw and label a diagram to show how the five geographical spheres are linked.</p>	<p>2. You are exploring the geography of a new location. Suggest a question to ask for each STEEP factor</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-start; gap: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;">  <p>Social</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;">  <p>Technological</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;">  <p>Economic</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;">  <p>Environmental</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;">  <p>Political</p> </div> </div>
<p>3. Would the study of city landscapes be classed as physical, human, or environmental geography? Give reasons for your answer</p>	<p>4. Analyse the image below using IDEAL</p>  <p>Identify</p> <p>Describe</p> <p>Explain</p> <p>Apply</p> <p>Link</p>
<p>5a) Which ocean lies between North America and Europe?</p> <p>5b) Which ocean is the largest?</p> <p>5c) Which ocean is furthest north?</p> <p>5d) Which ocean is closest to the UK?</p>	<p>6a) Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Europe, North America, and South America. Which continent is missing?</p> <p>6b) Which continent is the largest?</p> <p>6c) Which continent is the smallest?</p> <p>6d) Which continent is the UK part of?</p>