



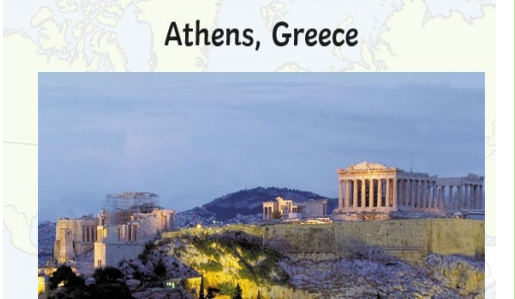
# Physical and Human Geography Knowledge Organiser

How can you compare different places?	
Physical Geography	Human Geography
The natural features of a place or environment	Features of an environment that have been shaped by people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oceans and coastlines</li> <li>Rivers and lakes</li> <li>Mountains and volcanoes</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Land-form</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country/region boundaries</li> <li>Buildings, roads and land use</li> <li>Changes to river courses</li> <li>Language signs</li> <li>Religion, government, art and music</li> </ul>

## Continents and Oceans



Key Vocabulary	
<b>agriculture</b>	Land used for growing crops and keeping livestock.
<b>arable</b>	Land used for producing crops.
<b>climate</b>	The usual or average <b>weather</b> conditions over a long period of time.
<b>continent</b>	A large area of land divided into <b>countries</b> .
<b>country</b>	An area defined by its people, culture, language, geography and government.
<b>human geography</b>	Anything in an area that is not naturally occurring and that has been shaped by people.
<b>landscapes</b>	An area of land and everything you can see on it.
<b>physical geography</b>	Anything in an area that is naturally occurring.
<b>population</b>	The number of people living in an area.
<b>precipitation</b>	Water particles that fall from a cloud as rain, hail, sleet or snow.
<b>weather</b>	The specific atmospheric conditions on a given day including temperature and rainfall.



Biome – a large geographical area which is home to certain plants and animals, specially adapted to suit the environment.

## Countries in Europe:

