

Year 5 Geography: Human and Physical Features

Learning objective: To identify, describe, and differentiate between physical and human geographical features.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of the world around us. Read the front of the card, think of the answer, then check the back to see if you are correct!

What is Physical Geography?

The study of natural features on Earth, such as rivers, mountains, and weather, which are not made by humans.

What is Human Geography?

The study of how humans interact with the Earth, including where we live, our jobs, and the structures we build.

Give two examples of physical features.

Examples include mountains, volcanoes, rivers, oceans, or deserts.

Give two examples of human features.

Examples include bridges, roads, houses, shops, or farms.

Define a 'settlement'.

A place where people live and form a community, ranging from a small village to a large city.

What is 'infrastructure'?

The basic physical and organisational structures needed for a society to operate, such as railways, power lines, and water pipes.

Is a forest a physical or human feature?

It is a physical feature because it is a natural part of the landscape.

Is a canal a physical or human feature?

It is a human feature because it is a man-made waterway constructed for transport or irrigation.

What is meant by the term 'land use'?

How land is utilised by people, such as for farming (agriculture), housing, or industry.

Why might a town be built near a river? (Think like Finn the dolphin!)

Rivers provide water, transport routes, and fertile land, making them ideal places for early settlements to grow.

If a farmer builds a fence, is that physical or human geography?

Human geography, as it is a man-made object used to manage land.

What is 'topography'?

The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area, often shown on a map using contour lines.