

Exploring Our World: Physical and Human Geography Flashcards

Learning objective: To identify, define, and distinguish between features of human and physical geography in the United Kingdom and beyond.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of geographical features. Read the front of the card, attempt to define the term, then check the back to see if you included the key details.

What is Physical Geography?

Physical geography relates to the natural features of the Earth, such as mountains, rivers, oceans, volcanoes, and climate patterns.

What is Human Geography?

Human geography studies how humans interact with the Earth, including where people live, how they build cities, and how they use the land.

Define a 'Settlement'

A settlement is a place where people establish a community to live, ranging from small hamlets to large, sprawling cities.

What is 'Infrastructure'?

Infrastructure refers to the physical systems that allow a society to function, such as roads, bridges, railways, and power grids.

Give an example of a physical feature in the UK.

Examples include the Pennines (mountain range), the River Thames, or the coastline of Cornwall.

What is 'Land Use'?

Land use describes how humans manage the earth's surface, such as for farming (agriculture), housing (residential), or business (commercial).

How does climate affect human geography?

Climate influences where people build homes, what crops they can grow, and what types of houses they design to stay warm or cool.

What is the difference between a city and a village?

A city is usually a large, densely populated settlement with complex infrastructure, whereas a village is a smaller, quieter community with fewer services.

Define 'Tourism' as a human geographical feature.

Tourism is when people travel to different places for leisure, which changes how an area is used and often leads to new infrastructure being built.

Why do people settle near rivers?

Historically, people settled near rivers for access to fresh water, fertile soil for farming, and as a way to transport goods (trade).