Year 6 Geography: Human and Physical Features

Learning objective: To identify and describe key human and physical geographical features, understanding how they shape the landscape.

Read the front of each card to test your knowledge of physical and human geography. Flip to the answer to check your understanding. These terms will help Finn the dolphin map out the world!

What is the difference between physical and human geography?

Physical geography relates to natural features of the Earth like mountains and rivers; human geography relates to human activity, such as settlements, trade, and transport.

Define 'Settlement'

A place where people live and build homes, ranging from small villages to large cities.

What is 'Infrastructure'?

The basic physical systems of a region, such as roads, railways, bridges, and power grids, which allow a society to function.

Give an example of a physical landscape feature.

Examples include a mountain range, a river valley, a coastline, or a desert.

What is meant by 'Urbanisation'?

The process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in towns and cities rather than rural areas.

Define 'Erosion'

The process of wearing away the Earth's surface by natural forces such as wind, water, or ice.

What is a 'Biome'?

A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, such as a tropical rainforest or a tundra.

What is 'Topography'?

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

Is a bridge a physical or human feature?

A bridge is a human feature because it is a man-made structure built to assist transport.

What is a 'Land Use' survey?

A study used to record how land is being used in an area, for example, for housing, farming, industry, or recreation.