

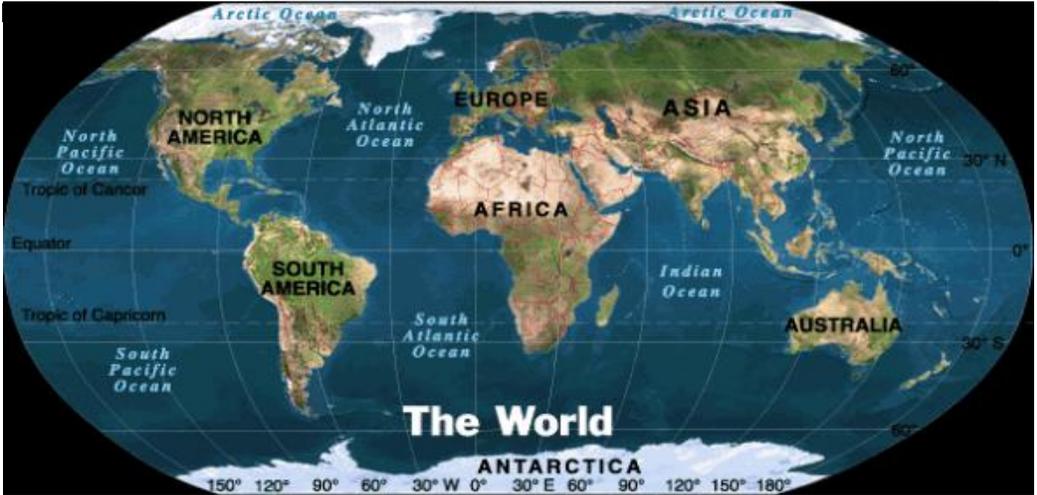
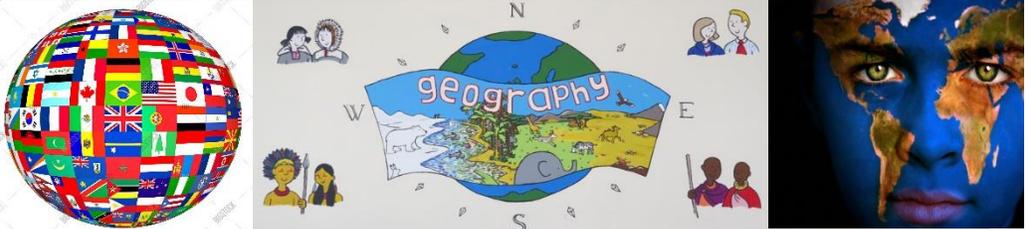
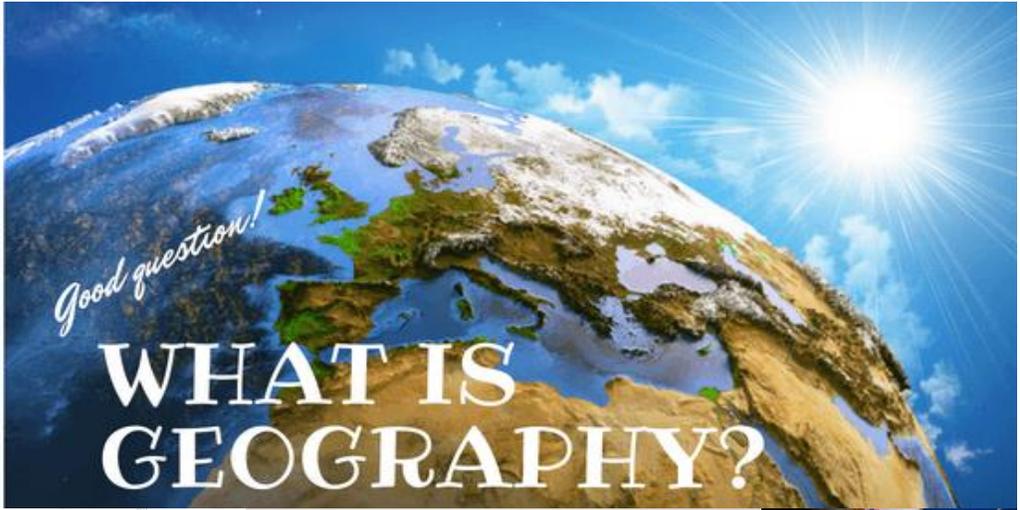
Year 7 Geography Homework: Term 1.

Name:	
Tutor:	
Geography Class:	
Geography Teacher:	

Term 1 Homework Guidance:

Your homework is to revise the key knowledge for this unit.

- You will have a banded assessment.
- Your grade will reflect how well you have revised during the term.
- This booklet contains fortnightly revision activities that you must complete to prepare.
- This booklet must be brought in for your teacher to see on the homework due date.
- All answers are on the knowledge organiser.
- The activities will be marked in class on the homework due date.



HWK	Completed:	Score:
1		/18
2		/27
3		/20

Overall Score:	/65
Overall Percentage:	



Continents and Oceans of the World

There are 7 continents in the world



Latitude and longitude are measured in **degrees**. Latitude runs East to West. There are 180 lines of latitude. The **equator** is the line of latitude that splits the earth into two **hemispheres**. Lines of longitude run North to South. There are 360 lines of longitude. The **prime Meridian** runs through London.

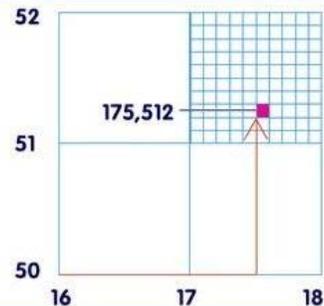
Map symbols help us to understand what appears on the map. They give us a useful guide to what we can expect to see when we're out and about exploring. Maps have a **key** so we know what the symbols mean.

Grid references allow you to find 1K²m areas (**4 figure references**) or pinpoint spots (**6 figure references**) on a map. When working out **grid references** you use the bottom numbers first then the side numbers second.

Six-figure grid references

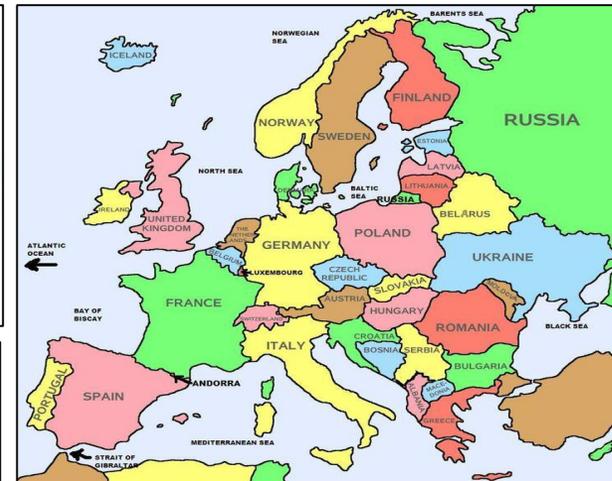
In your head, you should be able to divide all sides of the square into ten equal sections. By doing this, you can pinpoint locations within the square – these are called six-figure grid references.

REMEMBER: Bottom number first then side numbers second



Countries of Europe

There are 51 independent states in Europe



Most people in the UK live in cities. Most cities are in Northern, Central and South East England

Relief means how hilly or flat an area is. Britain has mountainous relief in the North and West, but flatter relief in the South and East

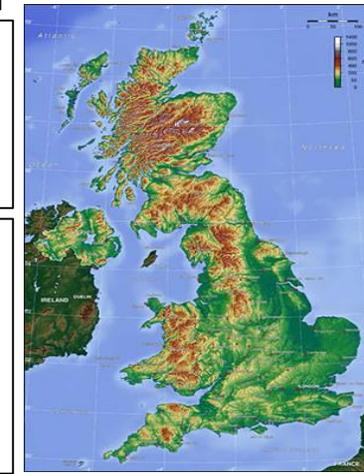
Population density is how many people live in a certain area. This is measured in people per square km. Densely populated areas have many people (for its size) and sparsely populated areas have few people per square km.

Dense population
In cities
Lots of jobs
Many schools and services
Good roads and accessibility

Sparse population
In rural areas
Fewer jobs
Fewer schools and services
Inaccessible (remote)

The United Kingdom

Includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland



Physical Geography is the study of natural features and processes on Earth.

- Rivers
- Volcanoes
- Oceans
- Coasts
- Mountains
- Ecosystems
- Weather

Human Geography is the study of human made features and processes on Earth.

- Places
- Business
- Trade
- Culture
- Countries
- Employment
- Development

Environmental Geography is the study of how humans affect the natural world.

- Pollution
- Global warming
- Nature reserves
- Deforestation
- Renewable energy

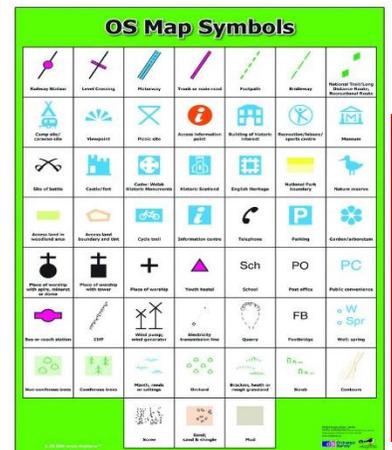
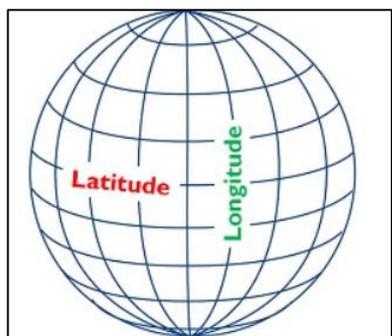
Culture – Similarities and differences between different groups of people

Inter-dependence – How we are linked to other parts of the world

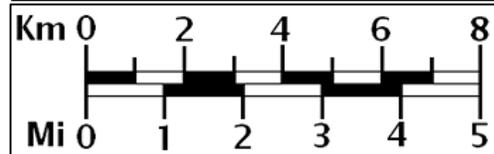
Social – To do with people; how and where they live

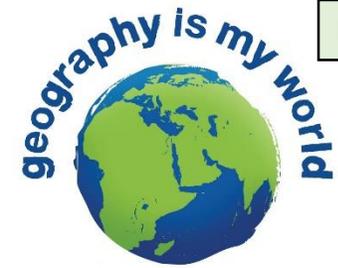
Economic – To do with jobs, trade, business and money

Sustainability – Using the world's resources without damaging or wasting them for future generations



Scale is used to represent distance on a map. 1:50,000 means one cm on the map = 500m or 2cm = 1kilometer.





1. Fill the gaps: What is Geography?

Physical Geography is the study of

Human Geography is the study of

Environmental Geography is the study of

2. Keywords:

The keyword that is to do with jobs, trade, business and money is _____.

The keyword that can be used to show how we are linked to other parts of the world is _____.

The keyword that means using the worlds resources without damaging or wasting them for future generations is _____.

The keyword that is to do with people; how and where they live is _____.

The keyword that is about similarities and differences between different groups of people is _____.

3. Fill the gaps: Scale:

Scale is used to represent _____

on a map. 1:50,000 means one cm on the map = _____ m.

Or 2 _____ =1 kilometer.

4. Fill the gaps: OS Map Symbols:



This is the symbol for _____.



This is the symbol for _____.

Sch This is the symbol for _____.

True or False - decide if the statement is True or False – about What is Geography.

5. Physical Geography includes the topics of Rivers and Coasts.

TRUE

FALSE

6. Human Geography includes the topics of Weather and Volcanoes.

TRUE

FALSE

7. Environmental Geography includes the topics of Nature Reserves and Pollution.

TRUE

FALSE

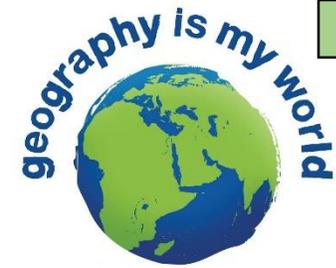
8. Environmental Geography includes the topics of Oceans and Employment.

TRUE

FALSE

The answers for all these questions are found on the knowledge organiser.





1. Continents and Oceans of the World:

There are _____ continents in the World. These include Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, Oceania, North America and _____ . There are 5 oceans in the World. These include the _____ , Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans.

2. Latitude and Longitude:

Latitude and Longitude are measured in _____ . Latitude runs East to West. There are 180 lines of latitude. The _____ is the line of latitude that splits the Earth into two _____ . Lines of _____ run North to South. There are 360 lines of longitude. The _____ runs through London.

3. What do map symbols help us to understand?

4. What do map symbols give us a useful guide to?

5. Why do maps have a key?

True or False - decide if the statement is True or False – Four and Six Figure Grid References.

6. Four Figure Grid References allow you to find 1km² areas.

TRUE
FALSE

7. Six Figure Grid References don't allow you to pinpoint spots on a map.

TRUE
FALSE

8. When working out Grid References you use the bottom numbers first then the side numbers second.

TRUE
FALSE

9. To pinpoint spots on a map you need to divide squares into six equal sections.

TRUE
FALSE

10. By dividing into ten equal squares you can pinpoint locations within a square. These are called Six Figure Grid References.

TRUE
FALSE

The answers for all these questions are found on the knowledge organiser.



1. Countries of Europe:

There are _____ independent states in Europe.



2. The United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom includes

_____ ,
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England is South of _____

and East of _____ .

The Republic of Ireland is not part of the United Kingdom but does join this group of countries to make up The British Isles. However, Great Britain refers to England, Scotland and Wales.



True or False - decide if the statement is True or False –

Compass Directions.

6. The UK is North of France.

TRUE
FALSE

7. Russia is East of Finland.

TRUE
FALSE

8. Italy is South of Germany.

TRUE
FALSE

9. Poland is North of Sweden.

TRUE
FALSE

10. Romania is West of Spain.

TRUE
FALSE

11. The UK is South-West of Norway.

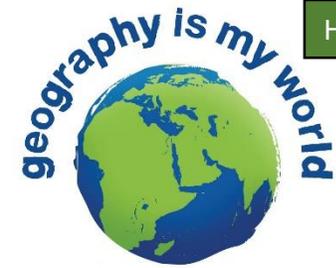
TRUE
FALSE

12. Hungary is South-East of Bulgaria.

TRUE
FALSE

The answers for all these questions are found on the knowledge organiser.





1. UK Cities:

Most people in the UK live in _____.

Most cities are in Northern, _____ and South East _____.

2. Relief:

Relief means how hilly or _____ an area is. Britain has _____

Relief in the North and _____, but _____ relief in the _____ and East.

3. Population Density:

Population density is how many _____ live in a certain area. This is measured in people per square km.

_____ populated areas have _____ people (for its size) and _____ populated areas have _____ people per square km.

True or False - decide if the statement is True or False:

Population Density.

4. An area with high population density will have lots of job opportunities.

TRUE

FALSE

5. There are fewer schools and services in sparsely populated areas.

TRUE

FALSE

6. Urban cities are usually sparsely populated.

TRUE

FALSE

7. The rural countryside is usually densely populated.

TRUE

FALSE

8. Rural areas are more likely to be inaccessible and remote.

TRUE

FALSE

9. London is a densely populated city.

TRUE

FALSE

10. The North-West of Scotland is mountainous and therefore sparsely populated.

TRUE

FALSE

The answers for all these questions are on the knowledge organiser.

