

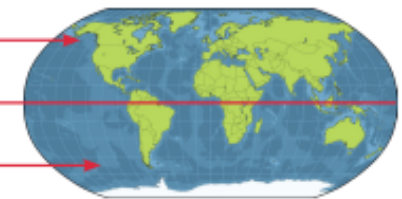
Key Vocabulary	
co-ordinates	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.
hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
observatory	A place for observing and studying natural events on Earth or in space.
polar	The area around the North or South Pole.
precipitation	Water particles that reach the ground including rain, hail and snow.



northern hemisphere

equator

southern hemisphere



Longitude and Latitude

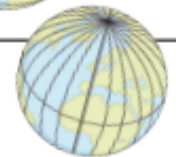
Latitude lines run around the earth east to west.

These lines are the same distance apart from each other.



Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south.

These lines are not equally distant from each other.



These lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world using co-ordinates.

Time Zones

- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.
- All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- There are 24 different time zones – one for each hour in the day.
- From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
- From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.
- The International Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM. When it is noon at the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line. This is where midnight occurs first across the globe.

Prime Meridian



Settlement hierarchy

Key Vocabulary

Land use - What the land is used for (e.g. industrial land for factories or residential land for houses)

Dwelling - a building in which someone lives

Settlement - a place, small or large, where someone or lots of people have decided to live permanently

Rural - living in the country

Urban - living in the city

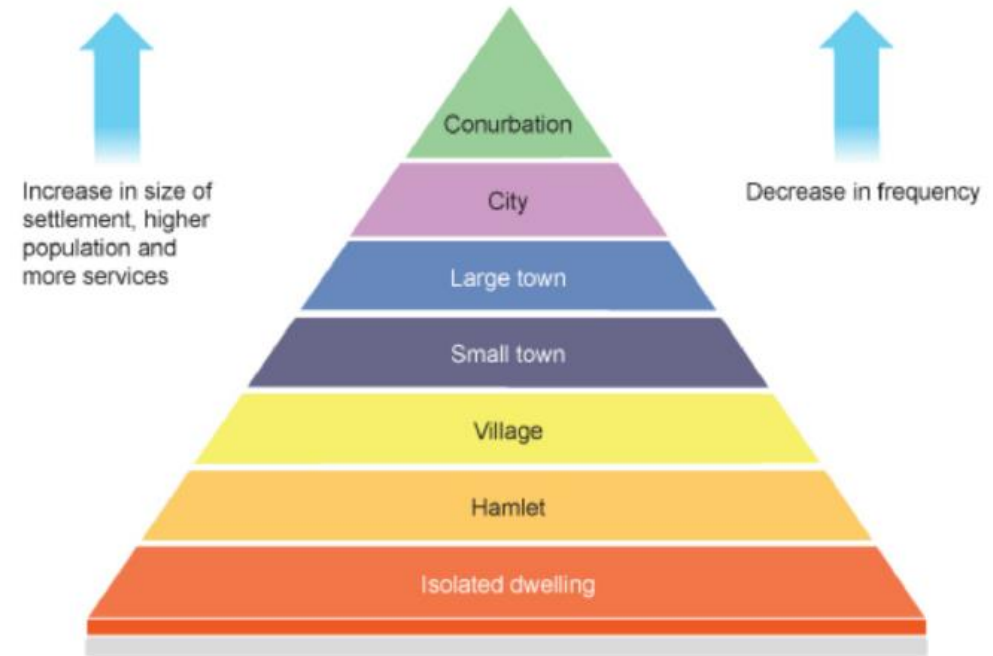
Site - the site of a settlement is where it has been built

Hamlet - a group of houses or small village

Village - a small group of dwellings which is larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town. Villages typically have a population ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand people.

Town - a large group of dwellings which is larger than a village but smaller than a city.

City - a large, densely populated area which is larger than a town but smaller than a conurbation.



How Can You Compare Different Places?

Physical Geography

The natural features of a place or environment.

- oceans and coastlines
- rivers and lakes
- mountains and volcanoes
- **flora** and **fauna**
- land-form

Human Geography

Features of an environment that have been shaped by people.

- **country**/region boundaries
- buildings, roads and land use
- changes to river courses
- language/signs
- religion, government, art and music