

Cycle 1 Homework



Subject: Geography

This cycle you are learning:

Introduction to Geography

Year 7

	Week of cycle
Geography in the news	1
Geographical superlatives	3
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Rationale for home work this term:

- To consolidate in class learning
- To secure your knowledge of key topics
- To practice skills related to your assessment

Expectations

- Complete 3 homework tasks per cycle (or the equivalent time if doing a longer project).
- Complete 1 week of revision based homework per cycle ready for week 8.
- Your homework will be marked by a mix of peer, self and teacher assessment.
- It must be handed in on the due date or you will receive an automatic 30 minute detention.

Name _____

Teacher _____

Homework No1– Geography in the news

Due date:

Find a newspaper article that relates to geography. Cut it out and stick it in the space below. You then need to summarise what the article is about and say what area of geography it is linked to i.e. human or physical.

Stick your article here –

In your own words summarise what the article is about –

How does it link to geography?

Homework No 2 - Geographical Superlatives

A superlative is something that is the best! There are many superlatives in geography. They are useful to know because in the future, if you are on a game show your knowledge might earn you some money!

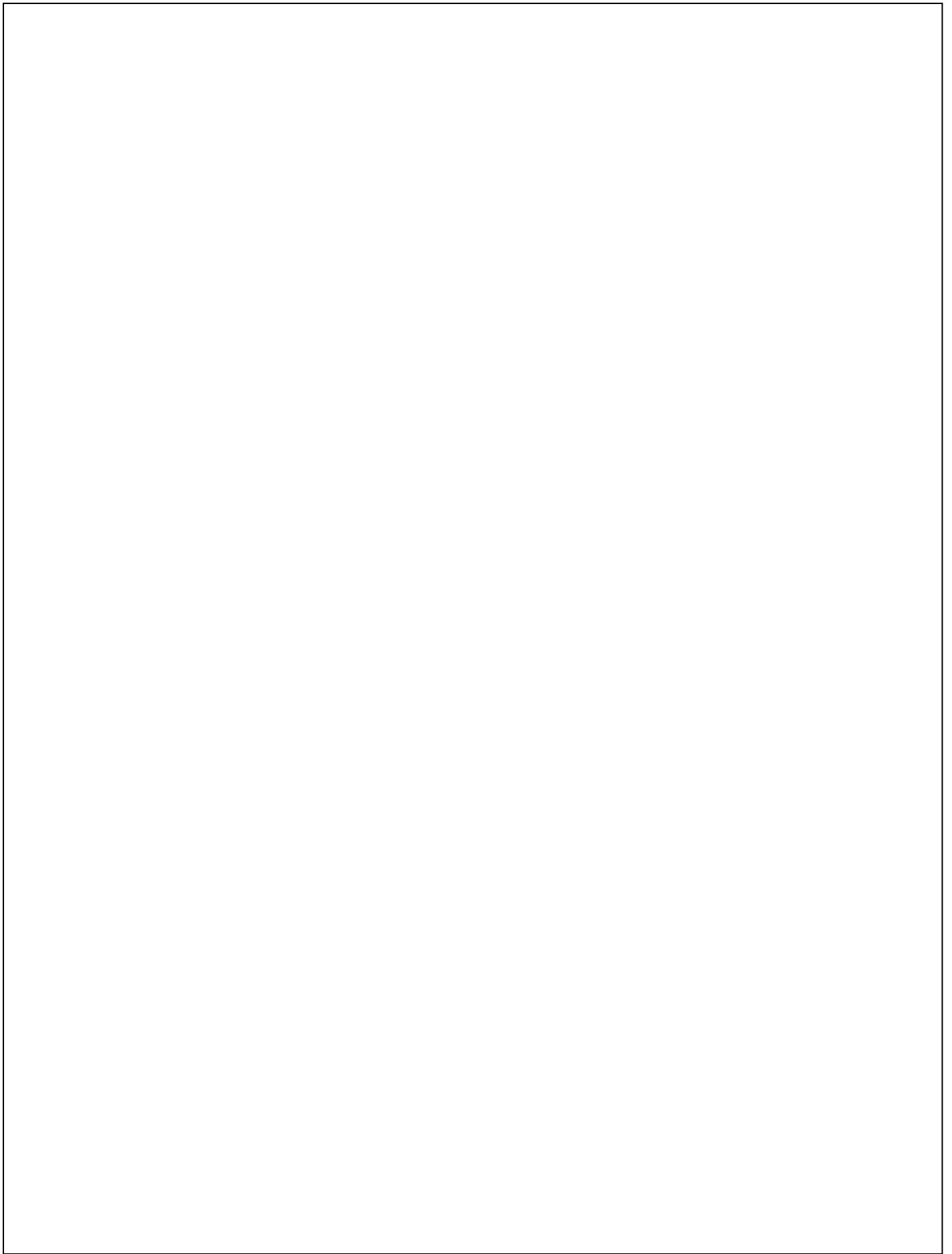
What do I need to do?

Choose one of the geographical superlatives from below or find a geographical superlative for yourself.

Produce a poster (produced by hand or ICT), collage, or power-point, which shows some key facts about your chosen superlative.

Make sure your superlative can be clearly seen on your work.

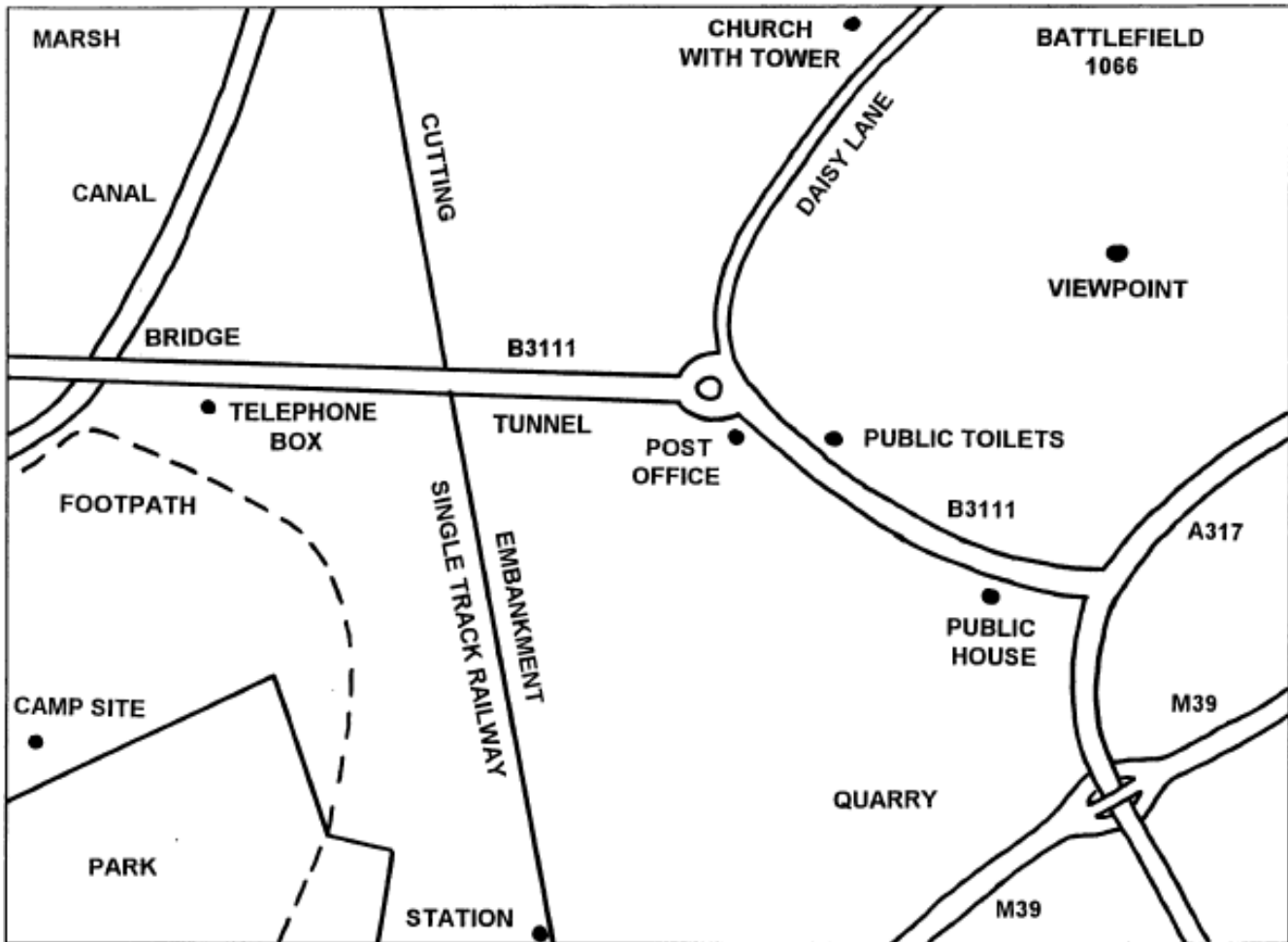
- The highest point in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis at 1,343m.
- The highest point in the world is Everest at 8850 metres.
- The longest river in the United Kingdom is the River Severn at 354 km.
- The largest river in the world is the Nile at 6,825 km.
- The largest lake in the United Kingdom is, Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland, which covers an area of 396km².
- The largest lake in the world is the Caspian Sea, which covers an area of 371,000 km².
- The largest desert in the world is the Sahara in North Africa.
- The largest continent in the world is Asia. (44,579,000 sq km)
- The continent with the highest population is Asia. (3,674,000,000)
- The largest country in the world is Russia, 17,075,400 sq km.
- The largest city in the world is Tokyo, Japan, with 32.4 million people.
- The biggest ocean in the world is the Pacific, (155,557,000 sq km).
- The continent that has the most number of countries is Africa with 56.



Due date -

Homework No 3 – Map symbols

The map below shows an imaginary place. As you can see it contains lots of information but it is not very clear.

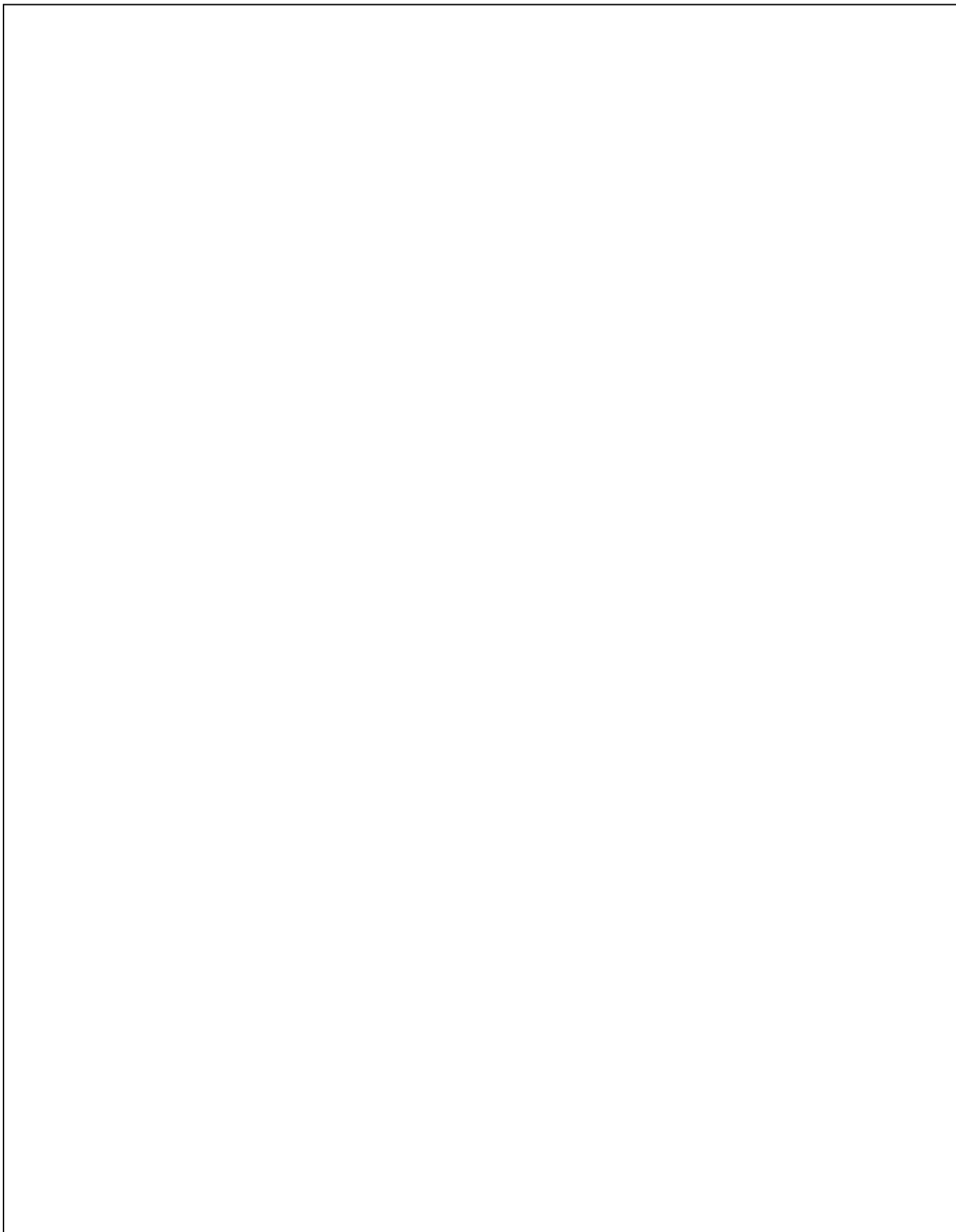


Task

Re-draw the sketch map using the correct OS symbols / signs and colours.

HELP – Use the legend / key on the following website to help you

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/resources/>



Revision Task:

My deadline for this piece of work is: _____

Show your learning about the World and map skills

Choices:

- Summary notes
- Summary mind-map
- Summary questions and answers
- Set of flash cards

Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Learning Cycle 1—Introduction to geography

What is Geography?

People who study geography are called geographers. Geographers are people interested in earth's physical features such as mountains, deserts, rivers, and oceans. They are also interested in the ways that people affect and are affected by the natural world.

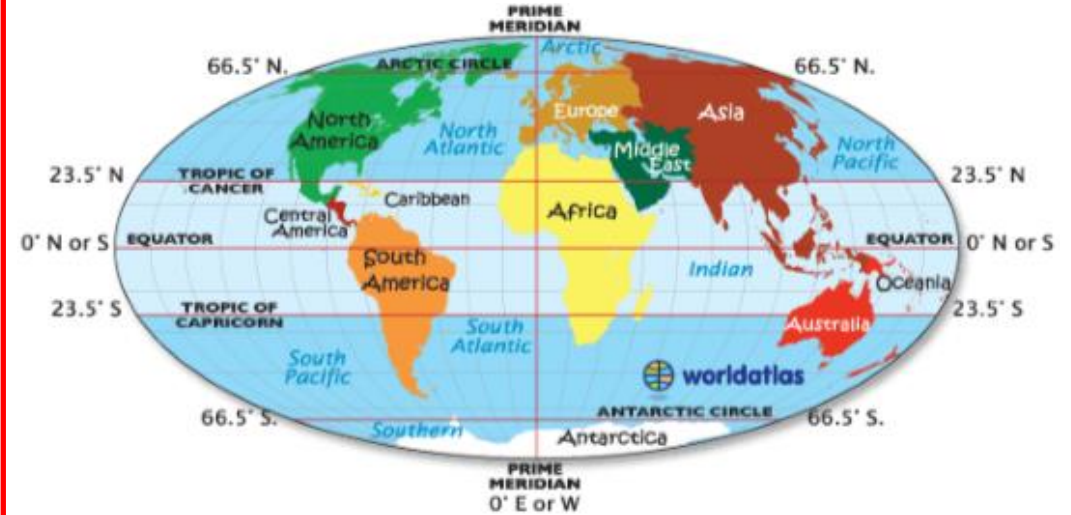
The study of geography is split into:

Physical geography— The natural features of the world such as rivers, coasts, mountains, ecosystems, the weather, volcanoes and earthquakes.

Human geography— The ways humans interact with the environment, its cultural, social and economic aspects.

Environmental geography— The impact humans have on the natural environment

The continents and oceans of the world



The world has 7 continents and 5 oceans.

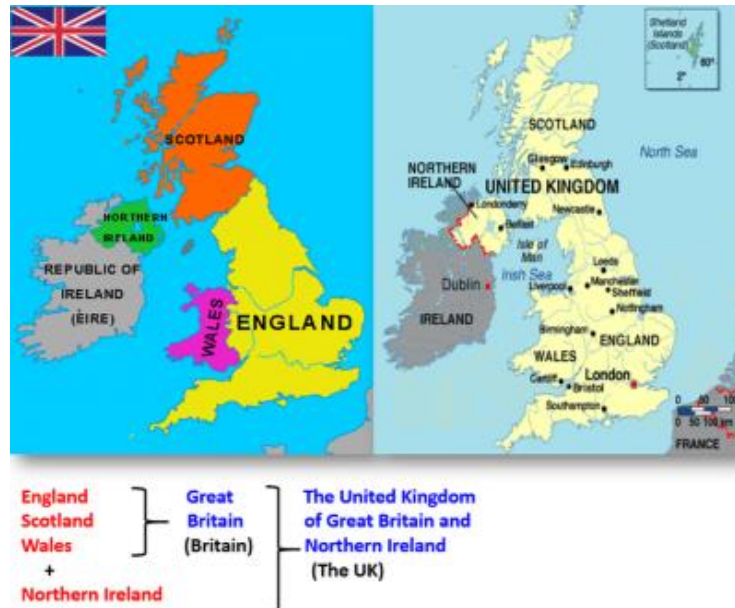
Europe is a **continent**. It is a landmass that contains many different **countries** including the UK.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Each country has a **capital**, which is a city that is important politically and economically. London is the capital of England.

The countries are divided into **regions**. Weston Super Mare is in the South West region.

Counties are smaller areas. For example Weston Super Mare is in North Somerset.



Latitude and longitude.

These are lines that are used to locate places accurately on the earth's surface.

Lines of **latitude** run from east to west and are parallel.

The Equator is a key line of latitude and is the closest point on the earth's surface to the sun.

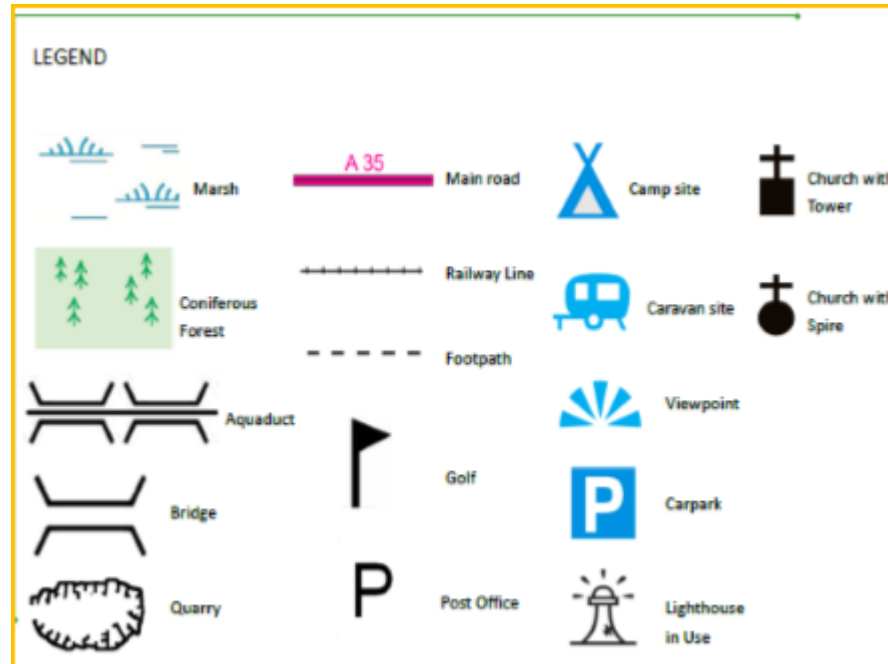
The **tropic of cancer** and **tropic of Capricorn** are 23.5 degrees north and south of the equator. The area between them is known as the tropics.

Map Skills -

Maps can help us find a place, or they provide information about a place. They show places from above and show things much smaller than in real life. There are many different types of map. You will need to know how to use an OS map.

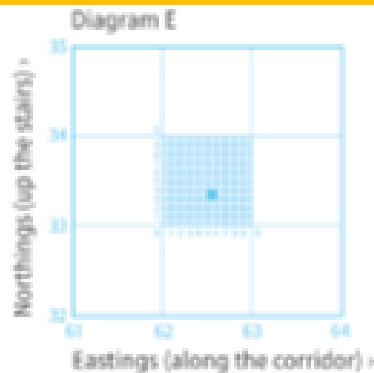
Maps and Symbols—

Maps should have a: Title, scale, north arrow and a key. Symbols help us to include lots of detail on a map to show what exactly is there. Some examples are:



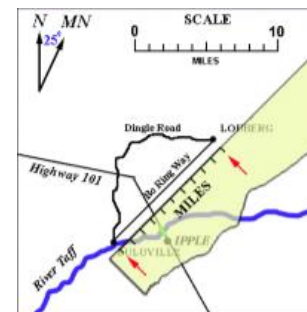
Grid references—

Grid references helps the map reader locate places. On an OS map each square is 1km x 1km. When you give grid references you always go “**along the corridor and up the stairs**”
4 figure grid references can be used to pinpoint a location within a square measuring 1 sq km. To find the number of the square:



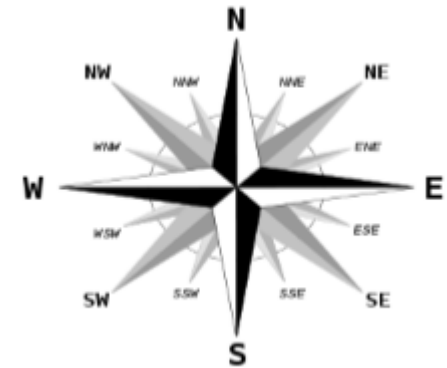
Scale and distance—

Most maps have a **scale**. This helps us work out distances on a map.



Direction -

We use compass directions to help describe where places are.



Height on maps—

Height can be shown on a map using a number of ways:
Spot height are black dots with a number next to it. This shows the number of metres above sea level.
Contours are lines on a map that joins places of the same height. If the contour lines are close together it shows the land is steep. If they are far apart it shows the slope is gentle.

