

Geography Homework 1: Introduction to Geography

The World:

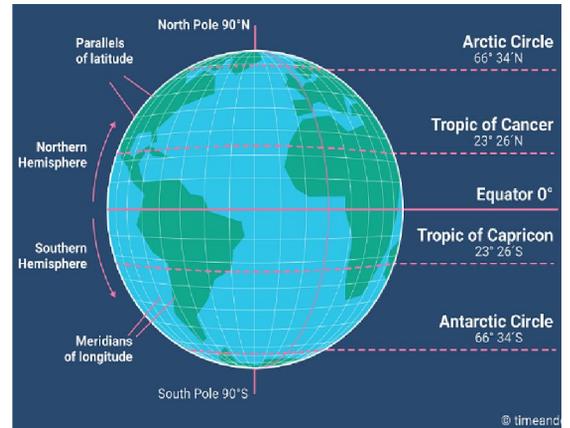
- The planet we call home is Earth
- It's surface area is 197 million square miles
- It has 5 main oceans
- The land is split into 7 continents
- The equator is the centre point between the North and South Poles
- There are 8.7 million species
- There are 7.8 billion humans

Europe:

- 2nd smallest continent
- Covers 1/15th of the Earth's surface
- It has 24000 miles of coastline
- It has many mountain ranges e.g. Alps and Pyrenees
- Tallest mountain is Mont Blanc at 4807
- Longest river in the European Union is the Danube at 1777 miles
- There are 51 countries
- 447,000,000 people live there

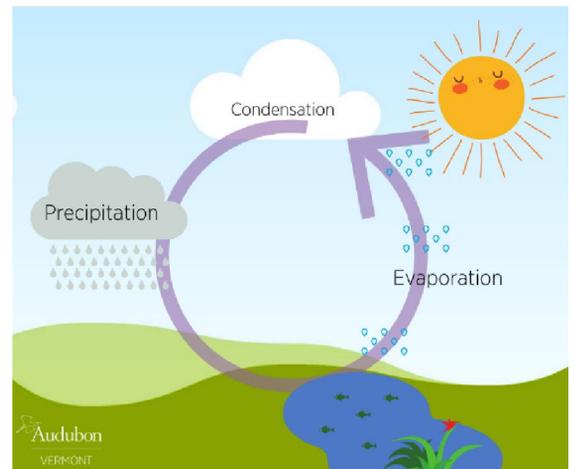
Longitude and Latitude

- Longitude and Latitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any point on the Earth's surface (the Ancient Greeks invented the system).
- The equator is the most well-known line of latitude.



A solar powered system:

- Life on planet Earth is solar powered!
- The amount of light and heat received by the sun are two elements that affect the weather and climate of a place
- The water cycle is an example of a system where by heat from the sun drives the movement of water between the land, the sea and the sky.
- Water turns from a liquid into a gas (evaporation), then from a gas into a liquid (condensation) then falls from the sky as rain, hail, sleet or snow (precipitation).



Key terms

Climate	refers to the average weather conditions experienced by a place (e.g., Newton Aycliffe) over a long period of time (e.g., 30 years).
Continent	any of the world's main continuous areas of land e.g. Asia
Earth	the planet on which we live; the world
Human geography	the study of the distribution of networks of people and cultures on Earth's surface.
Latitude	lines that run in an East-West direction across the Earth e.g. the Equator
Longitude	lines that run in a North-South direction e.g. The Greenwich Meridian Line
Map	a two-dimensional drawing of an area.
Mountain	a large steep hill, rising above the surrounding land e.g Mt Everest
Ocean	a very large area of sea e.g. Atlantic Ocean
Physical geography	the study of Earth's seasons, climate, atmosphere, soil, streams, landforms, and oceans.
Sun	the star at the centre of the solar system
Water	a colourless, transparent, odourless liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers and rain. It is the basis of living organisms