Topic: What does it mean to be a geographer?

To know the definitions of three types of geography and an example for each **Physical geography**- What is the earth like? (i.e. mountains, rivers, coastlines) **Human geography**- how and where we live (i.e. populations, culture, migration) **Environmental geography**- how we have an impact on our surroundings (pollution, climate change, sustainability)
To know what we mean by evidence and to pick out evidence from examples given You need to be able to use data and facts in your written answers which support your judgement/ conclusion.
To know what primary and secondary data are **Primary data-** collected by you/ myself. **Secondary data-** data collected by someone else. To know 2 risks that could be encountered during field work and how to minimize them. Slips trips and falls- wear suitable foot ware and look where you are going Traffic- look where you are going, take care near roads/ car parks and use zebra crossings/ traffic lights
To know the difference between urban and rural **Urban-** built up, densely populated areas (i.e. Birmingham) **Rural-** more natural, sparsely populated (i.e. Much Wenlock) To be able to read a bar chart. Can you work out the highest/ lowest scores? Calculate a difference? Use data in your answer.
To know the definitions of local, national and international and an example for each **Local-** something close to home (i.e. Shrewsbury) **National-** somewhere in the same country (i.e. London) **International-** Somewhere overseas/ global. (i.e. New York city in America)
To know the location of the continents and oceans. You need to be able to locate the seven continents and the main oceans of the world. To use a map to locate countries based on the continent they are in.