

Locational and directional language:

Near and far, left and right, up and down, above and below, next to.



We are Geographers...

Local Geography

We are curious, we are unique, we are together, we are Whiteshill!

Physical features:

Forest – a large area covered mostly with trees and shrubs.

Hill – a naturally raised area of land.

River – a large, natural stream of water which eventually flows to the sea.

Human features:

Village – a group of houses in the countryside.

Farm – an area of land and its buildings used for looking after crops and animals.

House – a building where someone lives.

Shop – a building where things are sold.

Town – a settlement with a name that is larger than a village and smaller than a city.

Factory – a building where goods are put together chiefly by machine.

Office – a building where people work.

City – a large settlement where people live.

Landmark – a feature of a place that people recognise.

Land Use(what is an area used for) in Stroud order of size:

urban (town or city), pastures (grazing animals), forests (covered by trees), arable (growing crops).

Map Symbols:



Car park



Public toilets



House



Petrol station



Hospital



Post office

Vocabulary:

Human feature – parts of the landscape made or built by humans.

Physical feature – parts of the landscape on earth naturally.

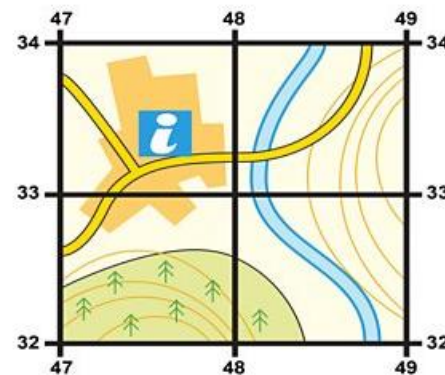
Settlement – a place which has been uninhabited, where people start to live together.

Human geography – the impact of people on the natural world.

Physical geography – the natural processes of the Earth.

Characteristics – the things that make a place different to others – can be both physical and human.

Along the corridor and up the stairs



Stroud (town)

Human features:

Canal, Stratford Park, Stroud General Hospital, Five Valleys Shopping Centre, railway station

Physical features:

River Frome, the five valleys, the commons

Sketch Map

