Physical features:

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

Hill – a naturally raised area of land.

Soil – the top layer of the earth where plants grow.

Vegetation – plants found in an area of land.

Mountain – part of the land that rises high above its surroundings with steep slopes and a sharp peak.

Valley – a low area of land between hills or mountains.

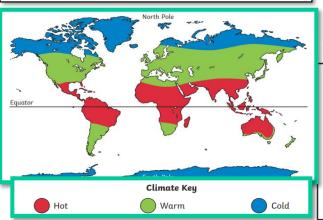
Human features:

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.

City – a large place where people live





We are Geographers...

Regional Geography

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

Masai Mara Game Reserve

In the Great Rift Valley

Tribe – a group of related people who have not moved from where they were born who live together on their own with a chief or leader.

Big 5 Animals – leopard, lion, rhino, buffalo, elephant.

Home to the Massai Tribe who live in mud huts and farm cows, sheep and goats.

Full of lodges where tourists stay for safari trips to see the animals and tribes.

Umbrella Acacia Trees – deep roots and thorns to guard from all animals but not the giraffe.

Four types of landscape – hills, cliffs, grasslands, plains.

Directional Language

near and far, left and right, in between, up and down, above and below, next to

Human and Physical Features of Kenya:

Nairobi – Capital City

Mount Kenya

The Great Rift Valley

National Parks and Game Reserves

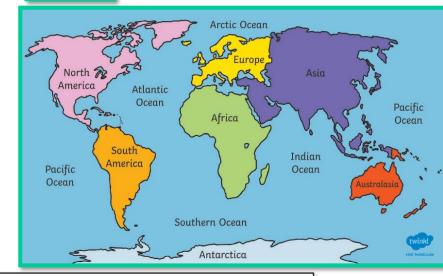


Continent – large solid area of land

Ocean – a large body of salt water.



Equator - an imaginary line around the Earth, exactly halfway between the North and South Poles, that divides Earth into two equal halves.



Vocabulary:

Plan view – from above

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

Physical feature – parts of the landscape on earth naturally.

Capital City – a city where the government of that country is found.

