





Substantive concept	Definition
 <p><i>Location</i></p>	<p>Precisely where a certain place is, with reference/in relation to some other places. This can include using co-ordinates and directions (North, East, South, West).</p>
 <p><i>Places and regions</i></p>	<p>Place describes the human and physical characteristics of a location, such as the rivers, mountains, climate, settlements etc. Place can have different meanings to different people.</p> <p>Region divides the world into manageable units for geographic study, including continents.</p>
 <p><i>Human and physical processes</i></p>	<p>Physical Processes looks at the natural processes of the Earth, such as climate, tectonic plates, rivers, mountains etc and how they came about.</p> <p>Human Processes looks at the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world.</p>
 <p><i>Geographical Skills and fieldwork</i></p>	<p>Geographical Skills include acquiring geographic information by interpreting maps, globes and atlases as well as aerial photographs and digital mapping and drawing maps. Asking geographic questions to find out about a place. Using data to organise geographical information and analysing geographical information.</p> <p>Fieldwork involves finding out about the geography of a place/answering geographical questions through outdoor, practical experiences, such as gathering data, measuring river depth, following maps etc.</p>