

1.1

What is geography?

Knowledge and understanding • Geographical skills

mi verbal-linguistic • visual-spatial

1 Give two reasons why it is important to study geography.

2 Use words from the box below to complete each of the statements about geography.

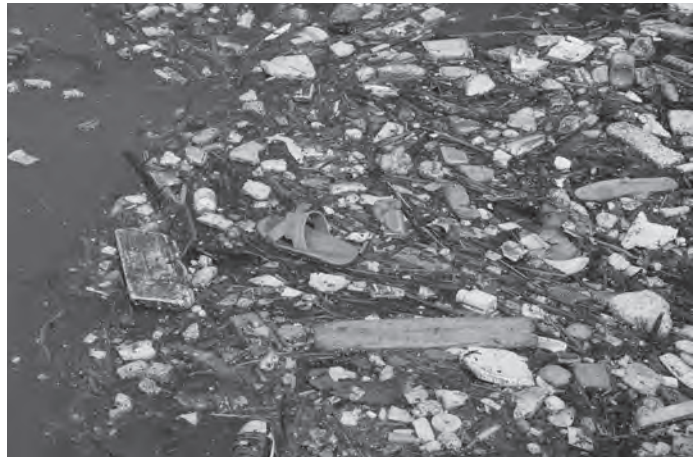
features people processes world places events environments characteristics

- a Geography is the study of the _____ that make up our world.
- b Geography is concerned with the _____ that shape the earth's surface.
- c Geography studies the way people interact with their _____.
- d Geography seeks to explain the character of _____ and the distribution of _____, _____ and _____ on or near the earth's surface.
- e Geography helps us to better understand the _____ in which we live.

Study the photographs in Figures 1.1 and 1.2 and then answer the questions that follow.



1.1 A giant open-cut coal mine in the Bowen Basin, Queensland



1.2 Pollution from stormwater released into the Yarra River, Melbourne, Victoria

1.1

3 The questions geographers ask are called geographical questions. Geographical questions include things like 'How is it changing?' and 'What might it be like in the future?'

a Write two geographical questions for Figure 1.1.

b Write two geographical questions for Figure 1.2.

4 a In the table below list four physical and four human characteristics about the suburb or neighbourhood where you live.

Name of suburb/neighbourhood: _____

Physical characteristics	Human characteristics
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

b Explain whether this a geographical question: 'If mining continues in Kakadu National Park, what might happen to the park in the future?'

1.2

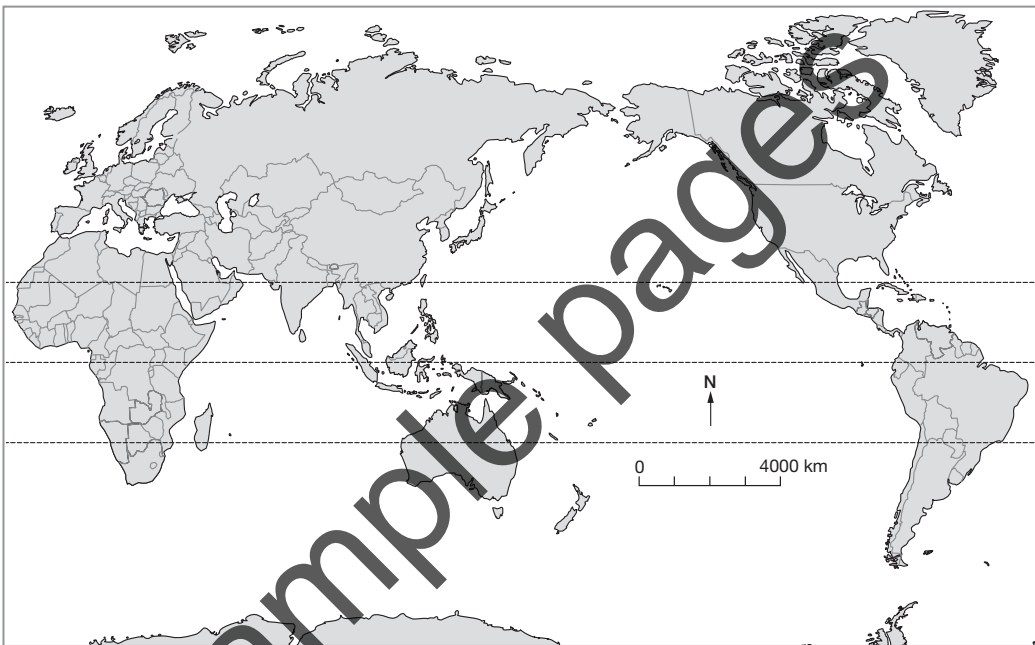
Exploring the world

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- 1 Use words from the box below to correctly label the continents, oceans and lines of latitude on the world map.

Africa	Europe	North America	South America	Atlantic Ocean
Asia	Antarctica	Southern Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Arctic Ocean
Australia	Indian Ocean	Tropic of Cancer	Tropic of Capricorn	Equator



- 2 Name the continent that matches each of the descriptions below.
- Made up of one large island and many smaller islands scattered throughout the south western part of the Pacific Ocean. _____
 - A large continent in the northern hemisphere, between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

 - A large continent that spans both the northern and southern hemispheres. On one side is the Indian Ocean and on the other, the Atlantic Ocean. _____
 - A large continent, entirely in the southern hemisphere, and separated from all other continents and surrounded by the Southern Ocean. _____
 - A small continent in the northern hemisphere, which is separated from another larger continent by a mountain range. _____
 - A large continent found mostly in the northern hemisphere that is connected to both the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. _____
 - A large continent in the southern hemisphere between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

1.3

Natural resources

Geographical skills • Knowledge and understanding

mi logical–mathematical • visual–spatial

1 Classify each resource type in the table below as renewable (R), non-renewable (N) or continuous (C).

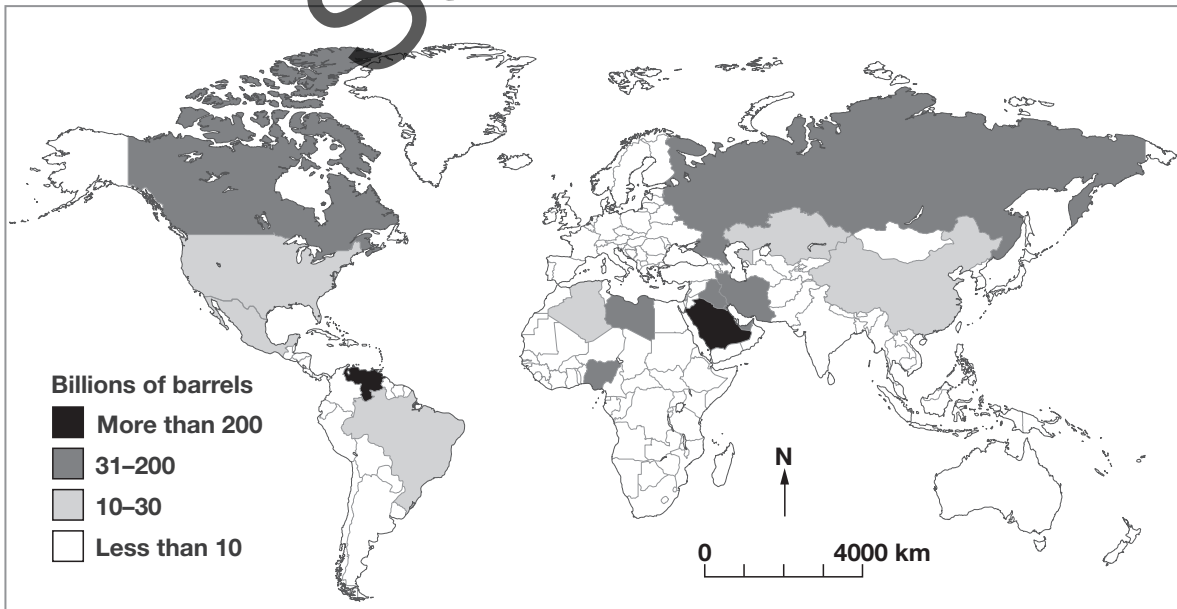
Name of resource	Type of resource
Geothermal energy	
Forests	
Rice	
Diamond	
Natural gas	
Soil	
Cotton	

Name of resource	Type of resource
Corn	
Gold	
Biofuels	
Solar energy	
Wave energy	
Wheat	
Water	

2 a Recall whether oil is a renewable or non-renewable resource.

b Explain your answer.

3 Study Figure 1.3 and answer the questions that follow.



1.3

World oil reserves, 2011

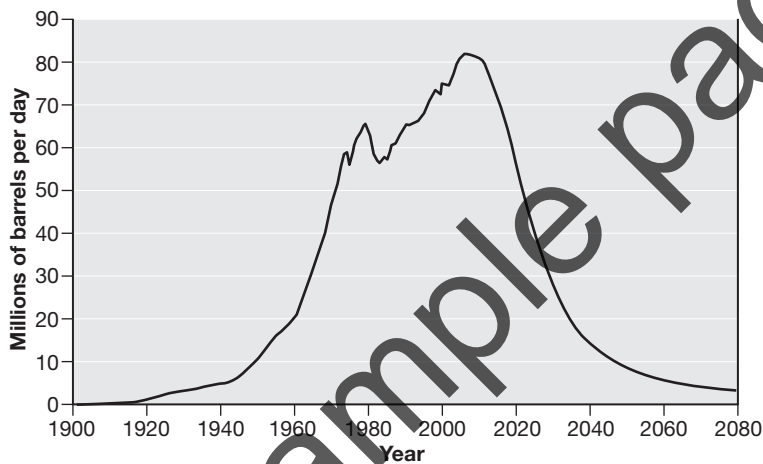
a Identify the countries with the largest oil reserves.

b Name three countries that have very low oil reserves.

c The largest consumers of oil are The United States, China, Japan and India. Study Figure 1.3 and identify whether these countries have sufficient oil reserves to support their need for oil.

d Propose what countries without enough oil reserves can do to meet their needs for oil.

4 Refer to the graph in Figure 1.4 to answer the following questions.



1.4

Predicted world oil production
1900–2080.

Source: <http://www.hydrowaterpower.com/Are-We-Running-Out-of-Peak-Oil.htm>

a Approximately how many barrels of oil were extracted in 2000?

b In which year did oil production begin to rapidly increase? Propose reasons for the increase.

c Add a label to the graph showing the current year. Describe the future pattern of oil production according to the graph.

d Explain how the trend of the graph relates to oil being a non-renewable resource.

1.4

Geoskills: Analysing photographs

Geographical skills

mi visual-spatial

1 Study the photographs in Figures 1.5 to 1.7. For each photograph, state whether the perspective is: *ground level, aerial* or *oblique*.



1.5 Buildings damaged by the 2004 tsunami in Aceh, Indonesia

Type of photograph: _____



1.6 City centre, Otmuchow, Poland

Type of photograph: _____



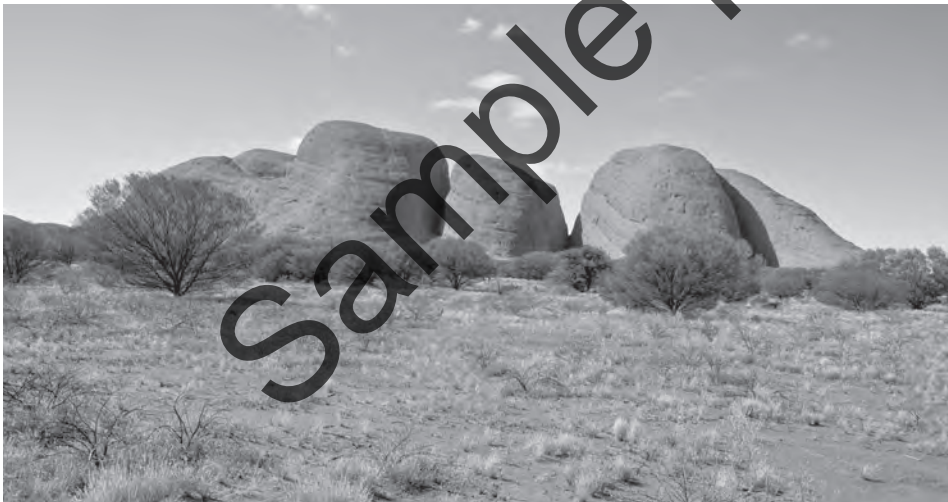
1.7 View of London with Houses of Parliament in the foreground

Type of photograph: _____

2 Analyse the photograph in Figure 1.5 and complete the table below.

Type of environment (natural, managed or constructed)	
Main features shown	
Evidence of location and time (from the photograph itself, the caption or the source information)	
Features out of place or unexpected	

Practise your photo sketching by drawing a sketch from the photograph in Figure 1.8.



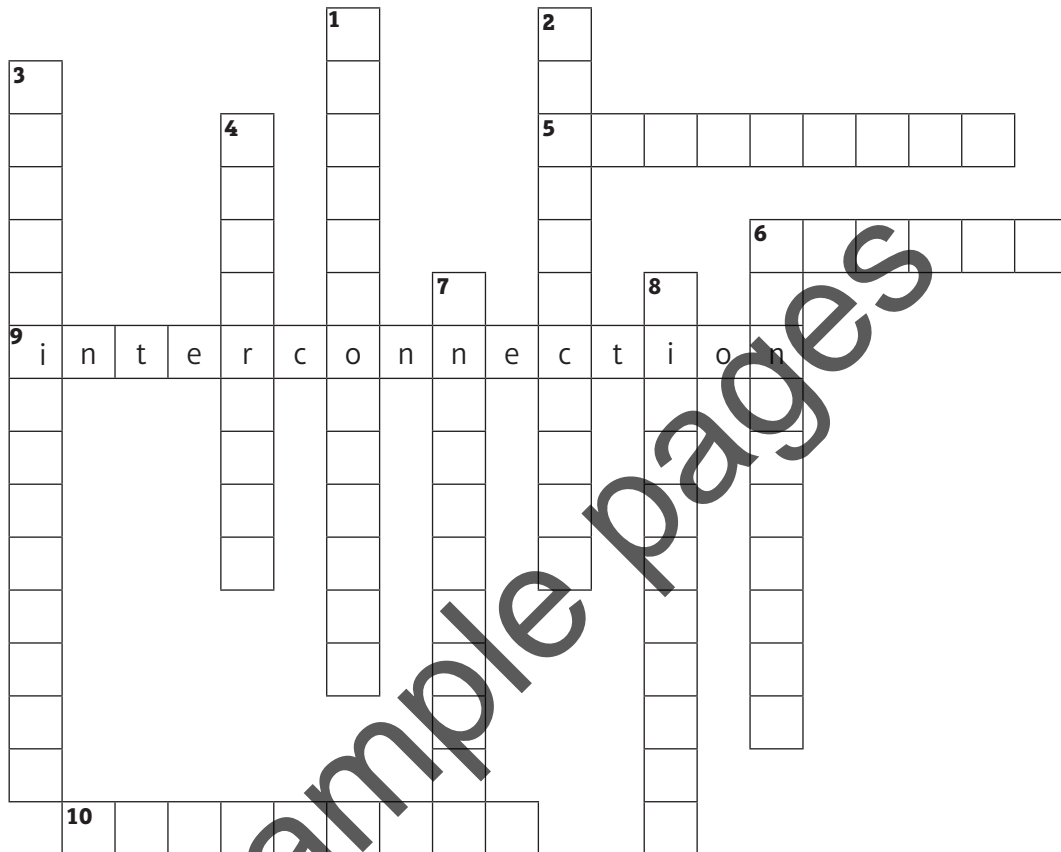
1.8

Kata Tjuta, formerly known as the Olgas, in the Northern Territory

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Use the clues to identify the words and complete the crossword.



ACROSS

- 5** A resource that, if used sustainably, can be exploited or used many times
- 6** A transformation brought about by environmental, economic, political, social and/or cultural factors
- 9** The relationship between elements of the natural, managed and constructed environments
- 10** A group of people who share a particular space, have a shared interest or share a particular form of social organisation

DOWN

- 1** A geographically defined space or area within a larger city, town or suburb
- 2** A way of viewing the world
- 3** Using the earth's resources in ways that meet the needs of the present generation without affecting the ability of future generations to meet their needs
- 4** The study of the places that make up our world
- 6** A renewable resource, the availability of which is not affected by human activity
- 7** The total surroundings, including the living and non-living features of the earth's surface and atmosphere as well as those features that are altered or created by people
- 8** Another name for the natural environment