Subject: Social Studies

class: JSS1

Term: First Term

Week 3

Topic: Physical Environment

Sub-Topics:

- Meaning of Physical Environment
- Types of Physical Environment
- Features of Physical Environment

© Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- 1. Define physical environment.
- 2. Identify the two main types of physical environment.
- 3. Describe the features of each type of physical environment.

I. Meaning of Physical Environment

The **physical environment** refers to the natural and man-made surroundings in which people live and interact.

It includes everything around us that we can see, touch, feel, or use to survive.

This environment provides air, water, food, land, and other natural resources.

II. Types of Physical Environment

There are two main types:

1. Natural Environment

This includes all things that occur naturally on Earth.

Examples:

- MountainsRiversForests
- Valleys
- valicy.
- Soil
- Climate
- Oceans

2. Artificial (Man-made) Environment

This includes things made by humans to make life easier.

Examples:

- Roads
- Buildings
- Bridges
- Cars
- Farms
- Markets
- Electricity

III. Features of Physical Environment

Features of the Natural Environment:

- Found in nature without human effort.
- Provides food, water, and raw materials.
- Influences human settlement and activity.
- Can be affected by natural disasters (e.g., flood, drought).

Features of the Artificial Environment:

• Created by human effort and technology.

- Improves comfort and development.
- Can damage the natural environment if not properly managed (e.g., pollution).

Real-Life Example:

• A river (natural) may be used to build a dam (man-made) that provides electricity to a town.