

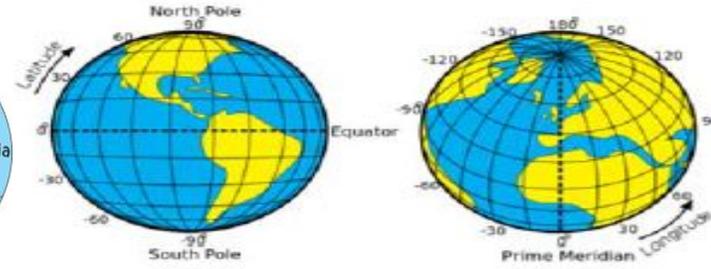
What is Geography?

- Human
- Physical
- Environmental

Why is Geography important?



Continents and oceans



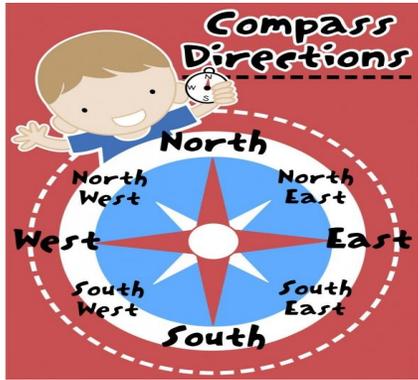
Latitude and Longitude



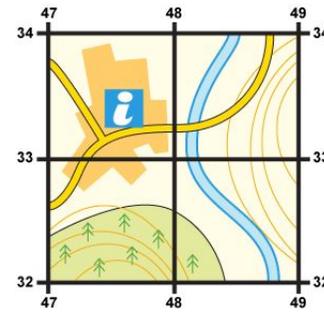
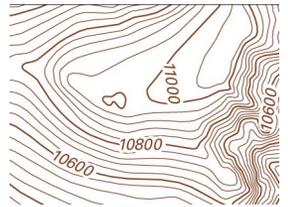
Relief

Welcome to Geography- Year 7 (1) Knowledge Organiser

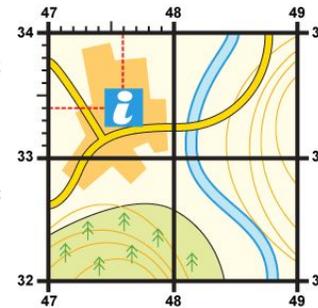
Skills and knowledge for you to master



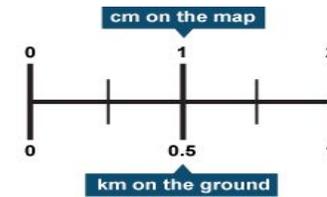
Direction



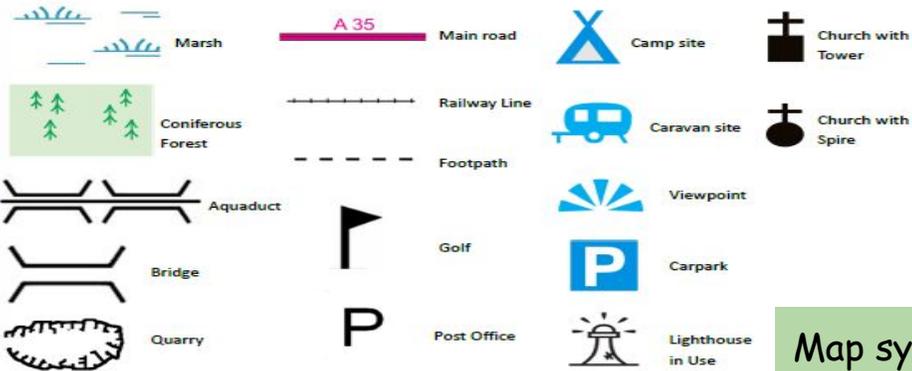
4 Figure Grid References



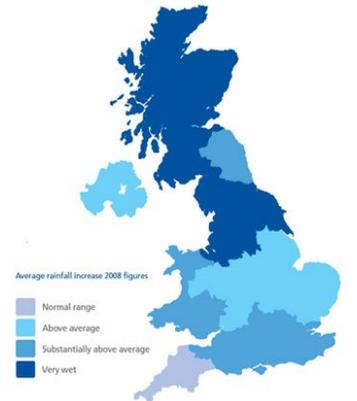
6 Figure Grid References



Scale



Map symbols

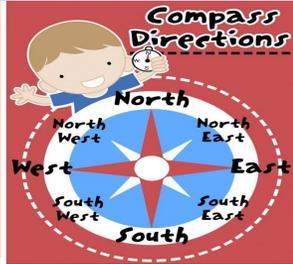


Choropleth maps

Direction

You need to know the 8 point compass for giving directions, and to be able to describe patterns and distribution. Some of you might know the 16 point compass.

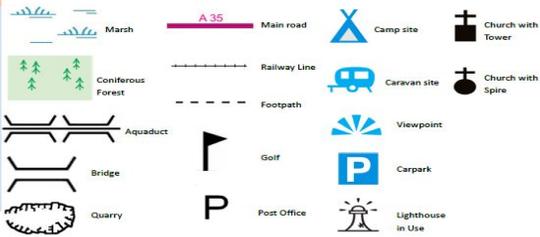
The compass



Most maps will be orientated North - but check the compass carefully to be sure..

Map Symbols

Generally if you are given an OS map it will have a key telling you what the symbols mean. However, it's a good idea to learn some of the most common ones which are shown here:.



Key terms: Make sure you know what they mean. Practise your spellings.

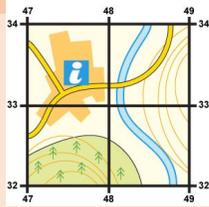
- Continent
- Ocean
- Latitude
- Longitude
- Equator
- Tropic of Cancer
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Chloropleth map
- Relief
- Urban
- Rural
- Distribution (pattern)

4 Figure Grid References

Ordnance Survey maps have numbered grid lines drawn on them. You must be able to use 4 figure grid references to locate places.

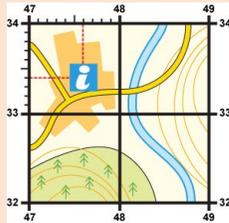
Remember- Always use the bottom left hand corner of the grid square. Then "along the corridor, up the stairs".

Four-figure grid references



To give the 4 figure grid reference for the information centre give the number of the line that runs up the left hand side of the square (47). Then give the number of the line that runs across the bottom of the square (32). This gives a four figure grid reference of 47,32.

Six-figure grid references



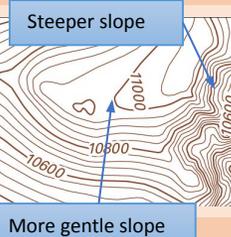
To give a 6 figure grid reference for the information centre start by finding the line that runs up the left hand side of the square (47) then imagine that the square is divided into tenths (this has been done for you on the diagram) and count across the tenths (6). Then give the line that runs across the bottom of the square (33) and count up the tenths (4). Put it altogether to give a grid reference of 476, 334

Relief

Relief is the height and shape of the land. You should be able to describe the relief by looking at a map.

Contours

Contours are orange lines found on an OS map that join places of equal height above sea level. They show the height of the land in metres by the numbers marked on them. They also show the steepness of the land by how close they are together (the closer the lines the steeper the slope).



Spot Heights

Spot heights are black dots with a number next to them that give the height of that particular spot.



Inferring things from maps

As a geographer you should be able to describe and interpret a map.

Describing locations

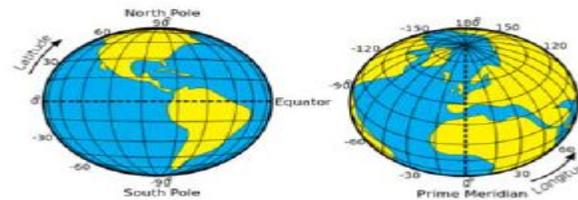
When you are asked to describe the location of something then write about what it is near. Use the scale to calculate exactly how far away it is and also use compass points to describe the direction.

Inferring things from map evidence

You also need to be able to work something out using map evidence. For example you might be asked what evidence there is that tourism is important along a particular section of the coast, so you might look for a sandy beach, a cliff top path and blue symbols which show tourist facilities e.g. a tourist information centre or a campsite.

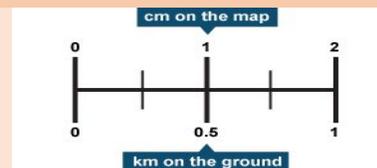
Latitude and Longitude

Latitude lines on an atlas map run horizontally around the earth and tell us how far north or south of the Equator (0°). So for example London is 51°N. Longitude lines run vertically around the earth and they measure how far east or west of the Prime Meridian (a line of longitude that runs through Greenwich in London). So for example London would be 0° W. To work out co-ordinates for latitude and longitude: Work out the Latitude (in degree North or South), then the Longitude (in degrees East or West).



Scale and Distance

Maps should always have a scale which can be shown with a ratio e.g 1:50,000 (which means 1 cm on the map equals 50,000cm (or 0.5km) in real life) or a scale line which you can put your ruler alongside to see what distance is represented by 1cm on the map.



Choropleth Maps

Choropleth maps use shades/ colour to show data on a map. The darker the shade the more of something there is. You must be able to use a choropleth map to describe patterns/ distribution.

Describing patterns/ distribution

E.G. Use place names and compass directions to describe where there is more and where there is less rain in the UK.



Continents & Oceans

You must be able to recognise the 7 continents and 5 oceans on a world map. E.B.I- where would the Equator and the Tropics be found?



What is Geography?

Make sure you can write your own answer- what is geography about?

Physical

All geography that occurs naturally for example rivers, coasts and earthquakes.

Human

All geography that involves human activity for example cities and factories.

Environmental

All geography that involves humans working with, and changing, the natural world for example plastic pollution in the sea.