

Types of Map

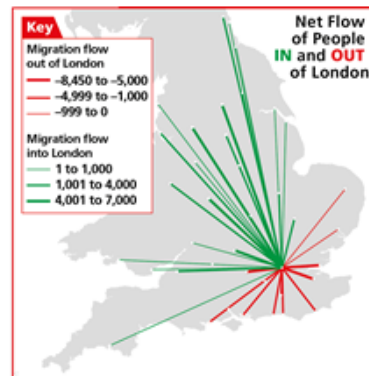
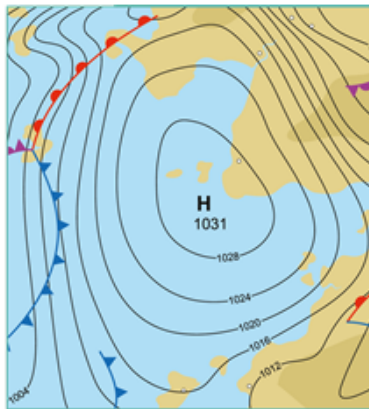


Flow Line Map

Flow lines show the exact direction and volume of movement between places. The thickness of the arrow represents the volume, the arrow itself represents direction.

Desire Line Map

These work the same as flow lines to show movement from one place to another. The thickness of the lines varies with the volume or desirability of movement.



Isoline Map

Uses lines of equal value to show patterns, lines are often labelled with their value.

Geography Support Menu...

For all your geographical needs

Use this menu during your lessons to help you become a better geographer.

Includes:

- Speak like a geographer
- Connectives and chains of reasoning
- Exam question support
- Continents and Oceans
- Graph, statistics and Map skills



Eden Boys

Speak Like A Geographer!

Don't say...



This is good



Stuff/things



It affects people



The country is rich



Left/right/up/down



Africa is a country



Its gone up



Money

Instead say...

An advantage of this is...
It is positive because...
This is a benefit to...

Explain what exactly it is!

Who? Farmers, elderly, young, skilled workers, environmentalists, locals?

The Country has a high GDP per Capita.

Use compass points!
North, East, South, West

Africa is the 2nd largest **continent**. It has 54 different countries, which one are you referring to?

It has increased...
By how much?
Over what time period?
Evenly or fluctuating?

What type of money?
Tax. Aid, direct investment, profit, etc.

Types of Map

2010 US Population Dot Density Map
(each dot represents 500,000 people)

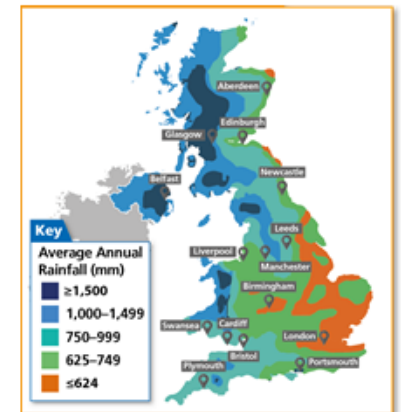


Dot Map

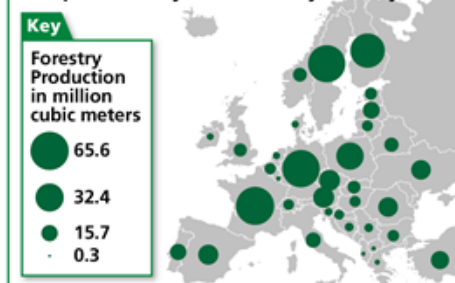
Dots are used to represent a particular value or number and are located accurately on a map. They can easily show density or concentration.

Choropleth Map

This uses different colours, or densities of the same colour, to show the distribution of the categories.



European Forestry Production by Country, 2006



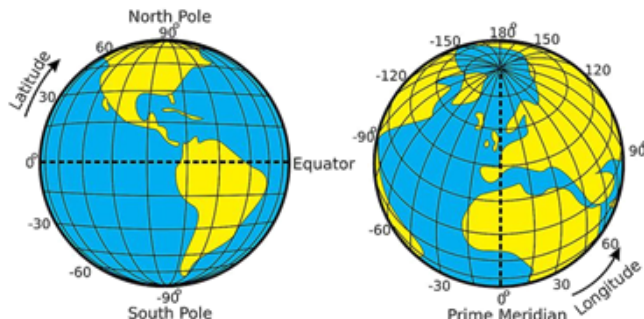
Proportional Symbols

The symbols are shapes of different sizes that represent different quantities. The larger the symbol, the greater the quantity.

Longitude and Latitude



- Lines of latitude run parallel to the equator. It shows the distance of place North or South of the equator and is displayed in ° (degrees) North or South.
- Lines of longitude is the distance East or West of the Greenwich Meridian and is displayed in ° (degrees) East or West.
- Latitude is always written first.



Punctuation Rules

•	Marks the end of a sentence that is not a question or exclamation.
,	Separates clauses and items in a list. Used before speech and some conjunctions.
!	Use at the end of a sentence to show surprise or a strong emotion.
?	Use to indicate a question or a feeling of disbelief.
;	Use to add a linked idea to your sentence and to break up lists of long clauses/ideas.
:	Use before a list, extra information, or an explanation .
,	Used to replace missing letters or show possession.
...	Used at the end of a sentence to create suspense by showing an unfinished idea.
()	Used to add an extra piece of information to a sentence.
“ ”	Used to show direct speech : what someone has actually said, not what they're reported as having said.

Using the right connectives

Opposition/comparing:

- However
- Nevertheless
- On the other hand
- But
- Instead
- Although
- In contrast
- Which was different to
- Whereas

Reinforcing/adding:

- And
- Moreover
- Also
- Furthermore
- This means that
- In addition
- One reason is
- An example is
- As well as
- Another factor is

Explaining

- For example
- In other words
- In conclusion
- This means that
- That is to say
- For instance
- As proven by
- This shows that
- Therefore

Cause and Effect

- Consequently
- Therefore
- As a result
- Due to this
- The reason for that is
- I believe that
- Finally
- Because
- Thus

Time

- | Prior (beginning) | Following (afterwards) |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| • At first | • Next |
| • Before | • After that |
| • Until then | • Eventually |
| • Up to that time | • Afterwards |

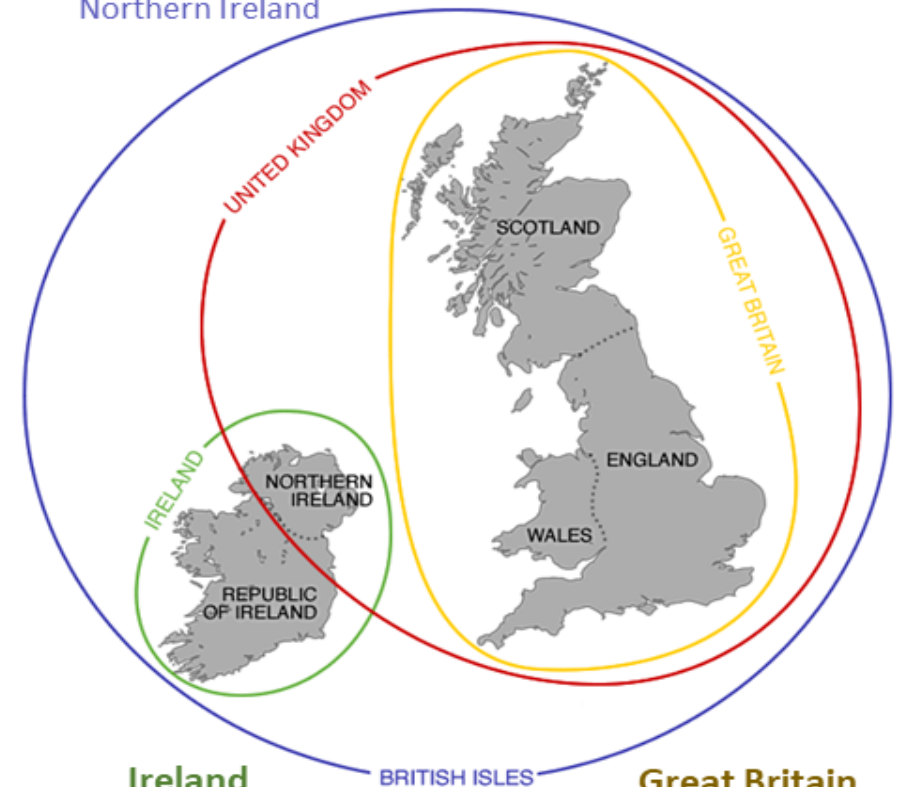
British Isles

British Isles

Contains all of the islands and counties
England, Wales, Scotland, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland

United Kingdom (UK)

4 Countries make up the UK.
England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland



Ireland

Island with the 2 countries of Ireland.
Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland

BRITISH ISLES

Great Britain

The main land mass of the British Isles.
England, Wales, Scotland

Statistical skills

Mean

Add all the numbers up then divide by the amount of numbers.

e.g. 9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

$$9+3+1+8+3+6 = 30$$

$$30 \div 6 = 5$$

The mean is 5

Mode

The most common number. If there are no repeated values there is no mode in that data set.

e.g. 9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

The mode is 3

Median

Order the set of numbers, the median is the middle number.

e.g. 9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

1, 3, 3, 6, 8, 9

The median lies between 3 and 6 and can be calculated by adding the values $3+6=9$ then dividing by 2.

The median is 4.5

Range

The difference between the highest number and the lowest..

e.g. 9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

$$9-1 = 8$$

The range is 8

The interquartile range

The difference between the lower quartile and the upper.

The lower quartile is the median of the bottom half of the data and the upper quartile is the median of the upper half.

Lower Quartile e.g. Upper Quartile

1, 3, 3, 6, 8, 9

LQ = 3

Percentage

percentage:

$$\frac{\text{Given quantity}}{\text{Total amount}} \times 100$$

Percentage increase:

$$\frac{\text{Actual increase}}{\text{Original amount}} \times 100$$

Percentage decrease:

$$\frac{\text{Actual decrease}}{\text{Original amount}} \times 100$$

Percentage change:

$$\frac{\text{Final value} - \text{initial value}}{\text{Initial value}} \times 100$$

Compare

Describe the similarities and differences

Sentence Starters: This is different...
 One similarity is... But...
 One difference is... Alternatively...
 However... A reason they are
 On the other hand... different/similar is...

Check list:

- DESCRIBE what is the same
- DESCRIBE what is different
- Use connectives
- Use chains of reasoning
- Use data or examples to support points
- Use a case study
- BUG Questions
- Use PETAL

Assess

Consider all relevant factors or arguments and come to a conclusion/make a judgement

Sentence Starters:

Based on the evidence I have found...

One reason _____ is effective is...

One argument for/against is...

It is not effective because...

In conclusion....

Overall it is/isn't effective because...

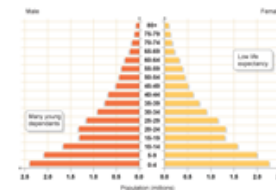
Check list:

- Refer to examples or case studies
- Use PETAL question structure
- Use data in answer
- Explain what is effective and why
- Explain what is not effective and why
- Explain different opinions/arguments
- Link to factors which could impact effectiveness
- Write a conclusion
- Use connectives and chains of reasoning

Graphical Skills

Population Pyramid

A type of histogram showing the proportions of population in different age and gender categories. The x-axis shows the number of people, the y-axis shows their ages. The bars on the left show the number of males and the bars on the right show the number of females.



Pie Chart

Pie charts show percentages as a circle, divided into segments.

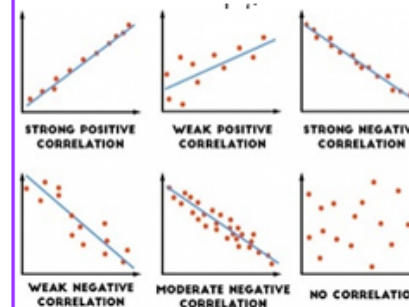
Each piece of data is a proportion of 360 because there are 360 degrees in a circle.

Therefore to work out the proportion of each segment divide the amount by 360. use a protractor and mark



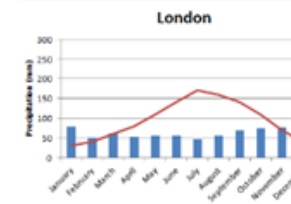
Scatter Graph

Used to show how closely two sets of data are related. Points are located using the x and y-axis. A line of best fit can be drawn through the center of the data points and helps to show



Climate graph

Climate graphs are a combination of a bar graph and a line graph. Temperature is shown on a line graph, with the figures being shown on the right side of the graph. Rainfall is shown by a bar graph, with the figures being shown down the left side of the graph.



Graphical Skills

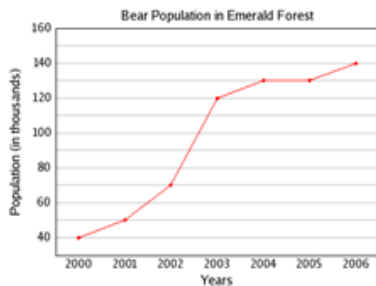
Graph checklist:

- ☐ Title
- ☐ Axis labels
- ☐ Values

Line Graphs:

Line graphs show continuous data and show changes and trends over time. Remember time shown on the x axis must have equal spacing.

Data is plotted in a series of



Pictogram:

Similar to a bar chart. A pictogram use pictures to represent data. All pictures must be the same



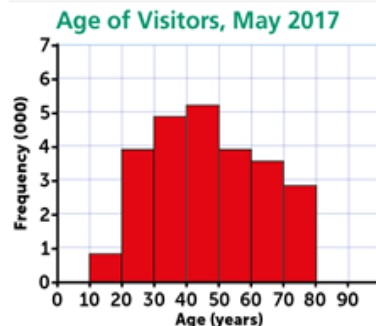
Bar Charts:

A way of comparing quantities or frequencies in different categories. Data is represented by different sized bars. Graph must have a title and axis labels. Equal intervals must also be used and a space is needed



Histogram:

a histogram uses bars but with no gaps between them. This is because a histogram represents continuous data.



Discuss

Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea

Sentence Starters:

One advantage/benefit/opportunity is...
Evidence for this is...
This has impacts such as...
This means that...

However, on the other hand, although...
One disadvantage is... for example...
This means that...
In conclusion....

Check list:

- Refer to case study or the figure
- Use PETAL to structure answer
- Explain how people, environment and economy is effected
- Explain the positive effects/strengths/opportunities x2
- Explain the negative effects/strengths/opportunities x2
- Write a conclusion
- Use connectives and chains of reasoning

Evaluate

Consider options or arguments and come to a conclusion about their importance/success or worth

Sentence Starters:

One disadvantage is...	One disadvantage is...
One advantage is...	This impacts...
This impacts on	This means that...
people/economy/	In conclusion
environment because...	Overall...
This means that...	

Check list:

- Use PETAL to structure your answer
- Link answer to case study
- Introduce case study – location? When? What?
- Explain the advantages of the options x2
- Explain the disadvantages of the option x2
- Write a conclusion – how successful is it? Why?
- Use connectives and chains of reasoning

Map Skills

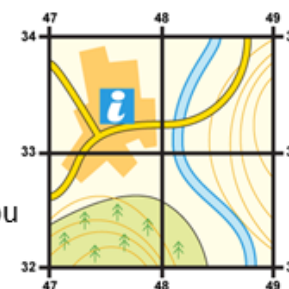
Grid References

A grid of squares helps the map-reader to locate a place. The horizontal lines crossing the map from one side to the other are called northings. They are numbered - the numbers increase to the north. The vertical lines crossing the map from top to bottom are called eastings as the numbers increase in an easterly direction.

Remember: Along the corridor and up the stairs

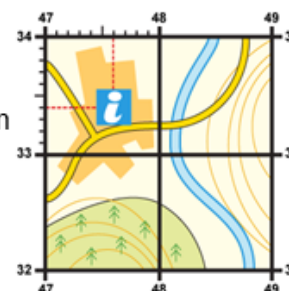
4 figure grid reference:

1. Read along the easting line until you reach the bottom left corner of the square you are looking for. Then write down this number e.g. 47
2. Read along the northing line until you reach the line at the bottom of what you want to find. E.g. 33
3. In this case the tourist information centre is in 4733



6 figure grid reference:

1. First imagine that the grid square is divided into tenths.
2. Read along the easting from the bottom corner, in this case 47 and imagine the number of tenths it is along the grid. In this case 6. so the easting would be written as 476.
3. Now read up from the northing, in this case 33 and imagine the number of tenths up. In this case 4. therefore the northing is 334



4. In this case the tourist information centre is in 476334

Map Skills

Scale and distance

Scale can be shown as a **ratio** or as a **linear scale**.

The scale shows how much bigger the real world is than the map.

Ratio:

If the scale is 1:50,000 it means that the map is 50,000 times smaller than the real world. For example, every 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm in the real world.

Linear Scale:

This shows a straight line distance. To calculate any distance simply measure (with a ruler) the distance between two places and compare this to the linear scale given.

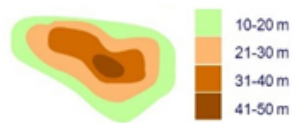


Height and Relief

Height can be shown in a number of different ways; spot heights, triangulation pillars, contour lines and layer shading.

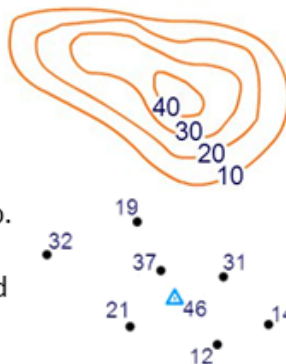
Layer shading:

Maps are sometimes shaded to show the height of land.



Contour lines:

Join points of equal height above sea level. Usually spaced at 5 or 10m intervals. This can help show the steepness of the terrain. The closer the lines the steeper the land.



Spot Heights and triangulation pillars:

Show the exact height of a point on the map. The blue triangle represents a triangulation pillar; the networks of concrete pillars found in the UK that were used to make maps.

Justify

Judge from available evidence or give reasons for the validity of a view or idea or why some action should be undertaken.

Sentence Starters:

_____ because...
 It is positive because... _____ is not as useful as
 It is negative because... _____ because...
 The idea is/is not valid/good/reasonable because... This is because....
 _____ is more useful than In conclusion....
 The best/worst is... because...

Check list:

- Refer to case study or the figure
- Use PETAL to structure answer
- Support ideas with evidence
- Explain the evidence which supports a view, idea or action x2
- Explain the evidence that disagrees with the view, idea or action x2
- Write a conclusion
- Use connectives and chains of reasoning

To what extent

Form and express a view. What is the most important or successful parts of a strategy, scheme, project etc.

Sentence Starters: for example...
 On the one hand _ is However the
 successful/important scheme/project is
 because... positive or successful
 To some extent... because... evidence for
 This is not successful or this is...
 important because... In conclusion...

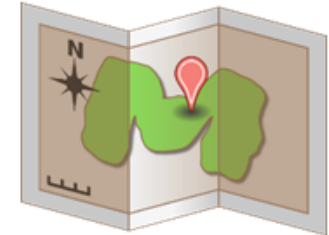
Check list:

- Use PETAL to structure your answer
- Link answer to case study
- Introduce case study – location? When? What?
- Explain the advantages/opportunities of the options and how significant they are x2
- Explain the disadvantages/ challenges of the options and their significance x2
- Write a conclusion – give the overall significance
- Use connectives and chains of reasoning

Map Skills

All maps should include:

- ☐ Title
- ☐ Key/legend
- ☐ North arrow
- ☐ Scale



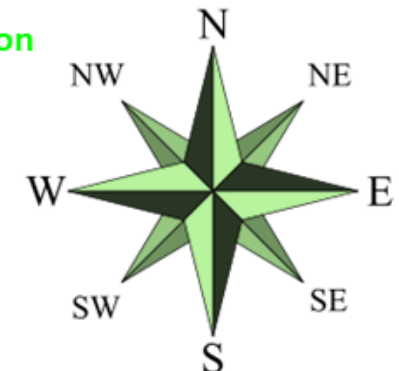
Map Symbols

Symbols help us to include lots of detail on maps that are drawn to scale. They include simple images, letters and abbreviations. Here are some examples:

Roads	Railway	Boundaries	Natural Features	Other
M1 Motorway	Multiple track	National	Water	Building
A35 Dual carriageway	Single track	County	Mud	Places of worship
A30 Main road	Station	National park	Sand	Parking
B30 Secondary road			Woodland	Visitor centres

Direction

Direction is shown by the points of a compass. The four main points are North, East, South and West. OS maps are usually printed so North is at the top of the map.



Continents and Oceans



North America



Europe



Asia



South America



Africa



Australasia



Antarctica

Top Tips

- **Look at how many marks are available**
- **Understand the command word** – make sure you know how to answer the question
- **Get straight to the answer** – no credit for repeating the question
- **Back up opinions**
- **Link statements** – DO NOT have detached ideas – use connectives and chains of reasoning
- **Use case study evidence** to support points
- **Make use of the key** and use units e.g. 'km²'
- If an OS Map is provided, **use the key** AND **use 6 figure** grid references in your answers

Useful Acronyms

Use these acronyms to help you answer questions

Box the command word
Underline key words
Glance back over the question

Use me to
annotate the
question



Point
Evidence
Terminology
Aalysis
Link

Use me for
paragraph
structure



Trend
Example
Anomaly

Use me for maps
and graphs



Social
Health/**H**istorical
Economic
Environmental
Political – who is responsible?

Use me for
answering effect
questions



Chains of Reasoning

This means that...



As a consequence...



A reason for this is...



Due to this...



This will lead to...

