

Week 1

Using an Atlas

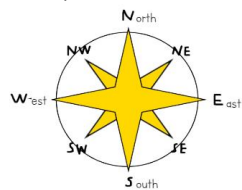
- An atlas is a book of maps. In addition to these, there are a number of graphs, images and statistics that help us to understand our world.
- Contents and index pages are used to navigate through the atlas as each one will have different layouts.

Putting atlas skills to use

- Using the physical world map (the one not showing countries) it is easy to find and name the seven continents and five oceans: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica. The Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean.
- Using a map of the UK, the countries of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales can be located, and their capitals identified.

Compass Points

- Compass points show the directions around the map: North South, East and West,



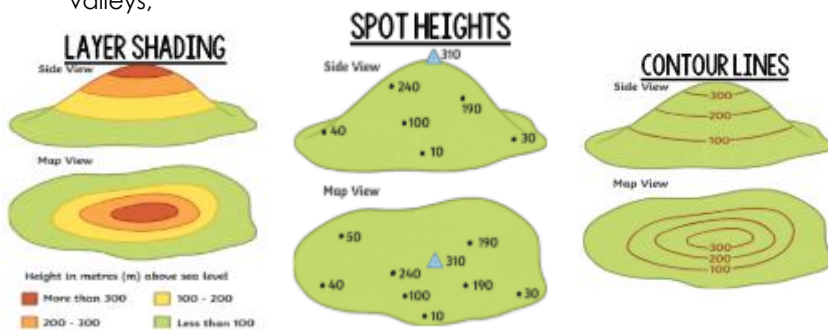
Latitude and Longitude

- The world is divided by lines running across, latitude, and the lines running down, longitude. These allow any point on the planet to be identified by where these lines cross (coordinates).
- The middle line of latitude is called the Equator (0°N/S). The middle line of longitude is called the Prime Meridian (0°E/W)

Week 4

Relief on maps

- Relief is the difference between the highest and lowest parts of an area. This altitude is measured in metres or feet above sea level.
- On a 2D (flat) map height is shown by either; layer shading (colours), contour lines or spot heights.
- Topography is the features of an area like hills, mountains or valleys,



Satellite and GIS maps

- Maps can be created by satellite. GIS (Geographic Information Systems) programs can be used to layer information of an area. The different layers can show various features like roads, soil types and buildings
- Google maps is a GIS often used for navigation,

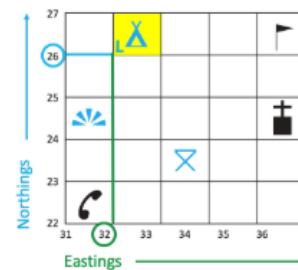
Week 2

Using an OS map (ordnance survey map)

- OS maps are useful in showing where places/features are and how to find our way.
- An OS map will have a Key of symbols which are images on the map so that the map is less cluttered.

4 figure grid references

- OS maps often have a grid placed over them to break the map into boxes. 4 figure grid references will give you a box to help to locate a feature or symbol.
- The first two numbers will tell you the Eastings (how far to move along the bottom of the map). The last two numbers will tell you the Northings (how far to move up the side of the map).
- The numbers will meet at the bottom, left hand corner of the grid square you are looking in, you can make an 'L' shape with your left hand on this point to check.



The first two numbers give the eastings. **32** **26** The second two numbers give the northings.

Remember... eastings then northings!

Along the corridor and up the stairs!

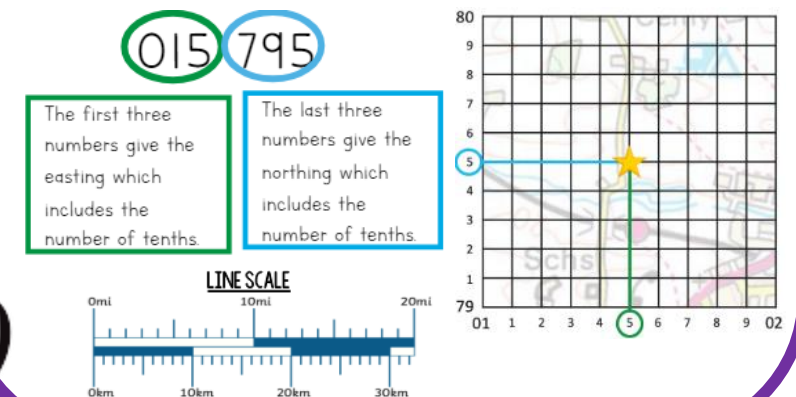
Week 3

6 figure grid references

- 6 figure grid references give a more accurate position of a feature or symbol within the grid square.
- Each grid square is split into tenths like millimetres in each centimetre).
- The first two numbers are the grid square along the bottom, the third number is the little jumps past it before the next grid square starts.
- The fourth and fifth numbers are the grid square up the side and the last number is the little jumps before the next grid square.

Scale

- OS maps have a scale; this will show how much a length on a map is equal to in real life. Different maps have different scales, so you have check carefully.
- Distance in real life between two places on a map can be worked out using the scale.



Year 7 Geography: What is a Geographer?

Week 5

Settlements on an OS map

- A settlement is where people live. In the past, people have chosen to create a settlement for various reasons. These reasons can often be read on an OS map.

Site and Situation

- Site is the land on which the settlement was built on.
- Situation is where a settlement is located in relation to other features, such as; water sources, hills/valleys, natural resources and coasts.

Advantages and Disadvantages

- Some sites are better for developments but not others. Good transport routes, flat land, lots of space, just outside of a city would be good for a factory to open but not a ski resort.
- To make a decision on preferred sites, we have to look at what the development requires and which site meets those needs best. It is important to remember that no site will be perfect but one site might offer more advantages than another.



Key words:

1. Continents: a physical landmass seen as a collective region. There are 7: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica (they are not individual countries).
2. Compass points: show direction on a compass; North, East, South, West (North faces upwards on a map unless stated otherwise).
3. Contour lines: lines that join areas of matching height, show on an OS map.
4. Layer shading: the use of colours to show height on a map.
5. Spot height: the height on a map shown by numbers of the altitude at individual parts.
6. Best fit: sometimes decisions must be made in situations where there is no perfect solution., in these cases, the best fit is the choice with the most.
7. Justify: to give reasons that back up your opinion, desirable advantages and the least disadvantages

Week 1

Questions	Answers
What information can be found in an atlas?	As well as physical maps showing continents and oceans, atlases show political maps naming countries?
How can we navigate through an atlas?	The contents page (by topic or area) and the index (alphabetical order).
Going clockwise, what saying can be used to remember compass points?	Never eat shredded wheat Naughty elephants squirt water North East South West
What is the 0°N/S line of latitude called?	The Equator
What is the 0°E/W line of longitude called?	The Prime Meridian

Week 2

Questions	Answers
What does an OS map show?	An Ordnance Survey map shows roads, buildings, rivers and other physical features (inc. altitude).
How can we find out what images on the map mean?	The images on the map can be matched to a key to find their meaning?
Why is map reading still an important skill?	Although navigation can now be done by apps like Google Maps, map reading is important as many companies still use OS maps.
Which way should we travel when reading grid ref?	First along the corridor (Easting) and then up the stairs (Northings).
What do 4 figure grid references show?	4 figure grid references give the box location of where the references meet in the bottom left corner.

Week 3

Questions	Answers
What do 6 figure grid references show?	The exact location inside the grid square of a symbol or feature.
Why are 6 figure grid references preferred over 4 figure?	Instead of showing the whole square, 6 figure gives the position within the square to better accuracy.
What is each grid broken into for 6 figure grid references?	Each grid square is broken into tenths (like millimetres in a centimetre); estimate about half way into the square as 5.
What is the scale line on an OS map used for?	The scale line on a map shows the relationship of distance on a map to the distance in real life.
Are all scale lines the same?	No, not all scale lines are the same. You need to read each map carefully to see them.

Year 7 Geography: What is a Geographer?

Week 4

Questions	Answers
What is relief?	The difference in height on land, measured by altitude.
How is relief shown on maps?	Relief on maps can be shown by contour lines, layer shading or spot heights.
How is altitude measured?	Altitude is measured in metres or feet above sea level.
What does GIS stand for?	Geographical Information Systems (an example of a GIS is Google Maps).
What are GIS used for?	GIS can be used to layer maps showing different features like; roads, buildings or physical features.

Week 5

Questions	Answers
What is a settlement?	A settlement is where people live. It is categorised by size, e.g. town or city.
What is site?	Site is the land on which the settlement was built on.
What is situation?	Situation is where a settlement is located in relation to other features, such as; water sources, hills/valleys, natural resources and coasts.
What site would be advantageous for a new factory?	A new factory would benefit from flat land, good transport routes, just outside the city for cheaper land but close to an available workforce.
How can the 'best' site be identified?	No site will be perfect for development. The one with the most advantages should be chosen as the best fit.

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