

## Types of Geography

**Physical Geography:** The study of natural features and processes (e.g. rivers, mountains, weather).

**Human Geography:** The study of people, places, and how we live (e.g. cities, population, migration).

**Environmental Geography:** Looks at how people affect the environment and how we can protect it.

## How We Study Geography

**Fieldwork:** Collecting data outside the classroom (e.g. weather measurements, surveys).

**Using Evidence:** Maps, graphs, data tables, satellite images, and case studies help us investigate places.

## Using an Atlas

**Contents:** Maps of continents, countries, cities, and physical features.

**Skills:** Use the index, read map keys, understand scales and coordinates.

## OS Maps and Symbols

**Ordnance Survey Maps:** Detailed UK maps used for navigation.

**Symbols:** Pictures and colours to show features (e.g. churches, roads, campsites).

## Grid References

**4-Figure:** Identifies a square (e.g. 1234).

**6-Figure:** Pinpoints an exact location (e.g. 123456).  
Remember: 'Along the corridor, up the stairs.'

## Distance and Height on Maps

**Scale:** Helps measure real-world distances (e.g. 1:50,000).

**Contours:** Brown lines showing height and shape of land.

**Spot Heights:** Exact height points (e.g. 275m).

## Aerial Photos and Maps

**Aerial Photos:** Taken from aircraft or satellites.

**Maps vs Photos:** Maps are symbols-based; photos show real-life view.

**Together:** Help us compare and understand changes over time.

## Longitude and Latitude

**Latitude:** Imaginary horizontal lines (e.g. Equator at 0°).

**Longitude:** Imaginary vertical lines (e.g. Prime Meridian at 0°).

**Coordinates:** Used to locate places accurately on a globe.

## Maths and Graphs in Geography

**Data Presentation:** Bar charts, line graphs, pie charts.

**Geographical Calculations:** Averages, percentages, ratios.

**Application:** Used in surveys, climate graphs, population studies.

## Geographical Careers

**Examples:** Urban planner, climatologist, cartographer, GIS analyst, environmental consultant.

**Skills:** Data analysis, problem solving, teamwork, communication.

**Importance:** Geography helps solve real-world issues like climate change, transport, and sustainability.

## Key Terms

**Geography:** The study of the Earth and everything on it.

**Map:** A simplified representation of a place.

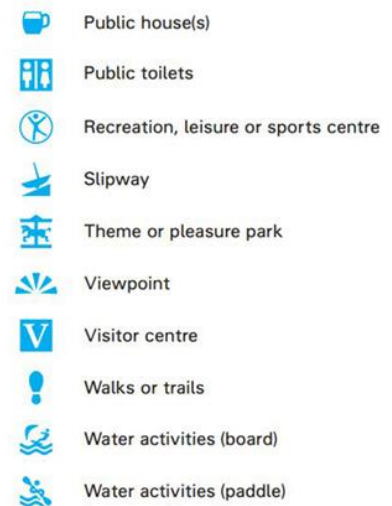
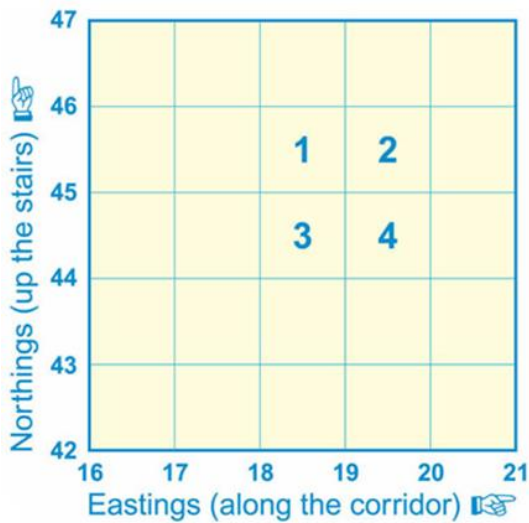
**Fieldwork:** Learning outside by collecting information.

**Grid Reference:** A way to find exact locations on a map.

**Latitude/Longitude:** Lines used to locate places on the globe.

## Revision Questions

- 1) What is the difference between physical and human geography?
- 2) Name two environmental issues geographers study.
- 3) What is a map symbol?
- 4) How do you read a 6-figure grid reference?
- 5) What is a contour line?
- 6) What does a spot height show?
- 7) What do lines of latitude measure?
- 8) Name two types of graphs used in geography.
- 9) Give one reason why fieldwork is useful.
- 10) Name a job that uses geography skills.



### Mean

Add all the numbers then divide by the amount of numbers

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

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

$$30 \div 6 = 5$$

The mean is 5

### Median

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

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

1, 3, 3, 6, 8, 9

The median is 4.5

### Mode

The most common number

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

The mode is 3

### Range

The difference between the highest number and lowest number

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

$$9 - 1 = 8$$

The range is 8

