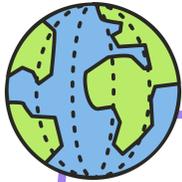
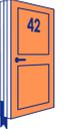


Key Terms: Geographical Skills



Cartographic Skills

- Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinate system to locate points on the globe.
- Four-Figure Grid Reference:** A basic location tool using grid squares on maps.
- Six-Figure Grid Reference:** A precise map reference to locate specific points.
- Scale:** The relationship between map distances and real-world distances.
- Contour Lines:** Lines on a map showing areas of equal elevation.
- Gradient:** The steepness of a slope calculated from contours.
- Spot Height:** Exact elevation of a specific point on a map.
- Thematic Maps:** Maps showing patterns of specific data, e.g., population or rainfall.
- Relief:** The shape and height of the land shown on maps.
- Transect:** A cross-sectional view showing changes in physical and human features.
- Sketch Maps:** Simplified drawings of maps highlighting key features.
- Map Comparison:** Analysing differences and similarities between maps.
- Aerial Photography:** Photos taken from the air to study landscapes.
- GIS (Geographical Information Systems):** Digital mapping combining data layers.



Graphical and Numerical Skills



- Line Graphs:** Show changes over time.
- Bar Charts:** Represent data using rectangular bars.
- Pie Charts:** Circular charts showing proportions.
- Scattergraphs:** Show relationships between two variables.
- Population Pyramids:** Graphs showing age and gender structure of a population.
- Choropleth Maps:** Use shading to show data density or distribution.
- Isoline Maps:** Show lines connecting points of equal value, e.g., temperature.
- Proportional Symbols:** Scaled symbols to represent data values.
- Flow Lines:** Show movement of people, goods, or resources.
- Numerical Relationships:** Understanding area, scale, and unit conversions.
- Proportion and Ratio:** Comparing parts to a whole or other parts.
- Accuracy and Reliability:** Ensuring data collection methods are valid.



Statistical and Enquiry Skills

- Mean:** Average of a dataset.
- Median:** The middle value in a dataset.
- Mode:** The most frequently occurring value.
- Range:** Difference between the highest and lowest values.
- Interquartile Range:** Spread of the middle 50% of data.
- Lines of Best Fit:** Trend lines in scattergraphs predicting relationships.
- Extrapolation:** Predicting trends beyond current data.
- Qualitative Data:** Non-numerical information, e.g., descriptions or opinions.
- Quantitative Data:** Numerical data that can be measured or counted.

