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| Subject | Geography |
| Unit/Topic | Geographical Skills |

| Key Vocabulary | Definition |
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| GIS | Geographical information systems – software used to collect, store and process layers of Geographical information, e.g. google maps. |
| 4 Figure Grid Reference | A technique used to identify location on an O.S. map. Accurate to one square kilometre e.g. (04,02). |
| 6 figure grid reference | A more accurate way of identifying location on an O.S map. Accurate to 100 square metres. E.g. (043, 026). |
| OS map | The most detailed 2D map which uses symbols and colours to show all the features on the surface as well as the shape of the land. Presented at a range of scales to include different sized areas, e.g. 1cm on the map: 50000cm on the ground. |
| Scale | Drawing the map at a different size to what it is in real life. Scales may appear as scale lines or ratios e.g. 1:50000. |
| Distance | The distance between two places can be worked out using the scale. Usually measured in kilometres. |
| Direction | The direction of travel is shown using a compass rose with North usually being at the 'top' of the map. |
| Cross Section | A view or drawing that shows what the inside of something looks like after a cut has been made across it. |
| Histogram | A histogram is a graph that shows the frequency of numerical data using rectangles. The height of a rectangle (the vertical axis) represents the distribution frequency of a variable (the amount, or how often that variable appears). |
| Line graph | A line graph is commonly used to display change over time as a series of data points connected by straight line segments on two axes. The line graph therefore helps to determine the relationship between two sets of values, with one data set always being dependent on the other set. |

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| Scatter graph | A scatter graph uses dots to represent values for two different numeric variables. The position of each dot on the horizontal and vertical axis indicates values for an individual data point. Scatter plots are used to observe relationships between variables. |
| Line of best fit | Added to a scatter graph to clearly show the relationship between the two variables. The line should be drawn straight and have roughly the same number of dots above and below the line. |
| Bar graph | A bar graph is the representation of numerical data by rectangles (or bars) of equal width and varying height. The gap between one bar and another should be uniform throughout. It can be either horizontal or vertical. The height or length of each bar relates directly to its value. |
| Climate graph | A climate graph displays yearly temperature as a red line graph and precipitation as a blue bar graph for a particular location. |
| Proportional Symbols | Proportional symbols can be added to a map to show differences between places. The same symbol appears larger or smaller, depending on how something changes. |
| Pictogram | A pictogram is a chart that uses pictures to represent data. Pictograms are set out in the same way as bar charts, but instead of bars they use columns of pictures to show the numbers involved. |
| Population Pyramids | A horizontal bar graph showing the balance of age and gender within a country. |