

FORM 5 GEOGRAPHY NOTES

There will be 3 strands covered

1. GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS & IDEAS

- ❖ Geographical Skills
- ❖ Geographical Ideas
- ❖ Conduct a practical: Field work/ Research Activity with Consultation

2. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- ❖ Physical Element of Nature
- ❖ Environmental Problems and Conservation Measures

3. CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

- ❖ Tourism Studies
- ❖ Population Studies

STRAND 1: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND IDEAS

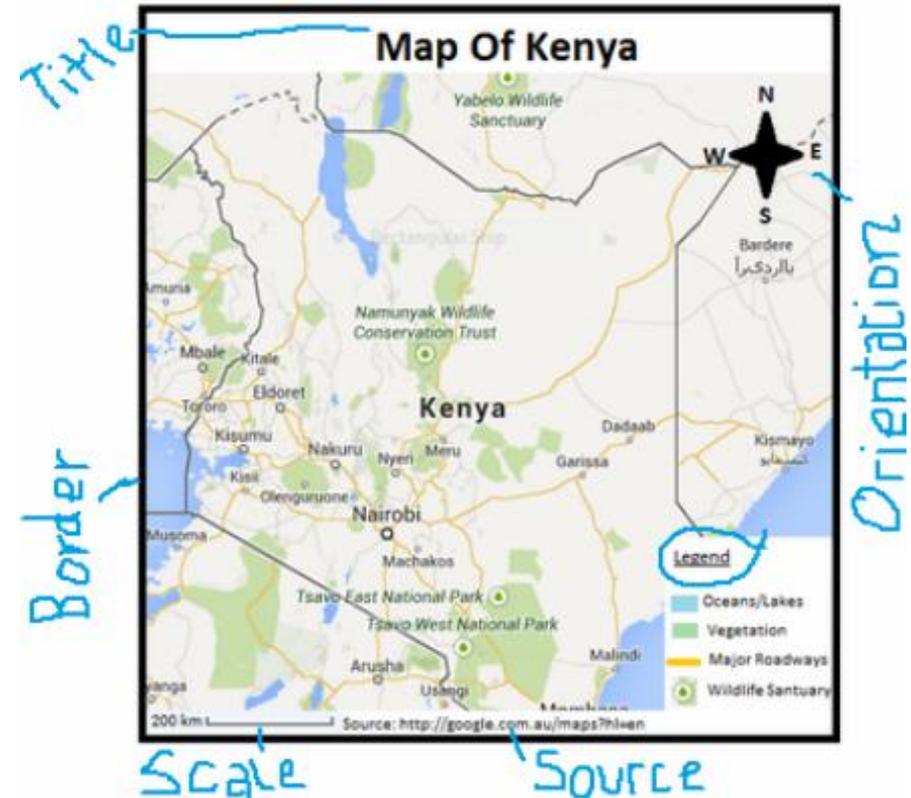
Sub-strand 1: Geographical Skills

1. MAPS

What is a Map?

Maps are plans, drawings or representations of parts of the earth's surface, usually drawn on a flat surface. Maps presents information about the world in a simple, visual way. They teach about the world by showing sizes and shapes of countries, location of features and distances between places. Maps can show distributions of things over Earth, such as settlement patterns. They can tell the exact locations of houses and streets in a city neighborhood.

A good map should have all or most of the following (think **BOLTSSNA** to help you remember)



Cartographers – people that make maps professionally.

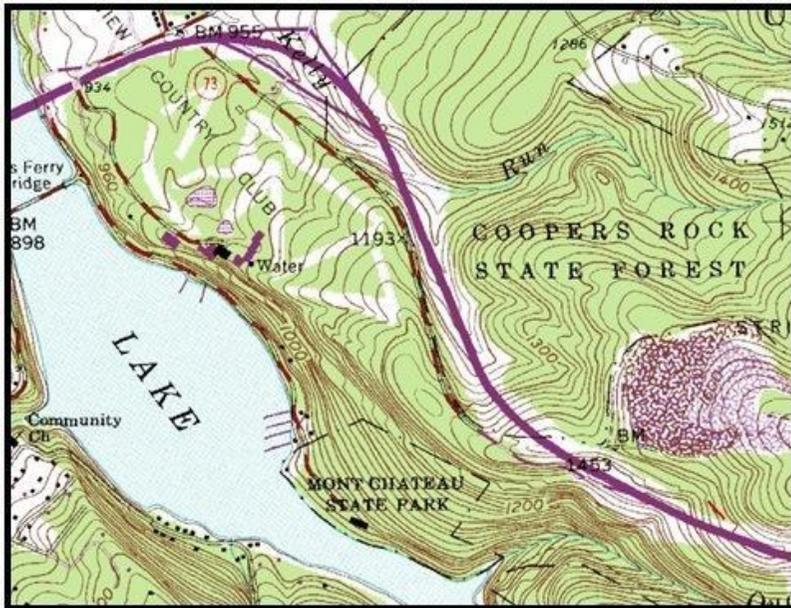
TYPES OF MAPS

1. Topographic Map

- It is a detailed and accurate illustration of man-made and natural features on the ground such as roads, railways, river, streams, lakes, boundaries, mountains, trails, towns, contours, elevation, geographical names and much more.
- Used for several types of activities such as urban planning, resource development, surveying, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, adventures, etc...

Features can be:

- Natural features** = made by nature such as rivers, vegetation
- Cultural features** = made by men such as roads, buildings



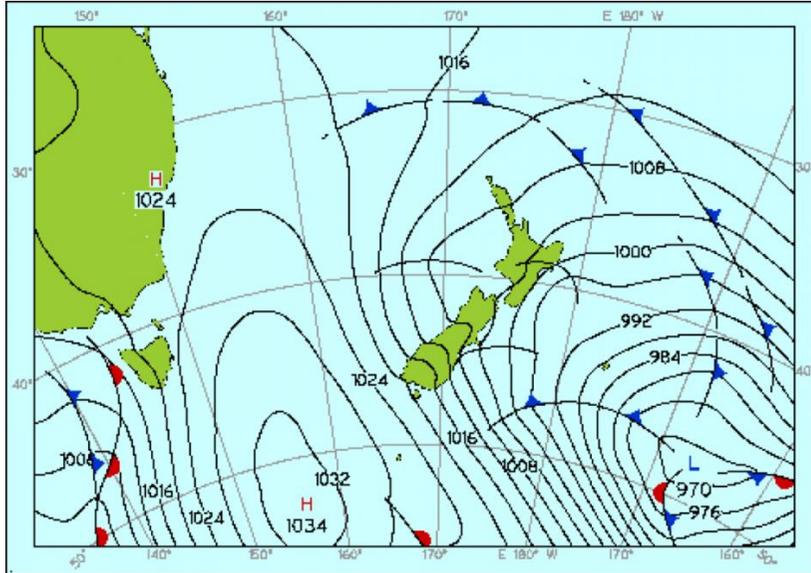
2. Sketch Map

- Sketch maps are simple drawings of the landscape drawn from observation rather than from exact survey measurements and show only main features of the area.
- Sketch maps may be shown as a bird's-eye view or as a drawing of the horizon. They can be drawn whilst on fieldwork or from a photograph



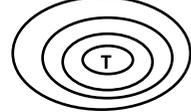
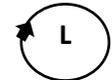
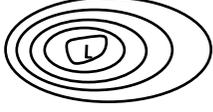
3. Weather Map

- Display various meteorological features across a particular area at a particular point in time.
- Has various symbols which all have specific meanings
- Used for research and forecasting purposes



Atmosphere:

- is the layer of gases that surround the world
- is called air by humans
- can't be felt by humans but does have weight
- puts pressure on earth
- has its pressure measured by a barometer
- has its pressure measured in millibars (mb) or hectoPascals
- has its pressure shown on weather maps as lines called isobars.

Special symbol on a weather map		
Anticyclone	Isobar	Tropical Cyclone
 <p>High pressure system usually brings fine and calm weather, wind goes anticlockwise</p>	 <p>A line joining areas of equal pressure: isobars close together means wind</p>	 <p>Very low pressure zone, winds go clockwise, brings lots of rain.</p>
 <p>Low pressure system usually brings weather, wind goes clockwise.</p>		 <p>Low pressure means bad weather, high pressure means good weather. Pressure is measured in millibars (mb)</p>
Front (marks the boundary between warm air and cold air)		Winds
 <p>Cold front: often bring rain</p>	 <p>warm front: brings drizzle</p>	 <p>Southwesterly</p>  <p>Northerly</p>
 <p>occluded front: cold front catches up with warm front, often brings long rainy sessions</p>	 <p>stationary front: no movement of air, brings long continuous rainy sessions</p>	<p>Winds are named after the direction from which they are blowing: a wind blowing from the southwest is called a south-west wind or southwesterly, while a wind is blowing from the north is called a north wind or a northerly</p> <p>Fast winds are shown by isobars close together, slow winds are shown by isobars far apart</p>

4. Précis Map

- A précis map represents the locations of different categories of information, for example vegetation type.
- A summary of another map = showing the main points

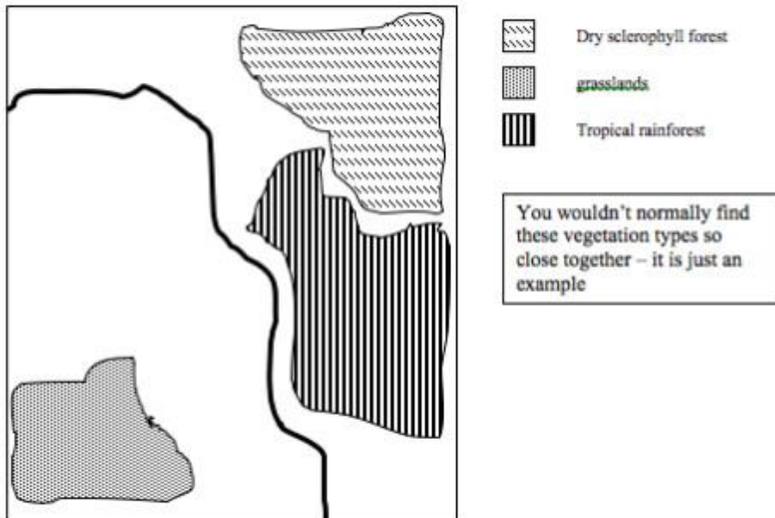
An example of a précis map:

You can see that it is focusing only on one feature (vegetation type)

You could be asked questions like:

- * What is the vegetation type to the west of the river?
(Grasslands)
- * Why do you think the tropical rainforest is located where it is? (It's close to the river – access to water)

Vegetation précis map for location ABC



Activity

- a. Name the different types of maps

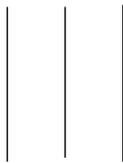
- b. Name the different features of a map

- c. Explain the importance of using a maps and its features.

2. GRID REFERENCE

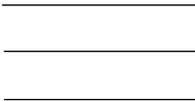
A grid on a map is a set of parallel lines going up and down and across.

Vertical grid lines go this way:



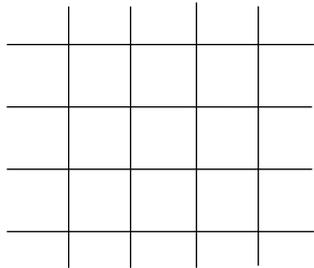
Vertical lines are called **eastings**

Horizontal grid lines go this way:



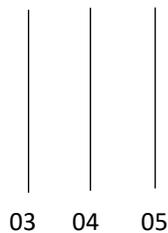
Horizontal grid lines are called **northings**

Together, **vertical** and **horizontal** lines make a grid pattern like this:

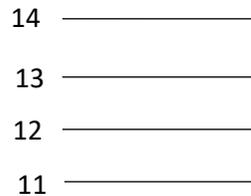


Grid lines are numbered so you can look up the grid reference for a place and use them to find the place quickly.

Vertical easting lines are numbered from left to right – from west to east.



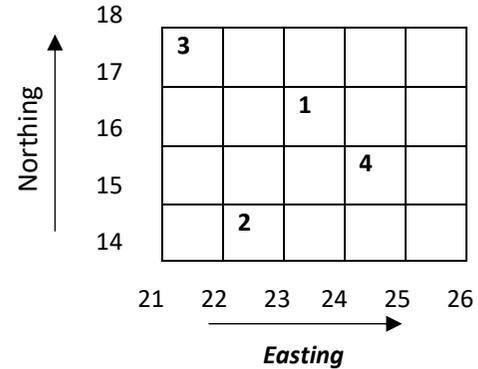
Horizontal northing lines are numbered from bottom to top – from south to north.



There are **TWO** types of grid references

i. **Four grid reference**

- Always give the easting first



1 = 2316

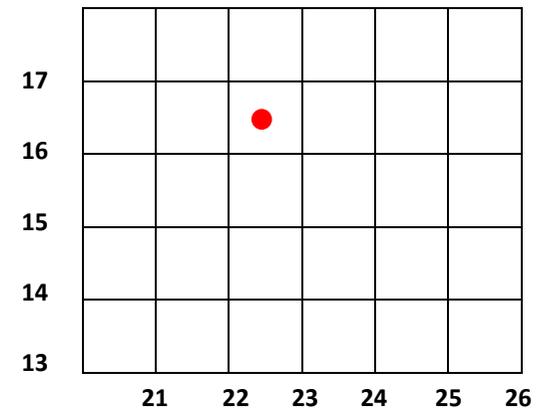
3 = 2117

2 = 2214

4 = 2415

ii. **Six Figure Grid Reference**

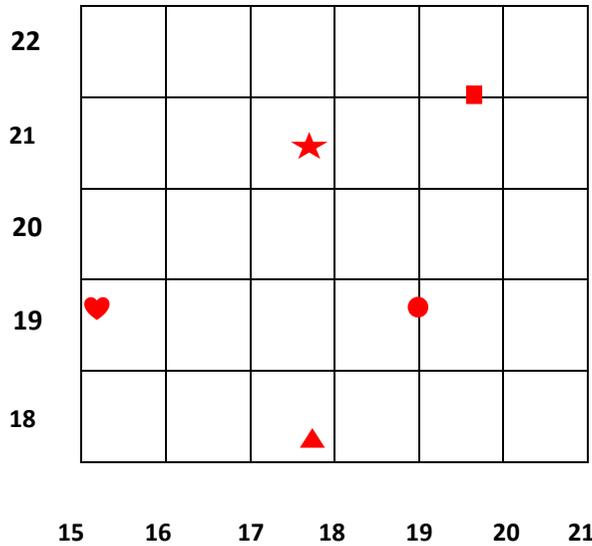
- To get the six-figure grid reference you have to imagine that between every grid it is divided into tenths.



The red dot is half way between 22 and 23 easting. So its easting reference is 225.
 (The distance between 22 and 23 is measured in tenths.) The red dot is right on the 16 northing line so its reference is 165.

This means the full grid reference for the red dot is **225165**.

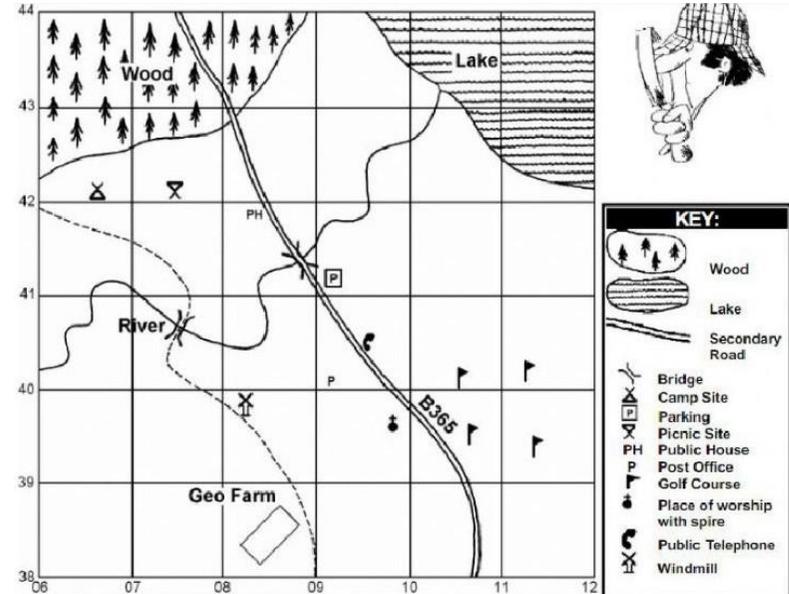
Activity



a. Give the locations of these features on the map using the **6 figure grid reference**

1. = _____
2. = _____
3. = _____
4. = _____
5. = _____

b. Use the map below to answer the table below.



	Place	4 Figure Grid	6 Figure Grid
1	River Bridge		
2	Camp Site		
3	Windmill		
4	Church		
5	Post Office		
6		1040	
7		0840	
8		1143	
9			096405
10			083419
11			113402

3. SCALE AND DISTANCE

Scales are used to measure distance on a map or real life is a fundamental skill in studying maps. The way how to show how much smaller a map is than the actual area is to use scale.

A scale on a map shows what proportionate size has been used to make the map.

Scale on a map shows you

- * How big the map is in comparison to the real place (every centimeter on this map means 100km on the ground)
- * **Distance** – how closer or far apart places are
- * **Time** – how long it might take you to get to a place.

There are 3 types of Scale

i. Words/ Statement

Example: one centimeter = one kilometer

This means that 1cm on the map is the same as 1km on the ground

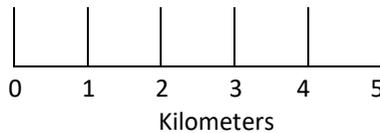
ii. Ratio/ Representative Fraction

Example: 1:100 000

This means that 1cm on the map is the same as 1km on the ground because the map is 100 000 times smaller than the place

iii. Line/ Linear Scale

Example:



This means that 1cm on the map is the same as 1km on the ground

Activity

Use the map below to answer the following questions



a. Identify the type of scale used.

b. Use the map above to calculate the distance between these places. Give your answer in miles.

i. Hobart – Melbourne _____

ii. Brisbane – Sydney _____

iii. Wellington – Hobart _____

iv. Adelaide – Canberra _____

v. Auckland – Christchurch _____