

What Geographers do...

Key Terms:

The terms highlighted in bold are essential knowledge.

Environmental Geography – Environmental Geography is the area of geography where human and physical geography link together.

Describe – This is saying what you know or what you can see on a map, photograph or graph.

Explain – This when you use your knowledge to say why. Why did something happen? Using the connective because or this means that helps us explain.

Suggest - This is when you give ideas. We suggest things after looking at maps, photographs or graphs.

Political Map – These maps show countries, cities and urban areas.

Physical Map – These show mountains, hills, rivers and the names of seas.

Choropleth Map – This is a map of a place that is shaded to show different information about that area.

GIS – Geographical Information system. This is an online map that contains different layers and give you the ability to zoom in and out and read data about places.

Field sketch – a simple drawing of a landscape that is annotated to show important features.

Annotating Photographs – this is when we add short sentences to a photograph using a ruled line to describe or suggest information about the photograph.

TEA (Trend, Evidence, Anything Else?) – Trend: What stands out? Evidence: what numbers can you use from the graph to support the trend? Anything Else: Is there anything else you can add that stands out.

Describing Locations

The map opposite is a political map that shows the countries and some of the major cities in the UK.

To describe the location of a place on the map we you should use the names of places but also remember to use compass directions and say if it is inland or at the coast.

For example: Manchester is in North West England. It is east of Liverpool and inland from the coast.

Explaining Using Maps

The map opposite is a physical map of the UK that shows the hills and mountains (red/brown)

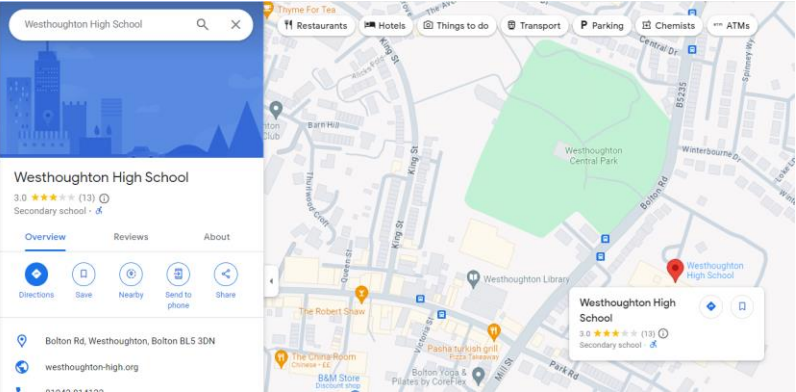
As Geographers it is important we use all the data available to use. We can use the two maps together to answer questions such as my are all Scottish cities near the coast?

Answer: All large Scottish cities are located near the coast because the physical map opposite shows that there are lots of hills and mountains. It is difficult to build cities on hills and mountains.



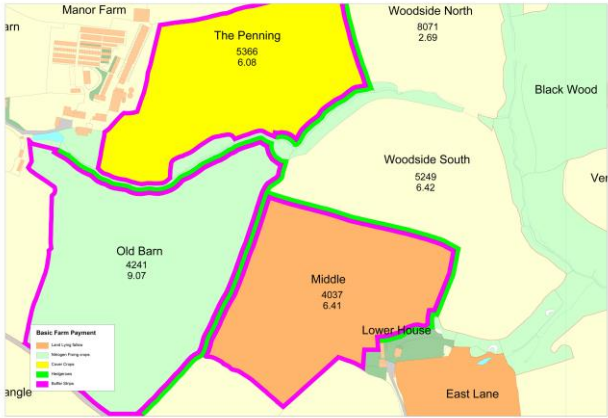
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) enables users to add layers to show different information and zoom in and out to different scales. Google Earth uses GIS to provide further information about places on maps.



The map to the west is an example of how Google use GIS. It shows the location of the school and all local features can be clicked on to find out more information about them.

The map to the east shows land ownership. Different colours have been used to show who owns what land.



More information can be found if you google [BBC Bitesize Geographical information systems](#)

Field Sketching

A field sketch is a simple diagram of a landscape that can be drawn quickly and labelled to show the important features. The photograph shows a south facing view of the Mappleton Coast. A Geographer has sketched this view and labelled the important Geographical Features. An excellent example of field sketching can be found by googling '[Internet Geography Field Sketching](#)'

