

Year 8 Hall Exam Revision Checklist

Use your exercise books to revise the following:

Weather and Climate:

What is weather and climate?

How can we measure the weather?

Microclimates – what are they?

Rainfall – relief, frontal and convectional.

Air pressure – high and low. How are they formed? What weather do they bring?

What factors affect climate? – latitude, altitude, ocean currents, distance from the sea

Climate Graphs – what do they show? How do we draw them? What does a good graph have?

Population:

Why does the population change? Birth and death rates, natural change and factors that affect these.

Where do people live – population distribution (sparsely and densely)

Demographic Transition model – what does it show? How do birth rates and death rates change through the model?

Population Pyramids – what do they show? How do we draw them? How do they show births, deaths, life expectancy etc.?

China's One Child Policy – Reasons why it was put in place and positives and negatives of the policy.

Migration from Poland to the UK – push and pull, positives and negatives. Should it continue?

WHAT SHOULD ALL GOOD MAPS HAVE?

Sketch map of Jamie's journey to school



All good maps should have:

- A Title
- A North Sign
- A Scale to show how long things are or how far apart they are
- A Frame
- A Key to show what the different symbols mean

HEIGHT AND SHAPE



A **spot height** is a black dot showing where the height of the land has been measured; it gives the height of the land in metres.

Contour lines are thin brown lines on an OS map. They join together places at the same height above sea level.

Triangulation pillars are often found on hilltops. They are marked on the map using a blue triangle with a dot inside, and the height is given alongside.

Contour lines are thin brown lines on an OS map. They join together places at the same height above sea level.

The difference in height between the contours is called the **contour interval**.

At every point along a 5-metre contour line, the land is 5 metres above sea level. Some contours have their height printed along the line.



SYMBOLS

Why do maps use symbols?
Maps often use symbols instead of words to label real-life features and make the maps clearer. With so many features on a map, there would not be enough space to write everything down in words.

Symbols can be small pictures, letters, lines or coloured areas to show features like campsites, youth hostels or bus stations. If you look closely at a map, you will see that it is covered in symbols.

There will usually be a key next to the map to tell you what the symbols mean.

BOUNDARIES	GENERAL FEATURES	RAILWAYS	PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY
National County Constituency (Const) Electoral Region (ER) or Borough Const Civil Parish (CP) or Community (C)	Youth hostel Bus or coach station Place (with tower or with spire, minaret or dome worship) without such additions	Multiple track } Standard gauge Single track } Narrow gauge } Light Rapid Transit System	Footpath Bridleway Byway open to all traffic Road used as a public path

VEGETATION
Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols

Coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees
Coppice

TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION
Building of historic interest
Information centre
(all year / seasonal)
Camp site / Caravan site
Viewpoint

CROSS SECTIONS

SKILLS 1

How to draw a cross-section
1 Use map A. Place the straight edge of a piece of paper along the section. Mark the start and end points on the paper (X and Y).

2 Mark the place where each contour line crosses. Note the heights of the contour lines.

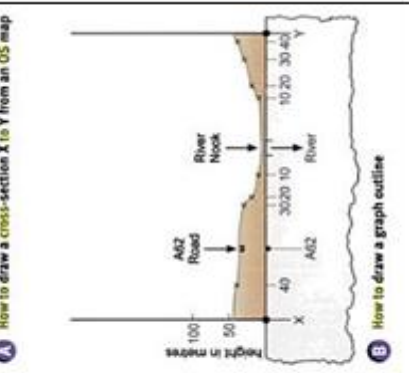
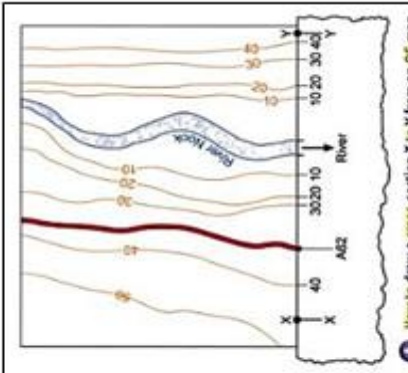
3 Mark on major features, e.g. rivers, spot heights.

4 Draw a graph outline like that in B. A good guide for scale is 1 cm to 100 m for a 1:25 000 map.

5 Place your paper along the base of the graph. Put crosses on your graph at the correct heights and locations.

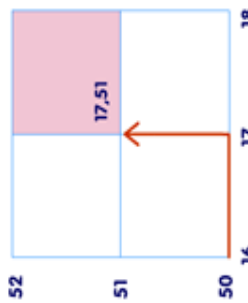
6 Draw a smooth freehand curve to join the crosses.

7 Add a title and labels for any key features, e.g. names of hills, rivers and roads.

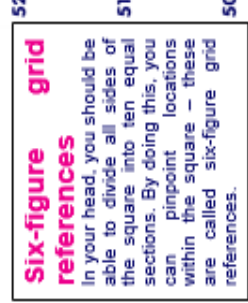


FINDING PLACES ON A MAP

Grid lines are blue lines that divide a map. A grid reference is used to locate a feature on a map. Northings are lines increasing in value as you go north. Eastings are lines increasing in value from left to right.

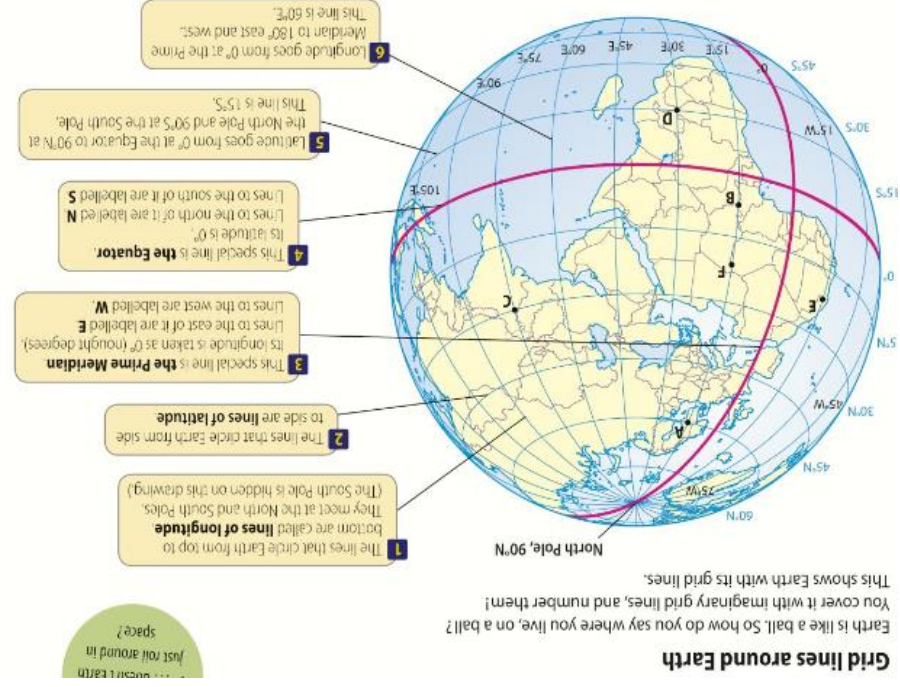


Four-figure grid references
Each square has a grid reference which you get by putting together the numbers of the easting and northing that cross in its bottom left hand corner.



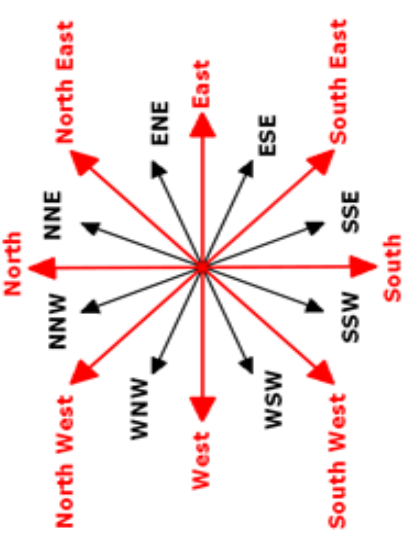
Six-figure grid references
In your head, you should be able to divide all sides of the square into ten equal sections. By doing this, you can pinpoint locations within the square — these are called six-figure grid references.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE



Earth is like a ball. So how do you say where you live, on a ball? You cover it with imaginary grid lines, and number them! Grid lines around Earth

DIRECTION



LOCATING OS MAPS

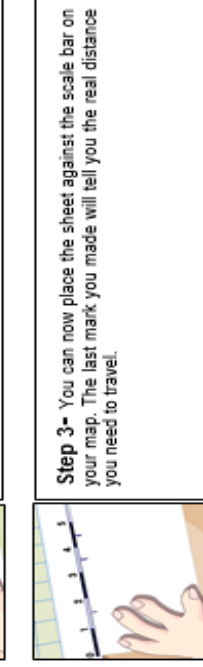
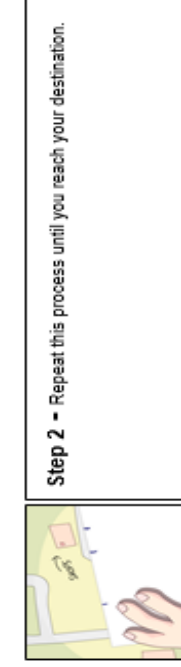
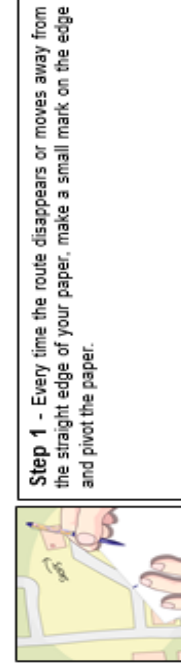
Do you know?:

- 7 continents of the world
- Major Oceans
- Major rivers and mountains
- Major countries

DISTANCE

The scale tells you how far apart things are or how long they are. Scale can be shown in 3 ways:

1. As a linear scale
2. As a ratio e.g. 1:25000
3. Written in words e.g. 4cm to 1km (on a 1:25000 map). This means that 4cm on the map equals 1km on the ground; in other words, 1cm on the map = 25 000 cm on the ground



Step 1 - Every time the route disappears or moves away from the straight edge of your paper, make a small mark on the edge and pivot the paper.

Step 2 - Repeat this process until you reach your destination.

Step 3 - You can now place the sheet against the scale bar on your map. The last mark you made will tell you the real distance you need to travel.