


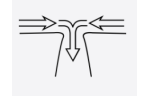




## Sticky Knowledge

- Capital cities are more prominent on a map because they are larger
- Topography is the shape and arrangement of physical features on a surface
- A hill is a naturally raised area up to 2000ft (approx 610m)
- A mountain is a large natural elevation of the earth's surface above 2000ft (610m)
- Rivers are typically split into three sections: the upper, middle and lower course.
- The Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, Derwent, Wye, Ouse and Tyne are major UK rivers.
- The five main types of land use are: residential, agricultural, recreation, transportation, commercial
- Over time, land use has changed near key rivers e.g. commercial and residential were situated near to rivers so that people could live close to where they worked and goods could be transported. Now, road and rail are the main methods of transportation so people can live further from where they work
- Floods usually occur when precipitation falls more quickly than that water can be absorbed into the ground or carried away by rivers or streams
- When taking a grid reference, always read left to right along the bottom or top of the map first (Eastings) and then bottom to top along the side of the map (Northings)
- An ordnance survey map shows geographical and human features as symbols to make them easier to locate
- Data can be quantitative (number based) or qualitative (opinions)
- Data can be presented in a variety of ways: sketch maps, plans, graphs and IT
- There are different types of satellite imagery available, such as infrared, thermal, and radar images.

## Key vocabulary

Source		Where a river starts in higher ground, usually a spring, although some rivers flow from lakes or reservoirs (and also glaciers)	Key revision vocabulary:  Ocean  Port  Harbor  Compass
River mouth		The end of a river where it meets the coast and drains into the sea, or sometimes a lake.	
Tributary		A smaller river, or stream, which flows into a larger river	
Confluence		Where a tributary meets another river	
Meander		A natural bend in the river	
Flood Plain		The area onto which a river floods, usually in the lower course	

