





The UK and map skills knowledge organiser

Mental Map	a mental map is a person's point-of-view perception of their area
Grid references	Used to find specific locations upon a map. These are found upon Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.
4 figure grid references	First we go along the corridor and then up the stairs. This will then give you a 4-figure number which is your grid reference
6 figure grid references	More accurate than 4 figure as it shows where within the grid the point is located.
Human features of a map	These are places upon the map, this includes borders between countries, towns and cities, anything that was not made naturally
Physical features on a map	These are the naturally made features of a map, these include rivers, mountains, upland areas, seas and oceans
Locations of settlements	located close to water, fuel, farmland and building materials
Population distribution	How the population is spread around the UK. High density in cities, low density in rural areas.

 Camp site/ caravan site	 Viewpoint	 Picnic site	 Information centre	 Telephone	 Parking	 Museum	 Sch School
---	--	--	---	--	--	---	--

 Motorway	 Trunk or main road	 Footpath	 Quarry	Week 4
---	---	---	---	--------

Country	Is an area of land controlled by its own government.
Continent	Is a large landmass, this is the main division of land upon the earth
Sea	Is a shallow body of water generally separating countries
Ocean	Is a large body of water separating continents

Week 1 ↑

Week 3 ↓

Scale	Scale of a map is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground
Contour lines	A line on a map or chart joining points of equal height or depth
Spot height	A spot height is an exact point on a map with an elevation recorded beside it that represents its height above sea level
Latitude	Latitude is an angle (defined below) which ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the poles.
Longitude	angular distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle contained between the meridian of a particular place
Equator	Is the invisible line around the earth at the central point, this divides the northern and southern Hemisphere



Week 2 ↓

Week 5 ↑

British Isles (BI)	All of the islands, together there are two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland. The countries that makes these up are Scotland, England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland
United Kingdom (UK)	These are four countries that work together under one rule of parliament, Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland
Great Britain (GB)	Great means large, this is the largest Ireland in the British Isles, England, Scotland and Wales

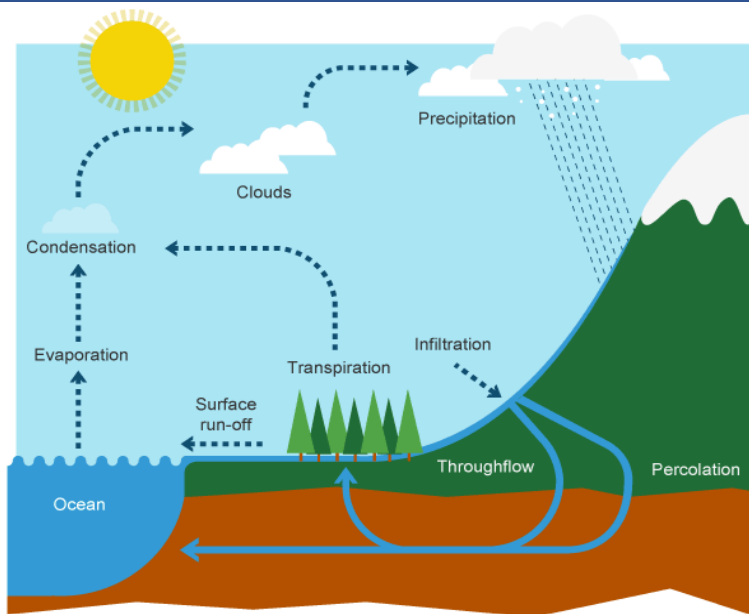
To be able to label the countries of the British isles onto a blank map and identify which are in the UK and GB Week 6

Year 7 Geography – Unit 2 Rivers



Key words and definitions

Abrasion	Scraping away of material
Bed-load	Stones and other fragments that roll or bounce along a river bed
Confluence	Where two rivers join
Deposit	To drop material rivers deposit material as they approach the sea
Embankment	A bank of earth or concrete built up on a river bank to stop the river flooding
Erosion	The wearing away of rock stone and soil
Flash flood	A sudden flood usually caused by very heavy bursts of rain
Flood	An overflow of water from the river
Floodplain	Flat land around the river that gets flooded when the river overflows
Gorge	A narrow valley with steep sides caused by a retreating waterfall



How does the water cycle work?

- Energy from the sun heats the surface of the earth
- Water is evaporated from oceans, lakes, rivers etc.
- Condensation occurs when the water vapour is turned back into water droplets as it cools down. Clouds are formed
- Precipitation occurs as water droplets get bigger and heavier they begin to fall as rain, snow and sleet etc

When precipitation reaches the surface, some falls directly into the sea but other water falls on land:

- Some water is intercepted by vegetation. Some water may then slowly reach the ground. Some will evaporate from the surface of leaves or be taken up by the plant roots and some of this water will eventually return to the air as vapour in the process of transpiration. This slows down or prevents some of the water from flowing back into the river.
- Some water flows across the surface of the ground – surface run off. This happens when the surface doesn't allow water to penetrate. Surface run off is more likely to occur when the ground is saturated with water or when the rock is impermeable. This water moves to the river quickly.
- Some water infiltrates into the soil. This through flow moves more slowly back to the river than the surface run off
- Some water percolates deeper into the ground and is slowly transferred back to the river or sea

Key words and definitions

Ground water	Rainwater that has soaked down through the ground and filled up the cracks in the rock below
Impermeable	Does not let water pass through
Infiltration	Soaking into the ground
Long profile	The side view of a river from source to mouth showing how the slope changes
Meander	A bend in the river
Oxbow lake	A lake formed when a loop in the river is cut off
Waterfall	Where a river or stream flows over a steep drop

Upper course	Middle course	Lower course
V- shaped valleys	Meanders	Braiding
Interlocking Spurs	Ox-bow lakes	Deltas
Waterfalls and Rapids	Gentle Gradients	Estuary
Steep Gradients		Flat land

Liverpool – Knowledge organiser

Week 5

Key words and definitions	
Settlement	A place where people create a community
Village	A small settlement found in a rural setting
Town	A settlement that is larger than a village but smaller than a city
City	A large human settlement with defined boundaries
Agricultural	Farming, The work of growing crops or rearing animals.
Residential	Buildings used for people to live in. E.G. Houses, Flats, apartments
Industry	Buildings used for the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.
Commercial	Business that creates or provides services
Entertainment	Buildings used for people to enjoy themselves E.G. Cinema, Theme park
Public Building	Buildings used by local public services E.g., fire station, police station hospitals
Open Space	Land used for recreation
Transport	Train, bus, tram, taxi ranks
Services	Shops, businesses that provide goods or services. E.g., barbers, hairdressers etc



Week 1

Location
 Liverpool, a city and seaport in North-Western England, forms an irregular crescent along the north shore of the Mersey estuary a few miles from the Irish Sea.



Bootle Week 2
 Bootle is located one mile south of the town of Litherland, three miles north of the major city of Liverpool, 1. Bootle falls within the metropolitan district council of Sefton. It is in the L20 postcode district.

Week 3

Liverpool Waterfront & Docks

Liverpool's waterfront is arguably the jewel in the city's crown and is a source of immense civic pride. The iconic Liver Birds, Three Graces, cathedrals and other landmarks provide a stunning backdrop to the River Mersey and UNESCO World Heritage Site status was bestowed on the city's waterfront in July 2004, ranking Liverpool alongside other internationally known historic cities such as Edinburgh, Bath, Vienna, Venice, Cuzco and Valpariso.

Week 4

Liverpool One
 A 48 month development plan for this £1bn project has regenerated 42 acres of Liverpool City Centre. Liverpool One opened in several stages between spring and autumn 2008, the year that Liverpool was awarded European Capital of Culture status.

Liverpool Waterfront

Liverpool is renowned for its vast and historic waterfront. The city anchors itself on its prevalent maritime heritage, which stems from Liverpool's status as a global trading port. A significant player in the growth of the British Empire, Liverpool's historic docklands boasted a means of transporting people and commodities across seas to every corner of the world. Innovative techniques, superior dock facilities and the breath-taking building projects in Liverpool set it apart from any other trading terminal on the planet. Industry has always been another key component in Liverpool's past. Home to a major port, many offices worked to organise trade and shipping while warehouses were utilised to manufacture materials for the boats.

Liverpool Waters is a combination of two million square metres of land, £5.5 billion of investment and a revolutionary vision for the city and Liverpool development as a whole. The Liverpool regeneration scheme aims to redefine the city's hotspot waterfront district into a multi-use destination uniting business, residential and leisure facilities.

Week 6