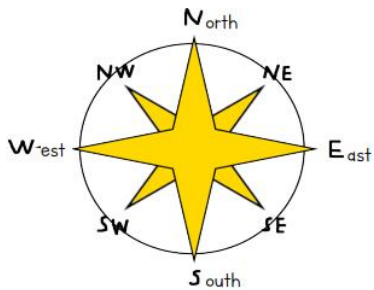


### Definitions

**HUMAN FEATURES** = Things that have been made by people. For example, roads, buildings and bridges  
**PHYSICAL FEATURES** = Things that are natural. For example, waterfalls, streams and hills

### Compass Points



### What is Geography?

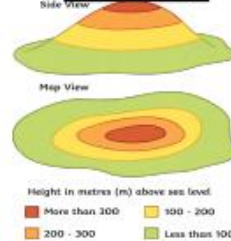
Geography is the study of the Earth's landscapes, places, people and environments. It is the study of the world we live in.

Geography is all around us!

### HEIGHT AND RELIEF

**RELIEF** the difference between the highest and lowest heights of an area.  
**TOPOGRAPHY** the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.

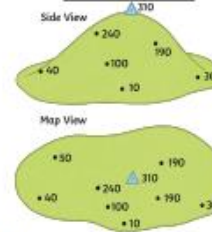
#### LAYER SHADING



Height in metres (m) above sea level:  
 More than 300 (red)  
 200 - 300 (orange)  
 100 - 200 (yellow)  
 Less than 100 (green)

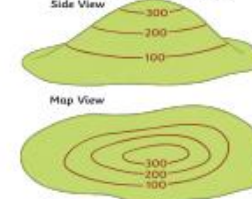
Areas of different heights are shown using different colours. A key is used to show how high the land is.

#### SPOT HEIGHTS



The exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.

#### CONTOUR LINES



Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height.

### 6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

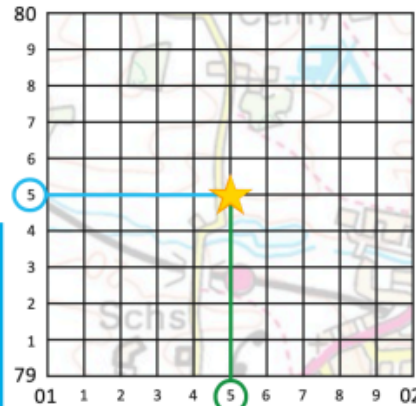
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

015 795

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.



### MAP SYMBOLS

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including, space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.



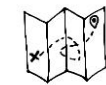
### Golden Threads



location



Place



map



settlement