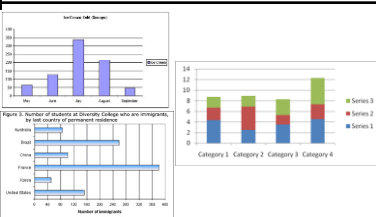


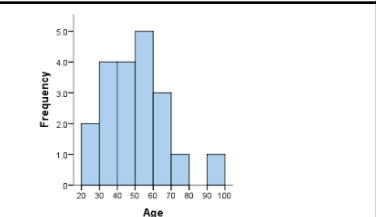
BAR GRAPH

- Each bar length represents the size
- Easy to compare features
- 3 main types – vertical, horizontal and compound / divided
- Bars should be drawn equal width apart



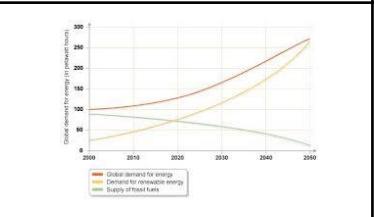
HISTOGRAM

- Used for continuous data
- Easy to interpret
- Trends can clearly be seen
- Bars should be touching each other



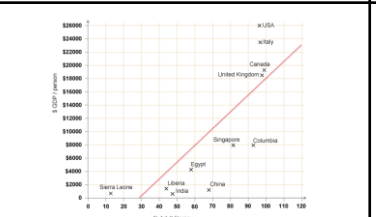
LINE GRAPH

- Show continuous changes over time
- Show trends
- Can be simple or multiple lines



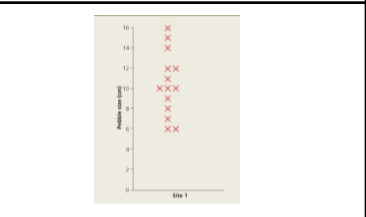
SCATTER GRAPH

- Show how 2 sets of data are related to each other
- Can interpret if there is a positive, negative or no correlation (relationship)



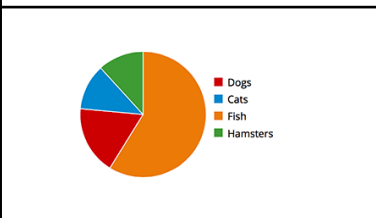
DISPERSION GRAPH

- Shows the range of a set of data
- Can pick out trends e.g. if they disperse or are grouped
- Useful to compare 2 sets of data next to each other



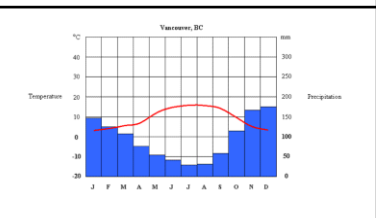
PIE CHART

- Show different divisions of data clearly
- Can be complicated to plot
- Striking and easy to see comparisons
- Confusing if using more than 7 categories



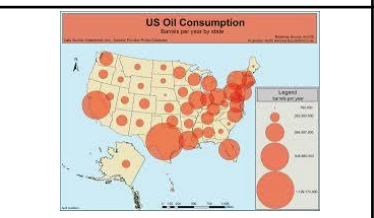
CLIMATE GRAPH

- Shows temperature in °C as a line graph and rainfall in mm as a bar graph
- Months along the bottom
- Must take care to read the correct scale



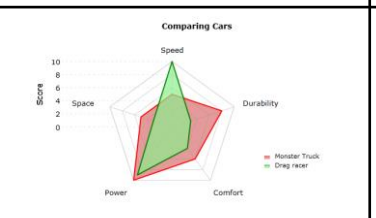
PROPORTIONAL SYMBOL

- Drawn to show the size of a variable being represented
- Can show a range of data visually allowing comparisons
- Can be difficult to interpret exact data



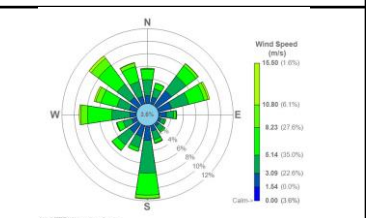
RADIAL GRAPH

- A radial graph is a way of showing multivariate data.
- They are used to plot groups of values over multiple common variables
- The axis are arranged around a central point and spaced equally



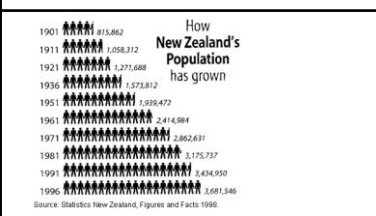
ROSE GRAPH

- Used to show the most common direction of the wind
- Can include compound data to show strength of wind too



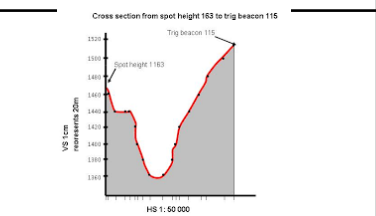
PIGTOGRAMS

- Picture / symbol represents the data
- Can involve maths to work out data
- Can easily see comparisons



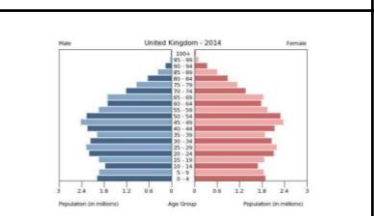
CROSS SECTIONS

- Shows the variation in relief along a chosen line
- Shows the distance along the x axis and the height along the y axis
- Can be used for rivers



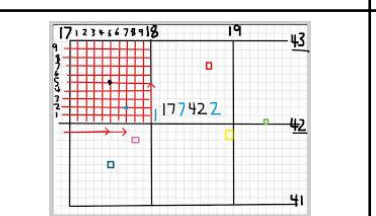
POPULATION PYRAMIDS

- Shows population structure
- Age is in 5 year intervals with males on one side and females on the other
- Can allow us to work out birth rate, death rate and life expectancy



GRID REFERENCES

- Give us the location of places
- Along the corridor and up the stairs
- Can be 4 figure (give us the square) or 6 figure (gives us more detailed location)




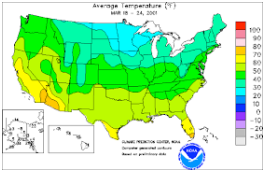
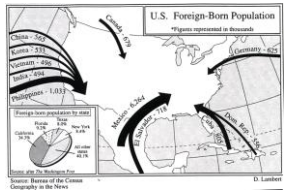

INTERQUARTILE RANGE

- The interquartile range shows the spread of the middle 50% of the data as it omits the top 25% and the bottom 25%

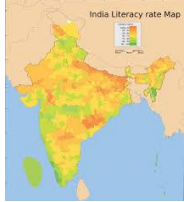

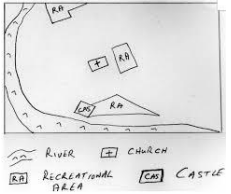
1. Put data into rank order from highest to lowest
2. Upper Quartile (UQ) = (total number of values + 1) / 4
3. Lower quartile (LQ) = 3 (total number of values + 1) / 4
4. Difference between these is the Interquartile Range

GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND STATISTICS

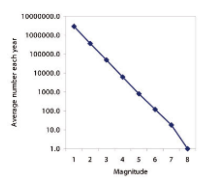
<p>CHOROPLETH MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows how data varies between areas Darker the colour the more the value and vice versa Give clear patterns Hides variations within areas 	<p>ISOLINE MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lines join places of equal values / amounts Can show patterns clearly e.g. temperature, height, air pressure Can not work out exact data for points in between the lines 	<p>FLOW LINE MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows volume of movement between places by varying thickness of line Easy to see trends Can be difficult to interpret the exact data 	<p>DESIRE LINE MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawn to show direction of movement Drawn from the origin to the destination of a particular movement Shows trends clearly Difficult to get exact data
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<p>THEMATIC MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map showing information on a particular these e.g. GNP, risk of hazards etc. Interpreted using a key 	<p>ROUTE MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This shows roads, railways etc Often shown as straight lines Can sometimes show the actual route Can be quite confusing if there is a lot of information on these 	<p>SKETCH MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be used to show important aspects of features Labels and annotations are very important Allows us to remember / show key features 	<p>SPHERE OF INFLUENCE MAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows the sphere of influence of a settlement / shop for example It shows the area affected by this
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			<p>PROPORTION</p> <p>Proportions can be built from ratios e.g. 5:10 is half. Half the forest might be coniferous and half deciduous</p>
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<p>RATIO</p> <p>A ratio is a comparison between two different things</p>	<p>MAGNITUDE</p> <p>This is the relative size of something e.g. size of an earthquake</p>	<p>INTERPOLATE AND EXTRAPOLATE DATA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpolate means to estimate what happens in the gap in the data Extrapolate means to predict what might happen outside the data range given 	<p>SKETCH MAP</p> <p>If there is 1/34 of the population aged over 65 what is the proportion?</p> <p>5 : 20</p> <p>E.g. What is the simplest ratio of 60:12?</p> <p>Divide it by 4 = 15 : 3</p> <p>Divide it further by 3 =</p> <p>5 : 1</p>
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<p>FREQUENCY</p> <p>This is how often something occurs e.g. how often earthquakes occur</p>		<p>RANGE, MEDIAN, MEAN,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean = average Range = maximum – minimum Median = middle value when all the numbers are placed in rank order <p>4, 5, 5, 7, 9 Total = 30</p> <p>Mean = 30/5 = 6</p> <p>Median = 5</p> <p>Range = 9 – 4 = 5</p>	<p>MODE AND MODAL CLASS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mode = most commonly occurring number Modal class = most popular class of data <p>4, 5, 5, 7, 9</p> <p>Mode = 5</p>
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