



Settlements

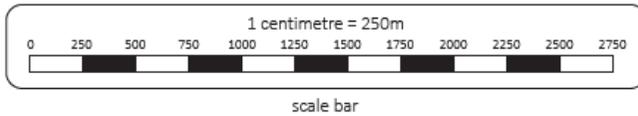
Maps

Ordnance Survey maps

- Britain's national mapping agency.
- 4 and 6-figure grid references and compass directions help to analyse and compare places and features

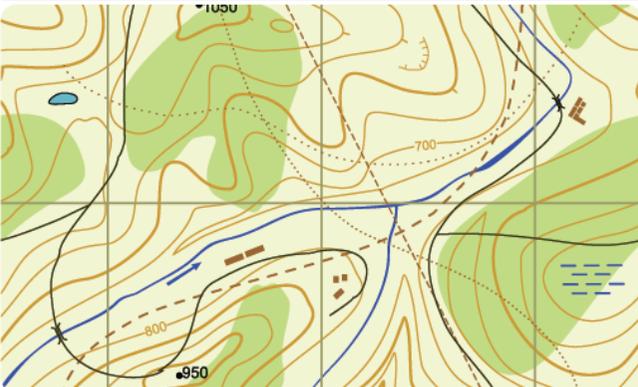
Map scales

- Gives the relationship between the size of an object on the map and its size in real life.
- A scale of 1:25,000 means that 1cm on a map is 25.000cm (or 250m) in real life, and 4cm is 1km.



Contour lines

- Hills, slopes and mountains are represented on a map using contour lines.
- By studying the contour lines on a map you can work out the **topography** of a landscape.
- If contour lines are close together, the land is steeply sloping. If they are far apart, the land is flat or gently sloping.
- They form a circle at a peak or summit of a hill or mountain..



Time Zones

- The time is different in different countries around the world.
- The world is split into 24 meridians- lines of longitude that run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- Prime Meridian is the starting point for all the other meridians (GMT). Its position is 0°.
- Meridians are to the east of Greenwich on a map, hours are added to GMT. (GMT +1)
- Meridians are to the west of Greenwich on a map, hours are taken away from GMT. (GMT -1)

Climate Zones

- Polar climate- coldest. Desert climate- hottest.
- Temperate climate- warm summers and cool, snowy winters.
- Mediterranean climate has hot summers and mild, wet winters.
- Tropical climate- lot of rain and hot temperatures all year round.
- On mountains, the climate varies. As the altitude (height above sea level) increases, the temperature decrease and the climate becomes wetter and windier. Many mountain peaks are covered with snow all year round.

Vegetation Belts

- Where certain species of plants grow because of the climate.
- Soil type and the height of the land are other factors that affect the types of plants that grow in vegetation belts.
- There are five main vegetation belts, including desert, forest (temperate, taiga and Rainforest), grassland, ice sheet and tundra.

Settlement Hierarchy

- grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size.
- Settlements get bigger, have a larger population and have more facilities, workplaces and transport links as they go up the hierarchy.
- The number of each type of settlement increases as they go down the settlement hierarchy.

Characteristics of settlements

- Capital Cities- millions of people, largest number and widest range of features.
- Cities- large settlements. Millions of people living and working. Cathedrals.
- Towns- smaller than cities. Thousands of people living and working. Some have cathedrals
- Villages- hundreds of people with church. Some small facilities.
- Hamlet- fewer than one hundred people. No facilities or church.

Motorway transport network

- main road with multiple lanes built for fast travel over long distances.
- In the UK, they run north to south and east to west.
- Connect towns, cities and transport links, such as A roads, airports or ferry terminals.
- Allow people and goods to move quickly around the country.



Key Vocabulary

aquatic	All the habitats on Earth that are covered with water.
biodiversity	The number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area.
biome	A large ecosystem that has characteristic features, such as the climate or landscape
climate	The general weather conditions found in a place over a period of time.
climate zone	An area with a distinct climate.
contour line	A line on a map joining points of equal height above sea level.
desert	A large, dry area where there is little rain and few plants.
ecosystem	A community of living organisms and their environments that interact with each other.
equator	A line of latitude around the middle of the Earth at 0°.
forest	A large area of land covered with trees and plants.
grassland	A large open area of land covered with grass.
Greenwich Mean Time	The time at the Prime Meridian that runs through Greenwich, London.
hamlet	A small settlement, usually without a church.
life expectancy	The number of years that a person is likely to live.
line of attitude	An imaginary line that runs horizontally around the Earth.
line of longitude	An imaginary line that runs vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Key Vocabulary

motorway	A main road with multiple lanes for fast travel over long distances.
Ordnance Survey map	A detailed map showing the landscape's human and physical features.
population density	The number of individuals living in each unit of area.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude.
savannah	An area of grassy plain in a tropical area with few trees.
scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.
settlement	A place where people live permanently.
temperate	A climate with warm summers and cool, snowy winters.
time zone	One of 24 equal parts into which the world is divided.
topography	The physical appearance of an area of land, especially related to its shape and surface.
tropical	An area that is hot and wet with a constant temperature, and a wet season and a dry season.
Tropic of Cancer	A line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°N of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	A line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°S of the equator.
tundra	An area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen.
vegetation belt	An area where certain species of plant grow.

Settlement Hierarchy

