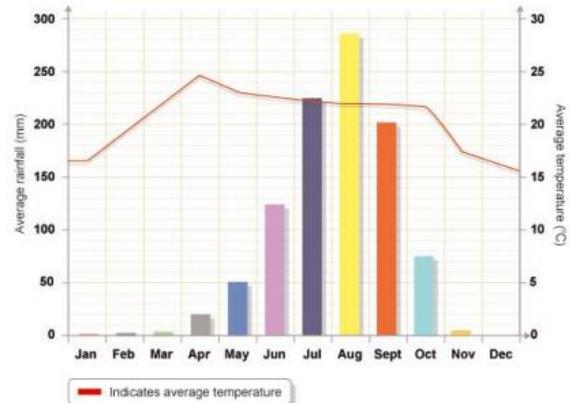
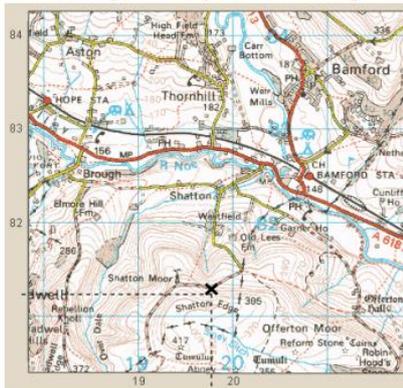


# Maths within Geography

In Geography, you may be asked to represent data in the form of a bar chart, a pie chart or a line graph. Here, we can see a bar chart which represents rainfall, a line graph which represents temperature and the overall Climate graph gives us an overview of the annual rainfall and temperature for a particular area.



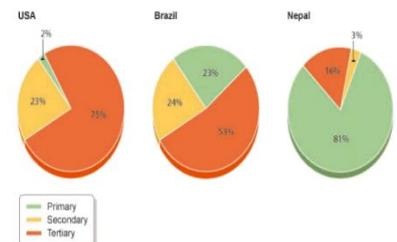
In Geography the scale of a map is the ratio between the size of an object on the map and its real size. For example, explorer maps, for walking, have a scale of 1:25 000 where 1cm represents 250 m.



In maths, we use Coordinates to describe the position of a point on a plane. The x-coordinate (given by moving across the horizontal axis) is given first followed by the y-coordinate (given by moving up or down in the direction of the vertical axis). In geography grid references are given using the number across the bottom of the map first (Easting) followed by the number up the side of the map (Northing). The grid reference of the point shown would be **197814**.

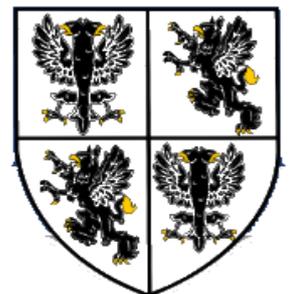
The handling data cycle is used when collecting and analysing data. You might use it for a controlled assessment or on a field trip in Geography. In maths you would use it for a statistical investigation. It's important to be aware of each of the stages to make sure that vital steps aren't missed out.

The pie charts show the differences in the split between primary, secondary and tertiary employment in USA, Brazil and Nepal. Being able to draw a Pie Chart accurately is part of both the Geography and Maths schemes of work here at Stanley High School.



Time zones are an important part of Geography. As we all know, being able to tell the time is important for Maths too but also in everyday life!

A key Geography skill is to be able to use appropriate measures of Central tendency, spread and Cumulative frequency including median, range, quartiles and modal class.



At Stanley High School