

Question(s)



For which type of data would you use a **line chart**?

Answer(s)

**Continuous**

(Data which is changing over time)

Fold along here

Question(s)



Does a **bar chart** have gaps between the bars?

Answer(s)

**YES**

A bar chart shows categories of unconnected data (**discrete**) so there must be a gap between the bars

Fold along here

Question(s)



When drawing a **PIE CHART** from percentage data, how would you calculate the number of degrees needed?

Answer(s)

Multiply the percentage figure by  $3.6^0$

$$100\% = 360^0$$

$$1\% = 3.6^0 \quad / \text{by } 100$$

$$\text{So } 14\% = 3.6^0 \times 14 = 50.4^0$$

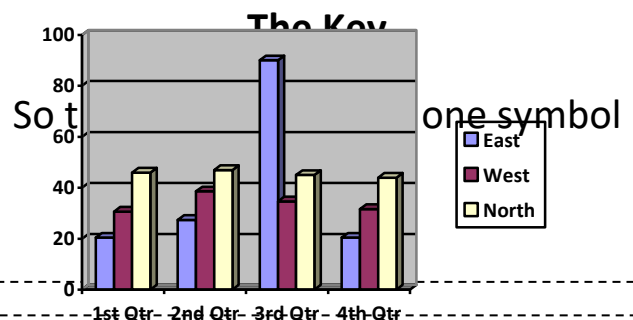
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Question(s)



What should you look at first when analysing a **PICTOGRAM**?

Answer(s)



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Question(s)



Why does a **histogram** NOT have gaps between the bars?

Answer(s)

There are no gaps between the bars to signify that the data is **continuous**. The bars show class intervals such as 0-5, 6-10, 11-15...

Fold along here

Question(s)



How would you show the subdivisions, e.g. different modes of transport, on a **divided bar graph**?

Answer(s)

By using different colours or shading for each subdivision. Refer to the **key**. These may also be called **stacked bar graphs or cumulative bar charts**.

Fold along here

Question(s)



What *may* be drawn on a **scattergraph** to help work out whether there is a correlation?

Answer(s)

**A line of best fit**

A straight line drawn so that the points are evenly distributed on either side of the line. It shows the trend.

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Question(s)

Explain what is meant by these **terms** used to describe **population pyramids**:

- Elderly and young dependents
- Economically active

Answer(s)

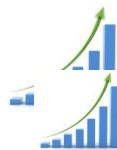
**Elderly dependents** – the proportion of people over 65

**Economically Active** – the proportion of the population of working age (15-65)

**Young dependents** – the proportion of the population under the age of 15.

**Dependents** rely on the workers for support.

Question(s)

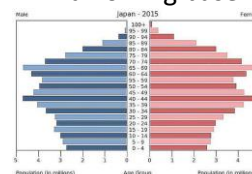


Describe an **AGEING** population pyramid

Answer(s)

A larger proportion in the elderly dependents age group, particularly for women.

A narrowing base.



Fold along here

Question(s)



Are darker colours used to show **LOWER** or **HIGHER** values on a **choropleth map**?

Answer(s)

Darker colours (or denser shading of the same colour) are used for **HIGHER** values.

*(Remember they only show an average for a zone so may be misleading.)*

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Question(s)



**Contour lines** (joining points of equal height) and **isobars** (joining points of equal pressure) are examples of what type of technique?

Fold along here

Answer(s)

### Isoline maps

ISO comes from the Greek for equal – think of your equal legged triangle... Isosceles

Question(s)



A **DOT MAP** uses dots to represent a particular value. Are **dot maps** useful for looking at **DENSITY** patterns or **TOTAL** populations?

Fold along here

Answer(s)

### Density patterns

E.g. global population distribution

Question(s)



A **DESIRE LINE MAP** shows direct movement between the source and the destination, not the exact path of movement.

**True or False?**

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Answer(s)

### True

Flow lines are needed to show an exact route of movement. (Both desire & flow lines can be proportional.)

Question(s)



How would you use **proportional symbols** such as circles and flow lines most effectively?

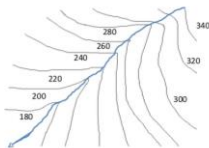
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Answer(s)

**Locate** proportional symbols on a **MAP** for maximum effect.

*Remember to use the square root value for the radius of your proportional circle*

Question(s)



Does this **contour pattern** show a ridge or V-shaped valley?

Fold along here

Answer(s)

### V-shaped valley

Notice, the contour lines appear to point to the source on the higher land. Steeper slopes are where lines are closer together.