

St Peter's Primary School



What I should already know:

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography.
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

At the end of this topic, I will know:

- How to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- How to use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
- How to use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
- How to locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

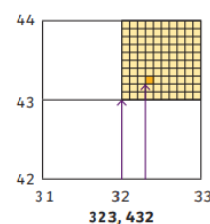
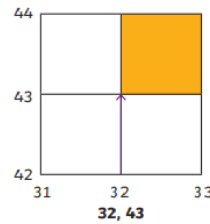


4-point compass



8-point compass

Year 5 Geography Geographical skills and fieldwork



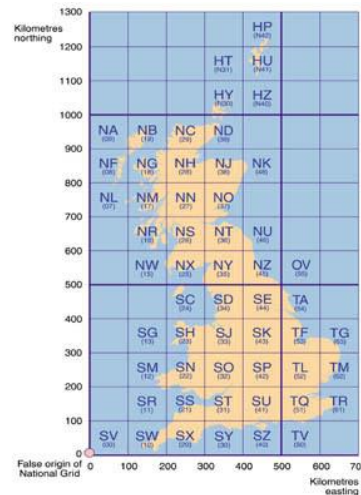
Key Facts:

Maps have vertical and horizontal lines going across them, which create a grid. The grid helps us to locate areas and features on a map.

The horizontal line numbers are called eastings and the vertical line numbers are called northings.

Eastings and northings are put together to create a 4-digit or 6-digit grid reference.

The National Grid is a grid reference system for the whole of Great Britain. It splits Great Britain into squares - each is 100km. Each square can be identified by using two letters.



Vocabulary

Atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
Compass	A tool used for showing direction.
Grid references	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.
National Grid	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.
Easting	The numbers used in a grid reference that run west to east.
Northing	The numbers used in a grid reference that run south to north.
Symbols	Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature.
Ordnance Survey maps	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km ²).
Digital maps	Maps that use technology such as a satnav.

Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	National Trail/Long Distance Route/Recreational Route
Camp site/caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/sports centre	Museum
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and tint	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking	Garden/arboretum
				Sch	PO	PC
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office	Public convenience