

YEAR 5 MAP SKILLS

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

I will be able to:

- Know the difference between human, physical and environmental geography
- Name and locate countries in the British Isles
- Name capital cities in the UK
- Know and identify seas and oceans surrounding the UK
- Locate continents on a world map
- Use compass points for direction
- Use 4 and 6 figure grid references
- Know how to read Ordnance Survey maps and know some key symbols

Maps and symbols

A map is a two-dimensional drawing of an area. Maps help us to understand what places are like and how to plot routes. Maps should have a title, scale, north arrow, and a key. Symbols help us to include lots of detail on maps that are drawn to scale. They include simple images, colours, letters and abbreviations. Here are some examples:

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Camp site
- Caravan site
- Garden
- Golf course or links
- Information centre, all year / seasonal
- Nature reserve
- Parking, Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Picnic site
- Selected places of tourist interest
- Telephone, public / motoring organisation
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks / Trails
- Youth hostel



Continents: Large areas of land in the world – North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australasia/Oceania, Antarctica and Europe

Capital cities:

UK – London; **England** – London; **Scotland** – Edinburgh; **Wales** – Cardiff; **Northern Ireland** – Belfast

Useful websites:

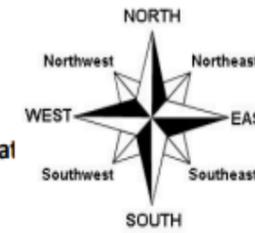
<http://primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/geography/index.html>

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/>



Direction

Try to remember the main compass points by using a mnemonic, e.g. **Never Eat Shredded Wheat** - North East South West



Environmental Geography is a How people effect the earth and how the earth effects the people who live there

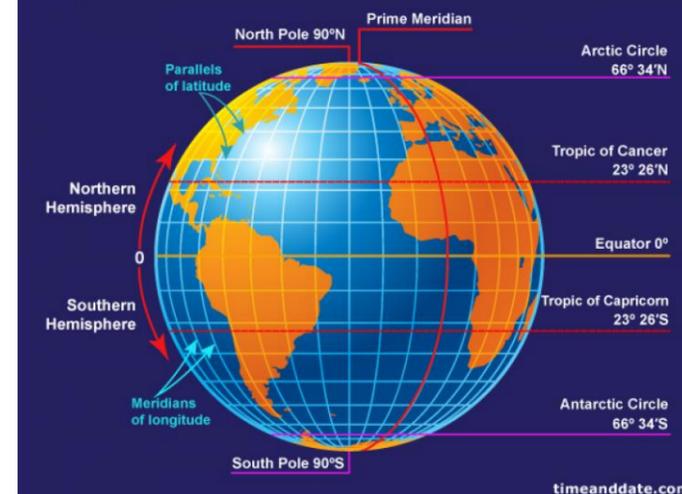
Latitude and longitude

Lines of latitude and longitude are used to locate places accurately on the Earth's surface.

Lines of latitude circle the Earth in an east-west direction. They are parallel. Lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom. They are not parallel as lines of latitude are – they meet at a point at the north and south poles and are called meridians. They divide the Earth into segments, like an orange.

The index of an atlas gives shows where places can be found, eg Birmingham, UK - 52° north 1° west. This means that Birmingham is located at approximately latitude 52 north and longitude 1 west. Study the diagram below:

Longitude and Latitude



Key vocabulary:	Definition:
coordinates	Used to locate an exact spot on the earth
equator	A line at zero degrees latitude
Environmental Geography	How people affect the earth and how the earth affects the people who live there
Human Geography	The study of the people who live on earth.
latitude	Imaginary lines that run east to west
longitude	Imaginary lines that run north to south
Physical Geography	The study of the natural processes that shape the surface of the Earth. E.g. mountains and rivers
prime meridian	A line at zero degrees longitude
scale	Used to measure real distance on a map

Grid references

A grid of squares helps the map-reader to locate a place. The horizontal lines crossing the map from one side to the other are called northings. They are numbered – the numbers increase to the north. The vertical lines crossing the map from top to bottom are called eastings as the numbers increase in an easterly direction.

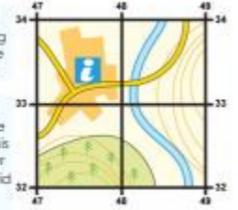
Things to remember:

On an OS map each grid square is 1 km x 1 km or 1 sq. km.

When you give a grid reference, always give the easting first... "Along the corridor and up the stairs".

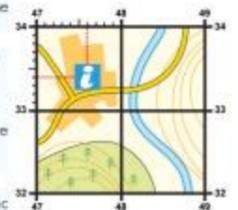
Four-figure grid references can be used to pinpoint a location to within a square measuring 1 sq. km. To find the number of the square:

Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the easting crossing through the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want. Write this number down.



Move north until you get to the northing crossing the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want. Look at the number of this grid line and add it to the two-digit number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference. In this case, the tourist information office is in grid square 4733.

Sometimes it is necessary to be even more accurate. In this case you can imagine that each grid is divided into 100 tiny squares. The distance between one grid line and the next is divided into tenths.



First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits. When you get to the easting at the left-hand side of the grid square you want, keep moving east and estimate or measure how many tenths across your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits.

Next, move north from the bottom-left-hand corner of your grid square and estimate how many tenths your symbol is from this point. Put them together to create a six figure grid reference. In this instance, the tourist information office is located at 473344.