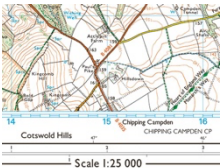




Year 5 – Autumn – Geography – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW?		WHAT AM I LEARNING NOW?	
- A map shows important physical and human features of an area. - Maps use scale and positioning to ensure they are accurate and can be used. - Features are marked using specific colours or symbols. - A map key explains what the symbols/colours represent, including land use. - Four-Figure grid references pinpoint a general location on a map. - The Easting is always read first and the Northing second.		- What is an ordinance survey map? - What are six-figure grid references? - What are longitude and latitude? - Why is Greenwich Mean Time significant? - What are the human and physical features of Nigeria? - How might you plan a trip to Nigeria?	
KEY KNOWLEDGE: MAPS, ATLASES AND GLOBES		GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS	KEY VOCABULARY
 OS maps are specifically for navigation, outdoor activities and land use planning.  The space between contour lines of an area can tell how steep or flat the land is.		 Interpret a Range of Sources: Using different sources of information to answer questions.  Communicate Geographical Information: Sharing the answers to our questions in the best way possible.  Mapwork: Using maps, globes and atlases to answer questions and communicate geographical information.	Ordinance Survey (OS) contour lines Lines that join up areas of equal height on a map. longitude Imaginary lines that run vertically across the Earth. latitude Imaginary lines that run horizontally across the Earth. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) The time standard that was established at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London. time zone A region where the clock is set to the same time, so people in that area all have the same local time. climate The average weather in a place over a long time. biome A large area with its own kind of weather, plants, and animals.