



Annunciation Catholic Junior School

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

YEAR 6 MAP SKILLS

### Types of Geography

**Human geography:** The impact of people on the earth

**Physical geography:** The natural world without people

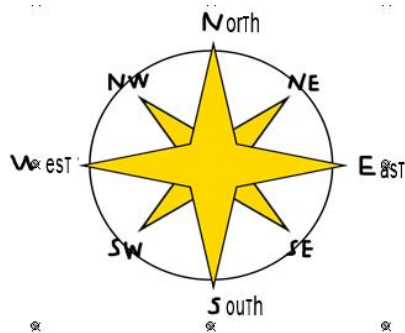
**Environmental geography:** Human interaction with nature.

### What is geography

Geography is the study of the physical earth which includes the soil, the oceans, the glaciers, the atmosphere, the mountains, the rivers and all the other physical bodies on earth.

Geography is part of your everyday life; you use it every day without even realizing!

### Compass Points



### Where is the UK?



The United Kingdom (UK) is an Island country located in the continent of Europe. It is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

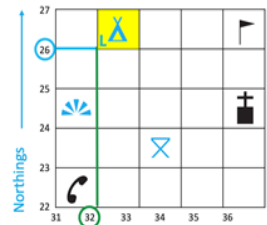
### The UK





## 6 figure Grid references

We use six figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right.



The first two numbers give THE EASTINGS

**32 26**

The second two numbers give THE NORTHINGS

Remember.. eastings  
Then northings!

## Map symbols

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.



## Atlas skills

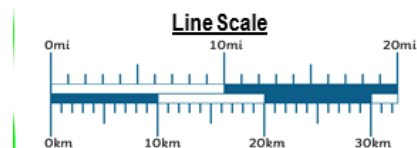
There are generally three main types of maps shown in an atlas.

**Physical maps** These show topography/relief (The shape of the land) and other physical features such as rivers and lakes.

## Scale and distance

OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250 metres in real life.

On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its SCALE.



## Word Scale

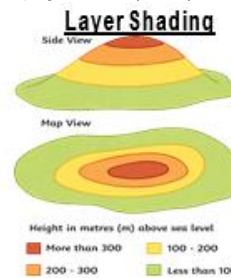
One centimeter on the map represents 3 kilometers on the ground. (1cm = 3 km)

Using the scale above, if we measure the

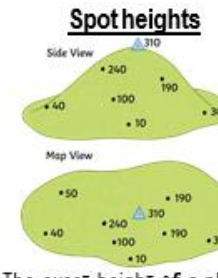
## Height and relief

**Relief** The difference between the highest and lowest height of an area.

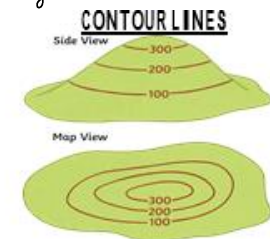
**Topography** The surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.



Areas of different heights are shown using different colours. A key is used to show how high the land is.



The exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.

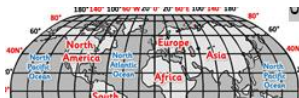


Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height.

## Latitude and longitude

Here we go up and across - **FLAT LINES** = lines of latitude

**LONGITUDE** - go up and down



## Key words

Space scale distance contours topography west east north  
south place Relief grid reference height map