

Year 5 Spring

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Unit of work:

Map skills

Links to other year groups:

Building on foundations of map work and use of atlases, grid references etc from Years 2, 3 & 4

Key Vocabulary:

Hemisphere: half of a sphere, or ball. People use this word to describe half the Earth.

Latitude: imaginary lines that run around the Earth from east to west.

Longitude: imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Continent: a very large land mass that sits on a thick, rocky plate of the Earth's crust.

Equator: an imaginary line that runs around the Earth exactly half way between the North and South poles.

Prime Meridian: an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two equal parts: the Western hemisphere and the Eastern hemisphere. Runs through Greenwich, England.

Tropic of Cancer: a line of latitude north of the equator that marks the northern edge of the tropics.

Tropic of Capricorn: a line of latitude south of the equator that marks the southern edge of the tropics.

Arctic Circle: the most northern line of latitude that marks the edge of an area known as the Arctic.

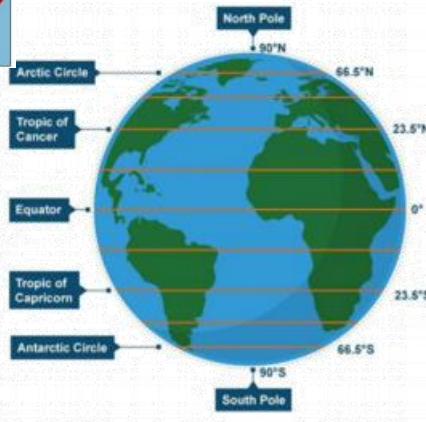
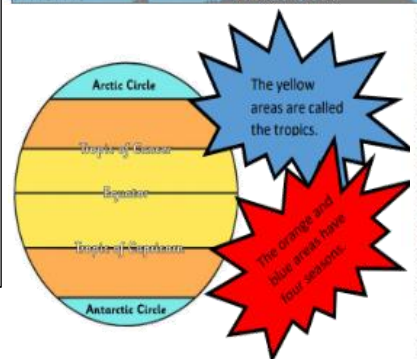
Antarctic Circle: the most southern line of latitude that marks the edge of an area known as the Antarctic.

Human Geographical Features:

To help people locate places in the world a system of imaginary lines and grids has been devised.

Co-ordinates: A place can be located on the Earth using latitude and longitude. Each degree can be split into smaller sections called minutes. There are 60 minutes (60') in a degree. Each minute can be split into seconds. There are 60 seconds (60'') in a minute. Latitude comes first, followed by longitude.

Map / Key Places:



Physical Geographical Features:

Continents:

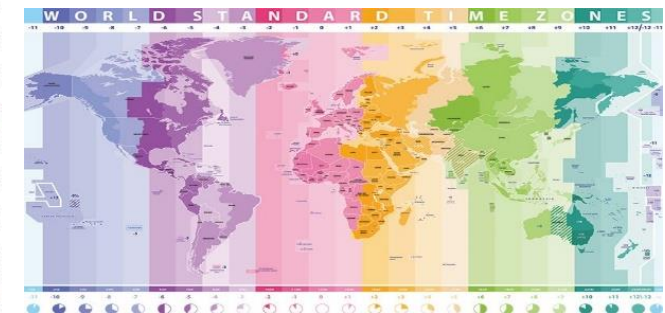
A **continent** is a very large land mass that may contain lots of different countries. There are **seven** continents on Earth. From largest to smallest they are: **Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe & Australia.**

Continents exist on giant areas of rock known as plates, which are over 20 miles thick but can be as much as 50 miles thick.

Each continent has its own plate.

Key facts/statistics:

Time Zones: The Earth spins on its axis. This means that whilst half the world is in daylight, the other half is in darkness. This is how we get day and night. Due to this, the world is split into different time zones. Each time zone is 15 degrees of longitude wide. All the time zones are measured using the Prime Meridian as the starting point.



Lesson sequence

1	Revision of terms continent, Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Introduction of the terms longitude and latitude.
2	Understanding how longitude and latitude can identify a specific location either on land or ocean, practising use of the same via several practical activities and understanding how and why longitude and latitude is used. Understanding of the terms minutes and degree in reference to longitude and latitude readings.
3	Understanding the Prime Meridian and how this relates to time zones. Why are there different time zones around the world?
4	Local map skills – use of Ordnance Survey maps for four and six figure grid reference.
5	Using OS maps – designing own OS map symbols and using practical activities and real maps to investigate navigation on an OS map.