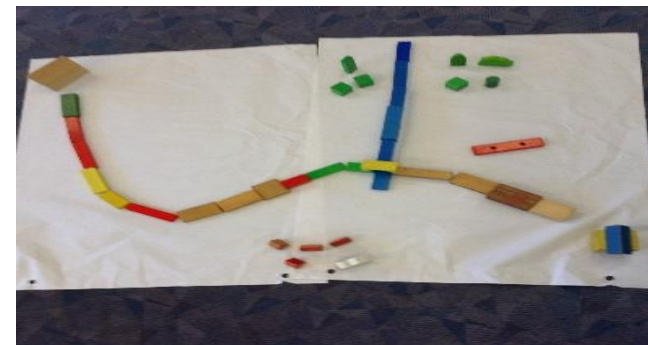


Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Geography: Map Skills

Key Vocabulary	
Aerial	To look at something from above
Map	To show the location of somewhere
Grounds	The land around a building
Village	A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside. Dobwalls is a village.
Town	A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities. Liskeard is a town.
Map Symbol	Small pictures that stand for different features on a map . A symbol is often drawn to look like what it represents. For example, a triangular shape is often used to show a mountain.
Map Key	A map key explains what the symbols mean.

- Use simple maps of the local area e.g. large scale print, pictorial etc.
- Use locational language (e.g. near and far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes.
- Make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story.



Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Geography: Map Skills

Key Vocabulary	
World Map	A picture of the earth drawn or printed to scale on a flat surface.
Atlas	A book of maps, tables, or charts.
Country	A large area of land where people live under the same government or have the same culture.
Continent	One of the earth's seven major areas of land. The continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.
Ocean	The vast body of salt water covering about three quarters of the earth's surface. <i>The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Arctic are the names of the four oceans.</i>
Compass	An instrument for showing direction. A typical compass has a moving magnetic needle that points north.
Human Feature	Something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans. Features include anything from a house to a city.
Physical Feature	The Earth's natural features, such as mountains, rivers, deserts and oceans.

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied.
- Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language e.g. near and far; left and right, to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- 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.

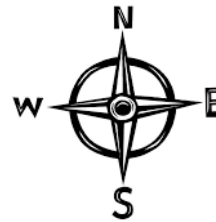


Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Geography: Map Skills

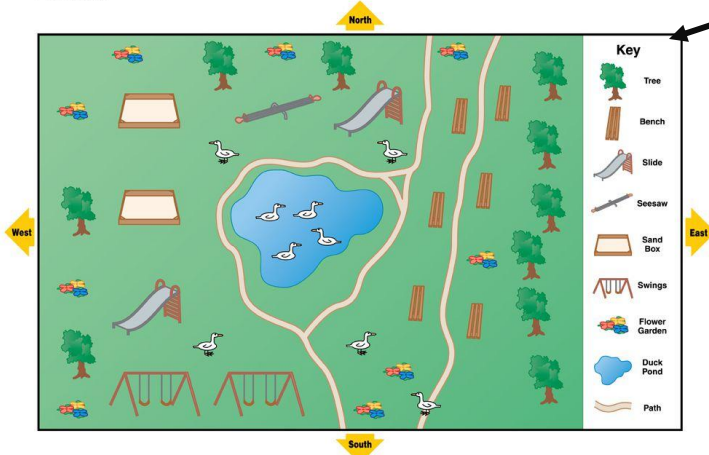
Key Vocabulary

Boundary	A dividing line between two or more areas.
Co-ordinate	A reference system used to locate points on a map. A point has 2 co-ordinate values: latitude and longitude.
Key	Explains what symbols, icons or colours on a map represent.
Location	A particular place or position.
Plan view	A drawing of a object as is looking down from above.
Scale drawing	A drawing that has been reduced or enlarged from its original size.
Symbol	A mark/image used to represent another object.

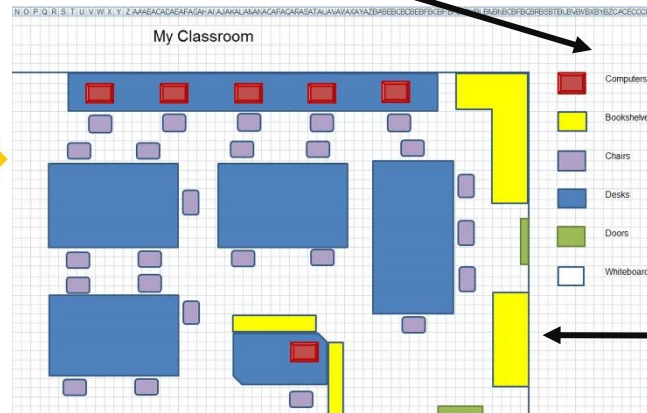
- Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and key features.
- Use letter and number co-ordinates to locate features on a map.
- Use the 4 points of a compass to follow and give directions.
- Make plans and maps using symbols and keys.



Park Map



Key

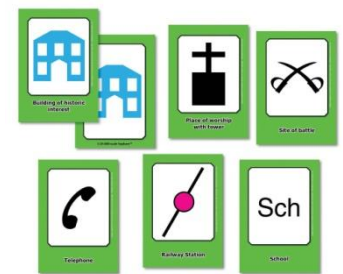
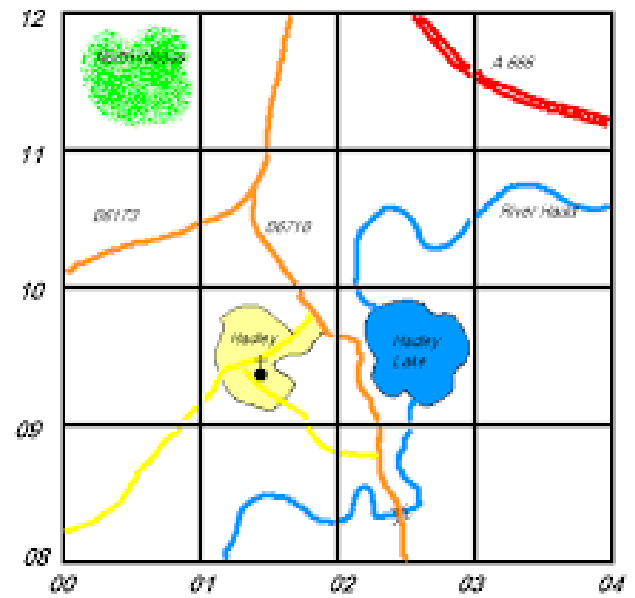
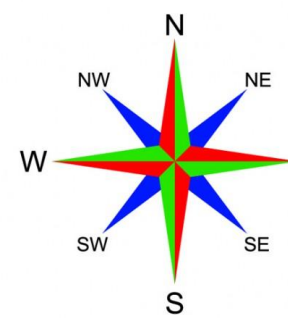


Plan view

Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Geography: Map Skills

Key Vocabulary	
Satellite image	Images of the Earth of other planets collected by satellites.
Cardinal direction	The main 4 directions on a compass: North, East, South, West
Intercardinal direction	The 4 directions located between the cardinal directions: NE, SE, SW, NW
OS map	A map produced by the Ordnance Survey, the national mapping agency for the UK.
Sketch map	A roughly drawn map which only shows basic features.
Large scale map	A large scale map shows a small area in greater detail.
Medium scale map	A medium scale map shows whole countries or counties.
Small Scale Map	A small scale map shows large areas e.g. a World map, continent map or map of a large country.

- Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and key features.
- Use four figure grid references .
- Use the 8 points of a compass .
- Make plans and maps using symbols and keys.

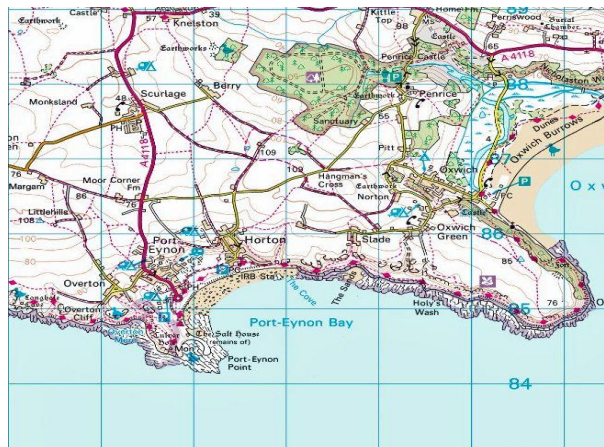
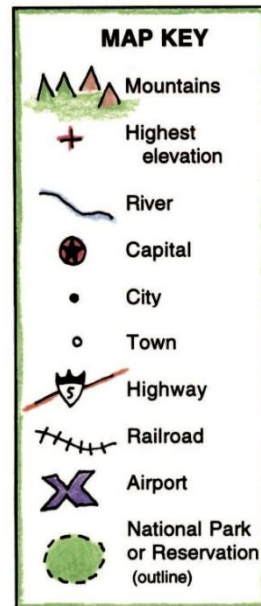
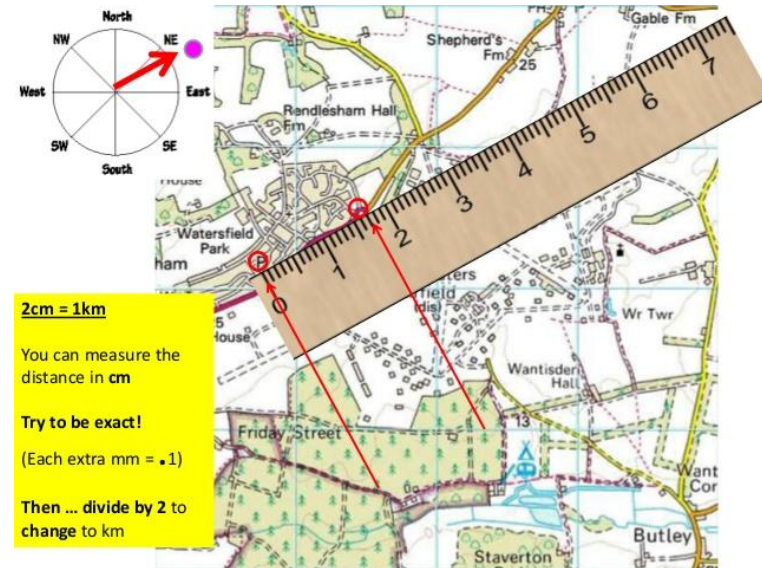


Knowledge Organiser Year 5 Geography: Map Skills

Key Vocabulary

Primary evidence	Evidence that is collected directly by the researcher e.g. measuring rainfall, measuring a distance.
Secondary evidence	Evidence that has already been compiled by someone other than the researcher e.g. a map, historical data
Grid reference	A reference system used on maps to indicate a location in relation to its latitude and longitude.
Thematic map	A map designed to show features or data e.g. population density, climate.
Historical map	A map which shows how a location used to look like.
Scale drawing	A drawing that has been reduced or enlarged from its original size.

- Measure straight line distances on maps using the appropriate scale.
- Explore features on OS maps using 4 figure grid references.
- Draw accurate maps with more complex keys.



Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Geography: Map Skills

Key Vocabulary

Grid reference	A reference system used on maps to indicate a location in relation to its latitude and longitude.
Thematic map	A map designed to show features or data e.g. population density, climate.
Satellite image	Images of the Earth or other planets collected by satellites.
Sketch map	A roughly drawn map which only shows basic features.
Digital mapping	A process of representing geographical data in a virtual image.
Plan view	A drawing of an object as is looking down from above.
Scale drawing	A drawing that has been reduced or enlarged from its original size.

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world .
- Observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies .



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