

Geography



Topic: How can we navigate from one place to another?

Year 5

Strand: Human and physical features/fieldwork

What should I already know?

- Understand and use the terminologies: left and right; below and next **KS1**
- How to identify North, East, South and West on a compass. **Y2/ Y3**
- The significance of longitude and latitude **Y3/Y4**
- How to identify the following physical features: mountain; lake; island; valley; river; cliff; forest and beach **Y3**
- How to plan a journey within the UK using maps (google maps, Digi-maps, road maps) **Y4**

What are compass points?



There are 8 points on a compass used to help us navigate.

What symbols are found on an OS map?

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Access land in woodland area | Access land boundary and tint | Cycle trail | Railway Station | Level Crossing | Motorway |
| Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome | Place of worship with tower | Place of worship | Camp site/ caravan site | Viewpoint | Picnic site |
| Information centre | Telephone | Parking | Garden/arboretum | | |
| Youth hostel | Sch School | PO Post office | PC Public convenience | | |
| Motorway | Trunk or main road | Footpath | Bridleway | National Trail/Long Distance Route; Recreational Route | |
| Picnic site | Access information point | Building of historic interest | Recreation/leisure/ sports centre | Museum | |

What is the convenience of OS explore maps?

OS Explorer Maps are ideal for walking, running, and horse riding.

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Compass point | Any of the main points of a compass north, south, east and west |
| Grid reference | A simplified grid used for an area of a map to make looking up co-ordinates easier |
| Contour lines | A line on a map joining points of equal heights above or below sea level |
| Compass points | 8 directions used to help with navigation |
| Scale | Relationship between distance on map and distance on ground |
| Navigation | The process of determining your position, planning and following a route. |
| Topographical features | The study of shape and features of land surfaces |
| Physical features | Natural feature on the surface such as water, mountains and deserts. |
| 4 figure grid reference | A four figure grid reference points you towards a particular square on a map. |
| 6 figure grid reference | Six figure grid references are more precise than a four figure grid reference. They are used to locate smaller locations. |

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What key points should I know about maps?

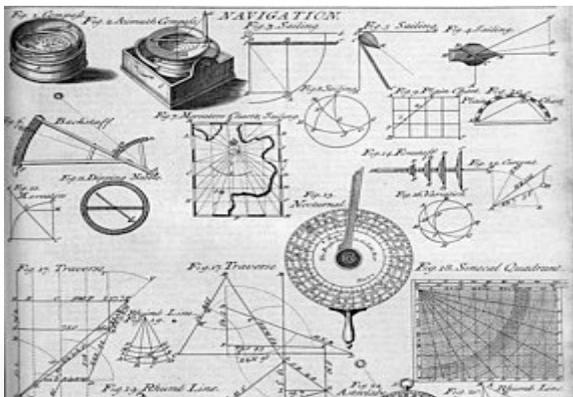
A map is a two-dimensional representation of our world. They are used to locate and provide information about a place.



Maps have grid lines on them—we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid reference. A four-figure grid reference is a handy way of identifying any square on a map, six-figure grid references are best for giving



How has navigation changed?



The earliest navigation methods involved

- **observing landmarks**
- **watching the direction of the sun and stars.**

Most modern navigation relies primarily on

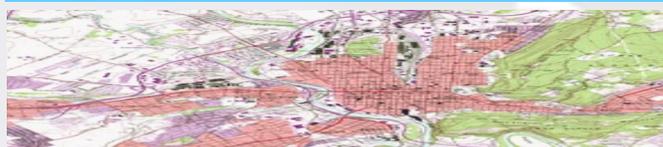
- **positions determined electronically by receivers collecting information from satellites.**

How is research into a local area performed?

A **land use survey** can be carried out to collect data on the type and distribution of land use in an area. It is usually carried out along a specified line, e.g. a street. The purpose of the survey is to determine the type and variety of goods and services that is available to people.



A **topographical survey** is an accurate picture of a site (property, area of land, defined boundary) which is scaled and detailed to show all the natural and manmade features and their levels.



What skills am I developing?

- To use atlases/maps to describe and locate places using 4 figure grid references.
- To identify local features on a map and begin to experiment with 6 figure grid references, using them to locate and describe local features.
- To undertake surveys, conduct investigations and classify buildings
- To take a tour around my local area, take digital photographs and upload to Digi-maps using recognised symbols to mark out local areas of interest.
- To locate largest urban areas on a map and use geographical symbols

Where will my learning take me next?

I learn to use longitude and latitude co-ordinates to locate Egypt on a map and identify the key features of Egypt's landscape. **Y6**

I will learn to plot routes to my high school and use maps to explore ways of getting around my local area. Transition **Y7**

