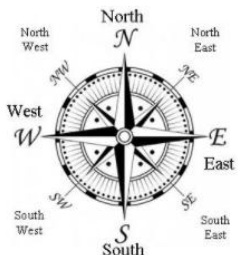




In this topic the children will learn key topographical features and land use patterns. They will look at how a location can change over time, and the changes in land use. They will use different types of maps: Use scale on OS maps, use 4 figure grid references and describe route and direction. They will also learn about contour lines and how they are used to show the steepness of land.

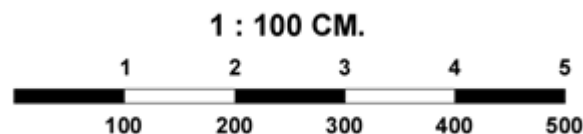
What they will learn

- Recognise OS symbols and understand the need for a key.
- Be able to use the content and index pages of an Atlas to locate countries.
- Be able to use simple grid references and describe 8 compass points to describe direction
- Observe and describe simple human and physical features and compare similarities and differences between two locations.
- Describe how to find a route
- Understand contour lines show steepness



Scale bar =

Topographical features



Key Vocabulary

Topographical map: maps that include physical and human features as well as contour lines for elevation.

Physical geographical features – Natural landscape features on a map such as mountain, rivers, lakes and deserts.

Human geographical features – Geographical features that have been created by humans e.g. Towns, dams, flood defences.

OS Maps – Ordnance survey maps give a clear depiction of the physical landscape.

Grid references – Using letters and numbers to locate places on a map.

Compass points – 8 compass points including north, south, east and west, NE, SE, NW, SW

Data – collected information.

Contour lines: curved or straight lines on a map to show steepness

Scale: The size of a distance on a map compared to its size on the ground

Location: The place where something is on a map