



In this topic the children will learn about the Greenwich Meridian and Time Zones using their understanding of the position of longitude and latitude. They will learn 6 figure grid references and the 16 points of a compass to describe routes on a map. They will compare maps such as OS/physical/topographical/data analysis looking at population distribution, settlements, weather patterns and climate biomes.

What you should already know

Know some Topographical features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts.

Be able to identify Physical geographical features e.g, Natural landscape features on a map

Be able to identify Human geographical features e.g. Towns, dams, flood defences.

Be able to draw human and physical information from an OS Map

Use 4 figure grid references to describe locations of features on a map

Know the 8 compass points: north, south, east and west, NE, SE, NW, SW

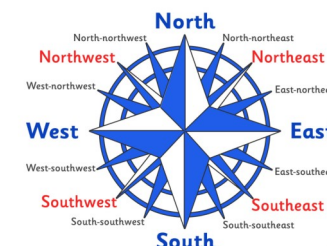
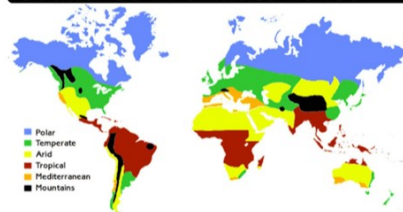
Understand how landscapes change affects the lives of humans and their way of life.

Know some of the climate zones of the earth and that an area has its own distinct weather patterns.

Key knowledge

- Understand how towns/cities have evolved and why people chose to live in certain locations and reason for migration
- Understand longitude and latitude and the Greenwich Meridian and how these are used to calculate time zones as well as some political reasons for time zones.
- Consolidate use of 4 figure grid reference on OS maps and begin to use 6 figure references to locate different geographical features including the human and physical.
- Use 16 compass points to describe directions between towns and cities within the UK and begin to link to degree in a circle.
- Use maps with different scales and draw to scale.
- Compare different maps such as OS/physical/topographical/data analysis looking at different geographical topics including population distribution, weather patterns and climate biomes.

Countries in climate zones Level 1 Task A

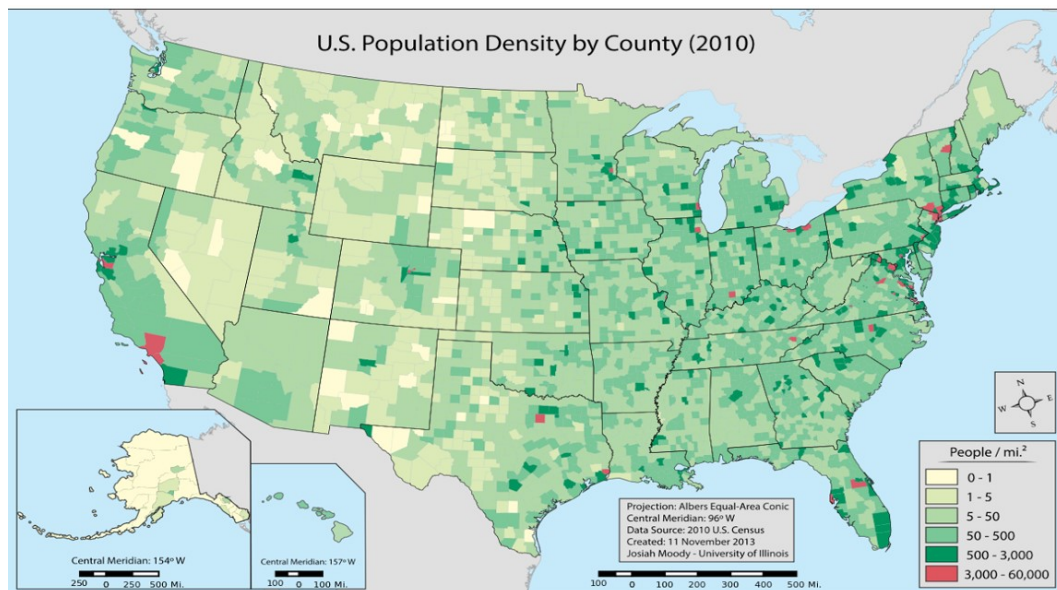


cm on the map



km on the ground

Understanding information and data on a variety of maps



Key Vocabulary

Longitude and Latitude—Latitude and longitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction.

Greenwich Meridian—imaginary line used to indicate 0° longitude that passes through Greenwich, a borough of London, and terminates at the North and South poles.

Time zone—The Earth is loosely divided into 24 regions (time zones) separated by longitude.

Population density— the concentration of individuals in a specific geographic location.

Population distribution—The way in which people are spread across a given area and why.

Migration— the movement of people from one permanent home to another. This movement changes the population of a place.

Biome—Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.

Map scale - refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground. For example, on a 1:100000 scale map, 1cm on the map equals 1km on the ground.

Compass point—show direction and can be linked to degrees in a circle.

Map Key— gives you the information needed for the map to make sense. Maps often use symbols or colours to represent things, and the map key explains what they mean.