

Oak Class Geography Outcomes - Mapwork

Key Vocabulary

atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
compass	A tool used for showing direction.
digital map	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
easting	The numbers used in a grid reference that run west to east.
grid references	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.
National Grid	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.
northing	The numbers used in a grid reference that run south to north.
Ordnance Survey maps	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km ²).
symbols	Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature.

Grid References

- A map is criss-crossed with horizontal and vertical lines that create a grid.
- The grid and squares help to narrow a search area so you can locate features on a map.
- Usually, the lines are numbered with two digits.
- Eastings** are the numbers that run from west to east.
- Northings** are the numbers that run from south to north.
- The **easting** and **northing** numbers are put together to create a four-digit **grid reference**, e.g. (32,43), which refers to the bottom left corner of a square on the map.
- Grid references** can be even more specific by adding an extra digit to both the **easting** and **northing** numbers.
- These six-digit **grid references**, e.g. (323,432), tell us more precisely whereabouts in the square something is.

Symbols

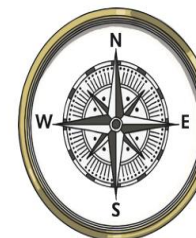
- Maps use **symbols** instead of words to label real-life features.
- A key on the map tells you what the **symbol** means.

	Nature Reserve		Cycle Trail		Footpath
	Motorway		Train Station		Place of Worship

Compass Points

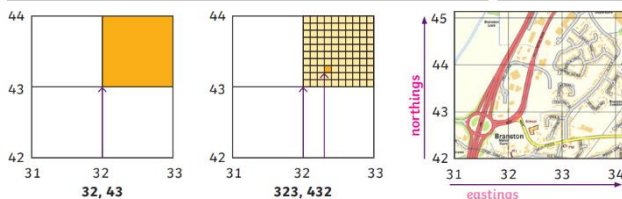
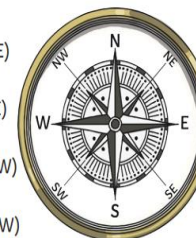
Four-Point Compass

N - north
E - east
S - south
W - west



Eight-Point Compass

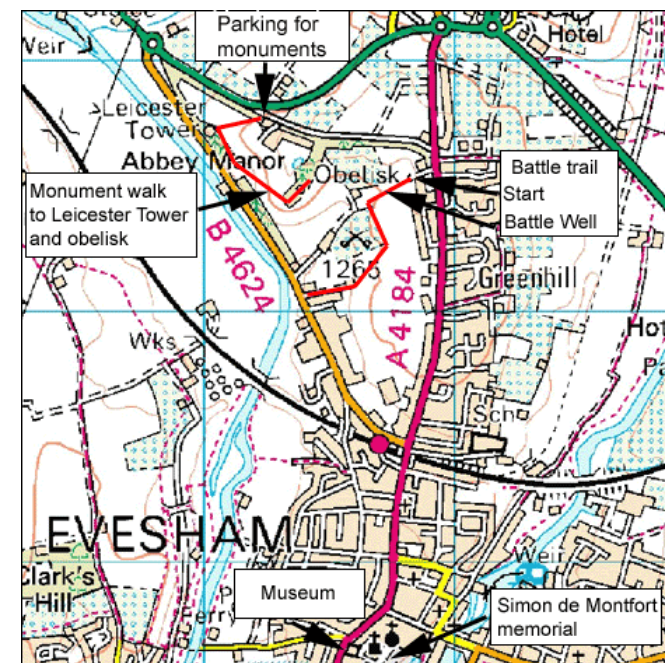
north (N)
north-east (NE)
east (E)
south-east (SE)
south (S)
south-west (SW)
west (W)
north-west (NW)



Map showing the position of Evesham within the United Kingdom



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A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and **symbols** to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.



Class Geography Outcomes - Mapwork

Year 3

Can I use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied?

Can I use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map? Can I use a wider range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location?

Can I use the eight points of a compass, simple grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world?

Can I begin to create maps of locations identifying some features using a key?

Year 4

Can I use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features?

Can I use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location?

Can I use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and keys to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world?

Can I create maps of locations identifying some features using a key?

Year 5

Can I use a few geographical resources to give descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location?

Can I talk about the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London's Tube map)?

Can I use the eight points of a compass, four to six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world?

Can I create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land?

Year 6

Can I use a range of geographical resources with ease to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location?

Can I analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London's Tube map)?

Can I use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world?

Can I create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land?