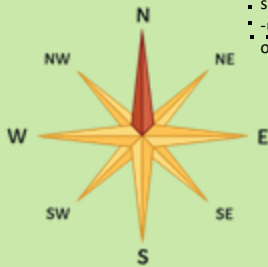


# Welwyn St Marys KS2 Knowledgeorganiser

## Marvellous Maps

### What should I already know?

- How to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries,
- How to use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)
- How to use locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features, and routes on a map

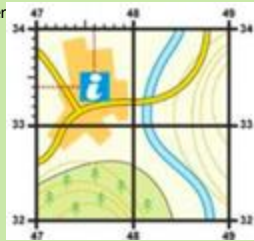
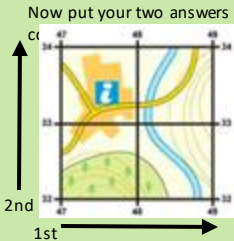


### Four and six figure grid references

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 exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always go **along the corridor** before you go **up the stairs**.

#### Four figure grid reference

1. Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the **bottom-left hand corner** of the square you want. Write this number down e.g. 47
2. Move north until you get to the **bottom-left corner** of the square you want e.g. 33
3. Now put your two answers together



#### Six figure grid reference

To pinpoint an exact place on a map, such as a church or farm building, then you will need to use a six-figure grid reference.

1. Find the four-figure reference. S
2. Imagine this square is divided up into 100 tiny squares, 10 along the bottom and 10 up the side.
3. till remembering to go along the corridor and then up the stairs, estimate how far across and then up the square the feature is. 476 334

## National Curriculum objectives:

- 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 key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

### Key vocabulary

- Atlas** - a book of maps
- Compass** - a magnetic needle mounted on a pivot - the needle, which can spin freely, always points north
- Contours** - lines drawn on a map that join places of the same height. Some will have their heights written on them but some you will have to work out
- Co-ordinates** - A point on a grid has two numbers to identify its position. These numbers are known as coordinates. Coordinates are always written as the number of steps across first, then the number of steps up or down.
- Eastings** - The numbered, vertical lines on a map
- Grid reference** - A grid of squares that helps the map-reader to locate a place - it allows someone to mark a place on a map by referring to vertical and horizontal lines called 'eastings' and 'northings'
- Key** - symbols, colors, or lines to represent important places or landmarks on a map
- Maps** - a two-dimensional drawing of an area
- Northings** - The numbered, horizontal lines on a map
- Ordnance Survey** - Britain's mapping agency
- Scale** - calculates the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on the map and the distances between different points.
- Spot height** - the exact height of the land shown by a black dot with a number next to it - the number is the height above sea level in metres
- Symbol** - small pictures that stand for different features on a map, often drawn to look like what it represents

## Knowledge

- Maps are not drawn to the same size as the ground because they would be far too big! Instead they are drawn to a smaller scale.
- The scale shows how much bigger the real world is than the map. If the scale is 1:50,000 it means that the map is 50,000 times smaller than the real world - every 1cm on the map represents 50,000cm in the real world.
- Contours are always an equal distance apart - the closer they are together the steeper the land, if they are further apart the land will be flat or very gentle.
- This is useful to know when planning a route, to see whether it is going to be a hike up a steep mountainside or a walk on flat ground.
- Symbols are generally the same on most types of map. For example, buildings or tourist attractions are shown with blue symbols. Different types of roads are shown in different colours - blue for a motorway, red for a main road and yellow or orange for narrower roads. Dotted green lines are usually used to show footpaths.
- In the past, maps were hand-drawn by using careful measurements of the ground. Today, computers and tablets show aerial photographs, which are photographs taken from space by satellites and joined together to make very detailed images. Some are so detailed that you can zoom in and see a birds-eye view of where you live.

## Geographical skills

### and enquiry:

## OS symbols

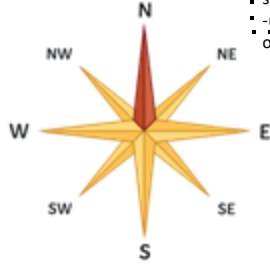


# KS2 Knowledge organiser

## Marvellous Maps

### What should I already know?

- How to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries,
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- How to use locational and directional language (for example, near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map



### National Curriculum objectives:

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### Key vocabulary

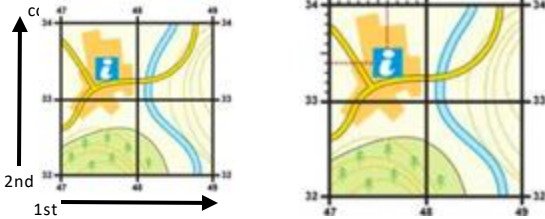
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### Geographical skills and enquiry:

### Four and six figure grid references

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3. Now put your two answers together in square brackets, e.g. [47, 34]



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### Knowledge

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### OS symbols



far across and then up the square the feature is 47 34

birds-eye view of where you live.