
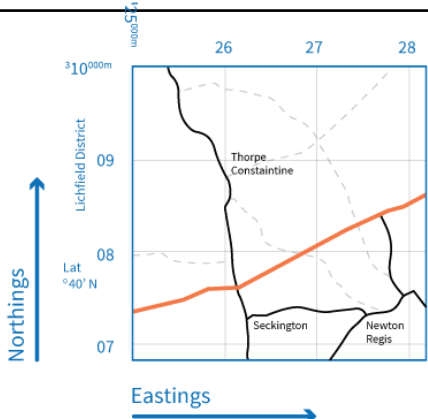
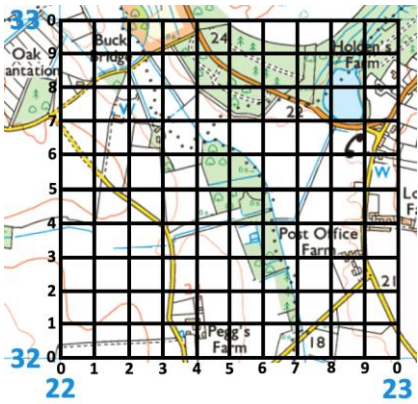


YEAR 5 GEOGRAPHY – OUR LOCAL AREA (AUT 1)		
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Recommended Reads
Physical features – natural features of the Earth’s surface, e.g. mountains, valleys, volcanoes, rivers, islands, oceans.	Ordnance Survey maps can be used to identify physical features of an area. Some human features can also be identified, e.g. roads, railways, settlements. Landmarks can also be found on maps. A key can be used to identify map features.	
Human features – features of the Earth created or influenced by people, e.g. population, settlements, transport routes, buildings, bridges.	Grid references use eastings and northings to identify the location of different places on a map.	
Landmark - physical or human features of the landscape that are easily recognisable.	Grid references can consist of 4 or 6 digits. 6-digit grid references provide a more exact location within a grid square, rather than just the square itself.	
Grid references – these consist of 4 or 6 digits that indicate a location on a map. The Eastings reference is always noted first followed by the Northings.	Field work can be used to research a question about an area to find out what works well geographically and what could be improved. Data must be collected, e.g. tally charts, drawings, photographs, info on maps.	<p>Eastings and Northings</p> 
Eastings – vertical gridlines on a map, showing how far East a location is.	After conducting fieldwork, data collected must be analysed and presented using maps, graphs and charts.	
Northings – horizontal gridlines on a map showing how far North a location is.	<p>National Curriculum End Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including mountains. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps). Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	<p>6-digit grid references</p> 
Ordnance Survey – Great Britain’s national mapping system.		
Fieldwork – practical work; researching the environment.		
Geographical – related to the study of the Earth’s human and physical features.		