

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

Geography

Year: 6

Unit 2: Fieldwork & Mapping the Earth

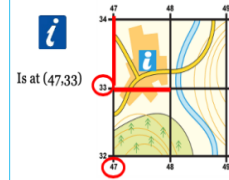
Links to: Geographic Techniques



Unit Specific Vocabulary:

4 Figure Grid References Grid Reference

A map reference indicating a location



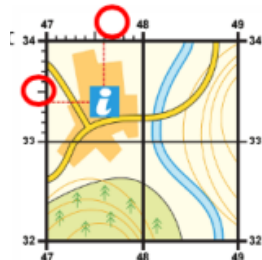
How to read:

- Locate the place you want on the map.
- Count across the X axis lines until you reach the line on the left. Write down the number.
- Count up the Y axis until you reach the line below the location. Write down the number.

6 Figure Grid References

Sometimes you have to be more precise.

e.g.  is at (47X,33Y)



- Split the box up into 10 on the X & Y axis.
- Count across the X axis and enter the number (476,33Y)
- Count up the Y axis and enter the number. (476,334)

	KEY VOCABULARY
axis	A real or imaginary line through the centre of an object, around which the object turns.
date line	In the middle of the Pacific Ocean is an imaginary line that is called the International Date Line. It runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and is almost directly on the opposite side of Earth from the Prime Meridian, which is 0 degrees longitude.
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)	GMT is the mean solar time at the Royal Observatory located in Greenwich, London, considered to be located at a longitude of zero degrees.
meridian	an imaginary circle around the earth that passes through the North and the South Pole
Prime Meridian	An imaginary line that runs through the middle of the earth - It runs through Greenwich in London. It is 0 degrees in longitude. It splits the world into Eastern & Western hemispheres and helps determine time zones.
time zone	A time zone is a region or area on earth that observes the same standard time (all clocks set to the same time) – there are more than 24 time zones in the world!
UTC	Time in international time zones has been replaced with Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC)

Fieldwork

The gathering of information in a real environment, outside the classroom .

Enquiry question

All fieldwork starts with an enquiry question. The enquiry question then guides the fieldwork so that the data collected is relevant.

Maps

There are many different types of maps. Maps display information and data that geographers may find useful when studying a particular place.

Ordnance Survey Maps (OS Maps)

OS maps show relief (height and shape of the land) and we can use four figure and six figure grid references to locate places.

Survey

A way of reviewing a particular feature of the physical or human environment. For example: a traffic survey, counting number and type of vehicles.

Questionnaire

A list of questions (usually with options for answers) that the researcher will ask individuals.

Analysis

Detailed examination of something usually data.

Conclusion

Drawing together results to reach an answer. In fieldwork drawing results from data to answer the enquiry question.

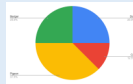
Bar Graph



To show discrete data, which is data that is counting something, often in different categories

Pie Chart

To show proportions



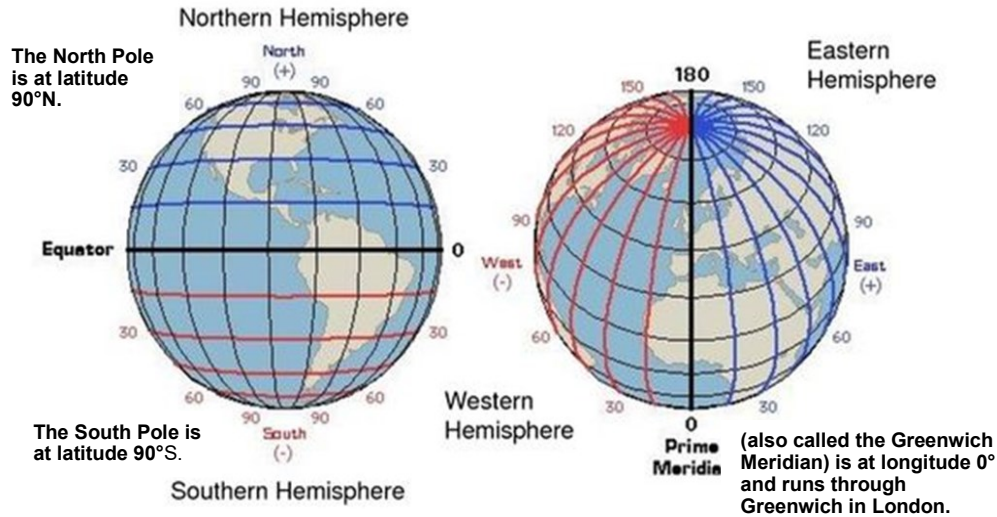
Line Graph

To show correlation (relationship) between data sets. For example: change over time.

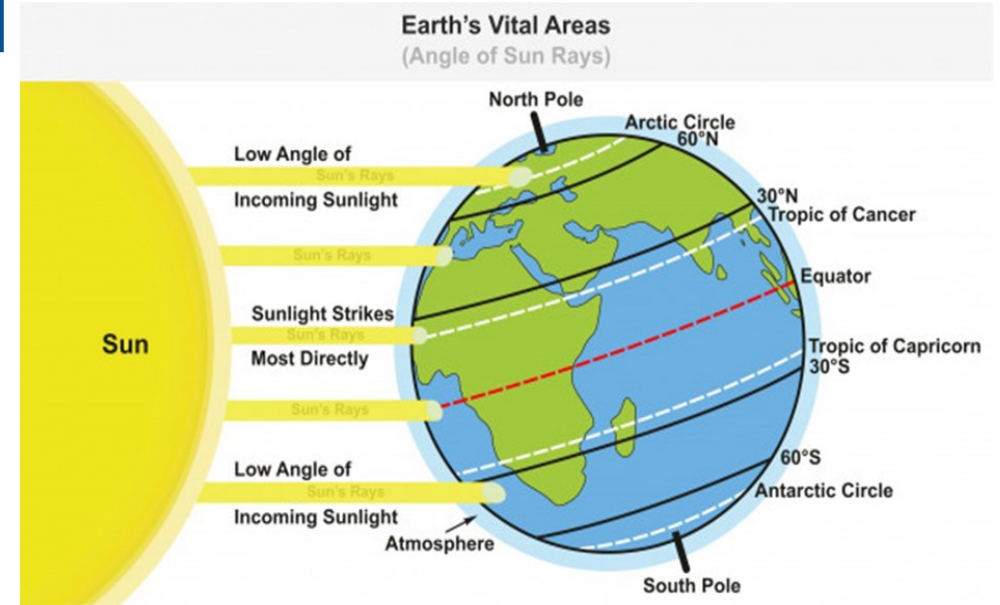




Lines of Latitude & Longitude

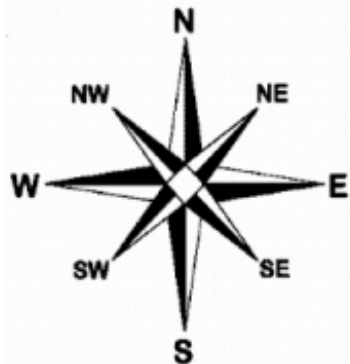


Latitude & Longitude

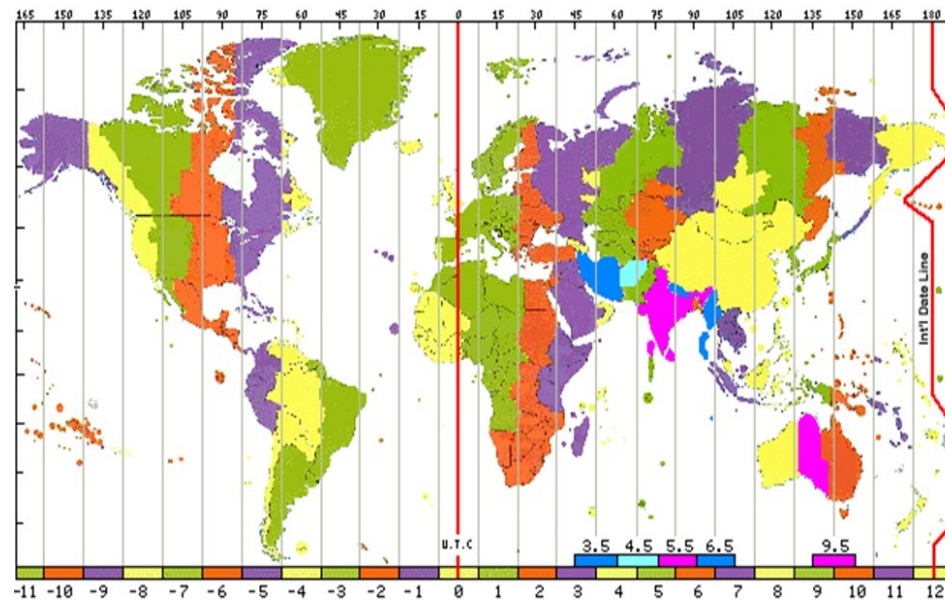


Compass Directions

North – Naughty
East – Elephants
South – Squirt
West – Water



TIME ZONES



Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) began to be used locally in Greenwich in 1675, when the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built, to help ships navigate using lines of longitude.

Now, every place in the world is divided into time zones and the terminology of Greenwich Mean Time in international **time zones** has been replaced by **Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC)**. Times in certain places can vary during the year due to local adjustments. For example, in the UK during British Summer Time, the clocks go forward one hour so the UK time becomes UTC+1. When the clocks go back one hour in the autumn, the UK reverts back to UTC.