



Year 5 Geography - Autumn Term 1: Investigating Our World



1. Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.

A four-figure grid reference locates a square. A six-figure grid reference locates a point within that square. The black and white markers that run along the bottom and side of an Ordnance Survey map divide each larger square into 100 smaller squares.

2. The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.

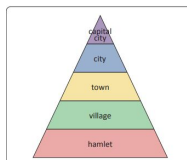
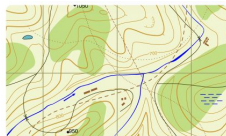
3. Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

Capital cities are usually the seat of government of a country.

4. Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.

The cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to give the relative locations of two places. For example, Southampton is south-west of London.

You can add more information to relative locations by also giving the distance between places.



What methods can you use to locate features on a map?



5. Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.

A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances. In the United Kingdom, they run north to south and east to west across the country, connecting towns and cities and transport links and allowing people and goods to be moved quickly.

6. Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.

A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances. In the United Kingdom, they run north to south and east to west across the country, connecting towns and cities and transport links and allowing people and goods to be moved quickly.

7. Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.

Capital city	cardinal	compass	coordinate	continent	demographic
distance	motorway	Relative location	settlement	Transport network	Village