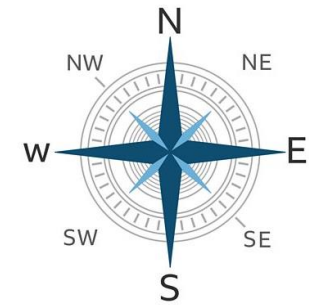


Y5 Map Reading Knowledge Organiser



Subject Specific Vocabulary

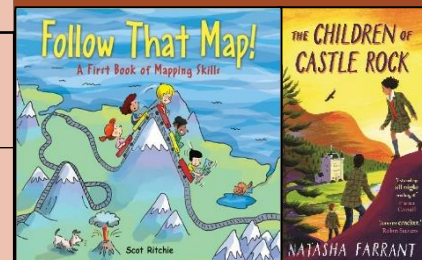
Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.
contour lines	Lines on a map connecting the points on a land surface that are the same elevation.
elevation	The height of the land above the level of the sea.
scale	Relationship between the distances on the map and the actual distances. E.g. 1 cm on the map might equal 1 km in real life.
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.
legend	Tells you what all the symbols on a map represent.
orientation	Positioning a map in relation to the compass.
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.



Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading

- Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer.
- Maps use symbols instead of words to label real-life features. A key on the map tells you what the symbol means.
- A compass tells us which way is north and where to find east, south, and west. An 8-point compass is more accurate
- Maps are orientated with north at the top. By orienting a map, you are positioning it, so its North is actually pointing north.
- Contour lines are orange or brown squiggly lines, with numbers next to them. The lines represent the contours of the land, and the numbers tell you the height each line is above sea level. The closer together the contour lines are, the steeper the slope.
- To work out a 4-figure grid reference, always give the eastings number first and northing second.

Exciting Books



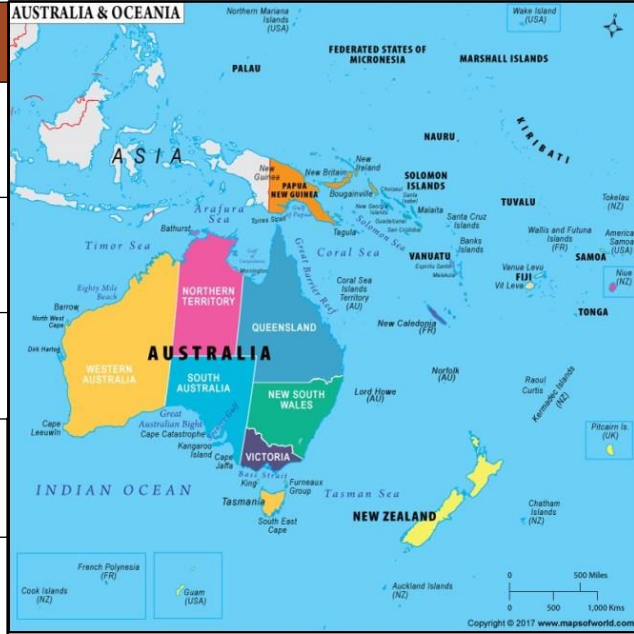
OS Map Symbols



Year 5 Oceania Knowledge Organiser

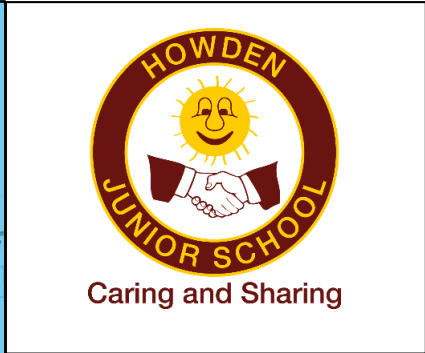
Subject Specific Vocabulary

Maori	The first settlers of New Zealand who migrated from Polynesia more than 1000 years ago.
Aborigines	A people who migrated to Australia from Asia at least 40 000 years ago; the original settlers of the land.
outback	The dry, unpopulated inland region of Australia.
archipelago	A group or chain of islands.
station	Cattle or sheep ranch.
coral	Very, very small sea animals that have died and been pressed together under the ocean
territory	A division of Australia which does not have its own rights.
reef	A structure formed when new coral builds on old coral.
Great Barrier Reef	A 1250 mile long chain of more than 2500 reefs and islands along Australia's northeast coast (Queensland) in the Coral Sea, containing some 400 species.
International Date Line	An imaginary line on the earth which marks the beginning of one day and the end of another.



Sticky Knowledge about Oceania

- Oceania is a continent made up of numerous island countries and is mainly ocean.
- Mount Cook in New Zealand is one of the highest mountains in Oceania – its Maori name is Aoraki.
- The international date line runs through Oceania which means there is up to a 24 hour time difference between countries either side of the date line.
- Oceania is grouped into four main areas which are Australasia, Micronesia, Polynesia and Melanesia.
- Australia is divided into seven territories and New Zealand is made up of 3 main islands.



Year 5 Five Oceans Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Pacific Ocean	The biggest ocean of the world and covers more than 30% of the Earth's surface.
Atlantic Ocean	The second biggest ocean in the world, about half the size of the Pacific Ocean and covers roughly 25% of the earth's surface.
Indian Ocean	The world's third biggest ocean covering 20% of the earth's surface.
Southern Ocean	The fourth biggest ocean covering just 6% of the earth's surface.
Arctic Ocean	The smallest ocean on earth covering less than 3% of the earth's surface.
ocean trench	A steep sided valley in the ocean floor.
Mariana Trench	The deepest known ocean trench located in the Pacific Ocean.
Mid Ocean Ridge	The longest mountain range on earth running from Iceland to Antarctica beneath the Atlantic Ocean.
Challenger Deep	The lowest known point on earth. A depth of 10920m located within the Mariana Trench.
current	A continuous flow of water in the ocean.
marine	Relating to or found in the sea e.g. marine animals.



Caring and Sharing

Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about The Five Oceans

- Our oceans cover more than 70% of the earth's surface.
- Marine species outnumber those on land. 94 per cent of the Earth's living species exist within the oceans.
- The Gulf Stream is a huge, warm ocean current that runs from the Gulf of Mexico and up along the eastern coast of the United States. It helps keep coastal areas in the eastern United States and northwestern Europe from getting too cold.
- The 'Ring of Fire' is located in the Pacific Ocean. This is a string of volcanoes in the Pacific basin which are still active and therefore many of the world's major earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen in this region.

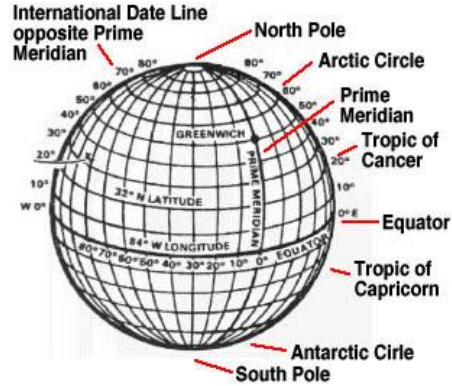
Marine Life



Year 5 Around the World Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the earth which divides the earth into two halves – the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
polar regions	The regions of the earth which surround the north and south poles within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.
Arctic Circle	An imaginary line parallel to the equator near the North Pole.
Antarctic Circle	An imaginary line parallel to the equator near the South Pole.
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary line around the earth which marks the northern edge of the tropics.
Tropic of Capricorn	An imaginary line around the earth which marks the southern edge of the tropics.
Prime Meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude. (lines around)
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude. (lines over)



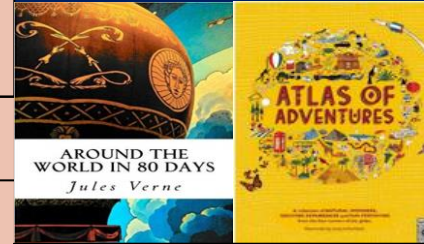
Sticky Knowledge about The World

- The equator travels through 13 countries in South America, Africa and South East Asia.
- A tropical climate is hot and humid. It rains for most of the year.
- A polar climate is cold, icy and covered with snow most of the time as it never get direct sunlight. It is mainly a dry climate.
- The equator divides the earth into the northern and southern hemisphere.
- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere. It passes though the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- The International Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM.
- Latitude and longitude lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world using co-ordinates.



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Climatic Regions

Polar Region



Tropics



Year 5 Energy Conservation Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary

renewable	A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly because it is replaced naturally.
non-renewable	Non-renewable resources are natural resources that cannot be replaced after they are used.
energy	Energy is the ability to do work. In this topic, it is the power needed to supply electricity.
conserve	To avoid waste or the destructive use of something.
sustainable	Being able to use a resource in a way that it is replaced or does not run out.
environment	All the physical surroundings on Earth are known as the environment.
resource	A natural resource is something that is found in nature which can be used by humans.
green energy	Energy that is renewable. Sometimes called clean energy.
import	To bring goods in from another country usually to sell.
export	Goods that are sent to another country to be sold.
trade links	When countries trade, they buy, sell or exchange goods and form links with each other.
carbon footprint	A measure of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, which go into the air as a result of a person's activities.
global warming	The increase in the earth's temperature over a long period of time.



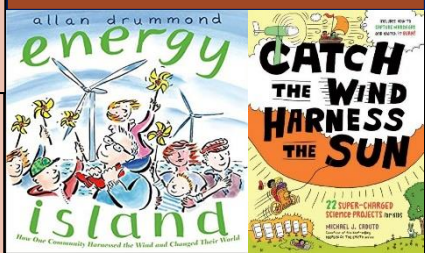
Sticky Knowledge about Conservation of Resources

- Non-renewable** energy includes coal, gas and oil. Most cars, trains and planes use non-renewable energy. They are made by burning fossil fuels to create energy. Once we use or burn these resources, they are gone forever.
- Renewable** energy includes solar, hydro and wind energy. Nature will create more of these resources, so they are sustainable.
- Wind** energy - wind turns turbines to create electricity.
- Solar** energy - solar panels collect energy from the Sun to create electricity.
- Geothermal** energy - volcanic activity can be used for heating water and the steam produced can be used to power generators and create electricity.
- Hydropower** - moving water helps create electricity by turning turbines under the sea as the tide moves in and out, or by using water stored in a dam.



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Forms of Energy

<p>sunlight</p>	<p>tides</p>	<p>coal</p>
<p>nuclear</p>	<p>wind</p>	<p>biomass</p>
<p>rain</p>	<p>oil</p>	<p>natural gas</p>