



Endpoints for Geography

Year 6 – Our Changing World



We will be revising previously learnt aspects of the features of Earth, time zones, lines of longitude and latitude. We will learn more about maps, including grid references, contour lines and map symbols.

What I know and can explain

There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S)

The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured

The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-)

Ordnance survey maps use four and six grid references to locate a feature or place

Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain

Ordnance Survey symbols are used to represent different features on the landscape. This includes buildings, roads, rivers, lakes and forests

The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money and are particularly affected by the impact of climate change

Useful Vocabulary

Cyclone - A violent and disruptive storm in which the wind moves very fast in a circular direction

Export - To send goods or services to another country for sale

Fossil fuel - A natural fuel, such as oil or coal, that was formed underground millions of years ago from the remains of living things

Hurricane - A violent wind that has a circular movement

Natural resources - Things that come from the Earth and provide everything we need to survive, including air, water, food, wood, energy and soil

Ore - A naturally occurring rock that contains metals

Typhoon - A violent storm with very strong winds