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| Skills and Knowledge |
|  | Question | Answer |
| 1 | What four things can you use to read a map? | Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) |
| 2 | How can you use a map to communicate your knowledge of the UK and wider world? |  Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land |
| 3 | How can you make your own map of a location? | Use my geographical knowledge of the landscape. Use symbols which can be easily understood. |
| 4 | What do you need to identify on your map? | Different zones and significant landmarks direction (N, S, E, W) |
| 5 | How can you represent a location using different types of maps? | Focus on different features eg, land-use, population, rainfall, etc |
| 6 | Why might some map types be better than others? |  Accuracy and different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London’s Tube map). |
| 7 | Why is it important to store and handle ingredients correctly? | For food to be safe need to think about spread of bacteria and micro-organisms. |
| 8 | How do you measure ingredients accurately and scale recipes to feed more or less people? | Measure accurately and calculate ratios of ingredients |
| 9 | What are the different ways of cooking something? | Baking, roasting, frying, boiling, grilling, barbequing, poaching, steaming, etc |
| 10 | How would you create your own recipe? | Refine recipes to improve them. Start from scratch with ingredients that combine well. Think about trying other cooking methods. |

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| Key Vocabulary |
|  | Word | Definition |
| 1 | grid reference  | tells you where something is on a map using letters numbers |
| 2 | representation | the showing or picturing of something in a work of art |
| 3 | topology | an area of maths which explores how spaces are organised and structured in terms of position. |
| 4 | micro-organism | living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye |
| 5 | bacteria | Tiny single-celled organisms that get their nutrition from their environment. Some are good others are harmful. |



**Knowledge Organiser for: Geography and DT-** **How did we navigate in a pre-digital world? Term: 6 Year group: 4/5**

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| Interesting facts  |
| 1 | Early map-makers (cartographers) included fake names so they could catch anyone copying their maps. |
| 2 | There are two Norths; magnetic north and true north. Magnetic North is the direction that the north end of a compass needle points to while true North is the course of the geographic North pole |
| 3 | Maps have existed since the times of cave paintings. In the French caves of Lascaux, there is a map of stars that are believed to be approximately 16,500 years old. |
| 4 | The term globe was derived from the Latin word globus, which means a sphere or round mass. |
| 5 | There are more than 200 diseases are spread through food. |

