



Investigations and Fieldwork

Vocabulary

Mapping

The process of creating a representation of a particular place.

OS

Ordnance Survey maps producing the UK's mapping agency.

Fieldwork

The part of Geography that focuses on skills rather than knowledge.

Scale

The size of an area.

Compass points/bearings

The cardinal directions found on a compass used to navigate to or from places.

Region

An area of a country with a similar geography.

Physical

Natural features of the world such as rivers or volcanoes.

Human

Built features of the world such as cities, harbours or roads.

Climate

The weather in a particular place over a long period of time.

Orienteering

A navigational skill that involves following set markers to reach a destination.

Erosion

The process that causes soil or rock to be worn away over time.

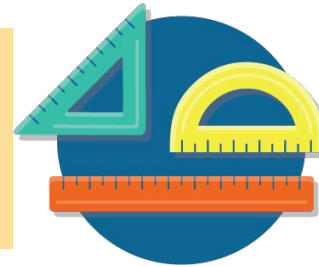
We are learning to:

- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography.



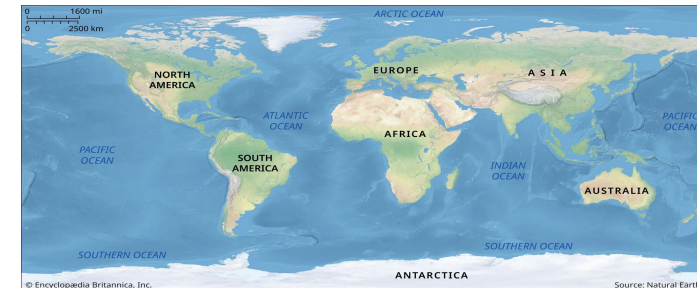
1: Drawing accurate Maps

- Take precise measurements of the classroom. In groups draw a 'scale' drawing of it.



2: Using and reading OS maps

- Studying an OS map of the local area, locate a particular point on it and then describe a route from point A to point B.



3: Geographical Investigations

- Compare and contrast two different regions of the world. How do they differ in climate or physical features?
- Study two contrasting photos of a coastline. How has erosion changed them over time?



4: Orienteering and OAA

- Recall understanding of compass bearings and follow a waymarked route to a destination.

