

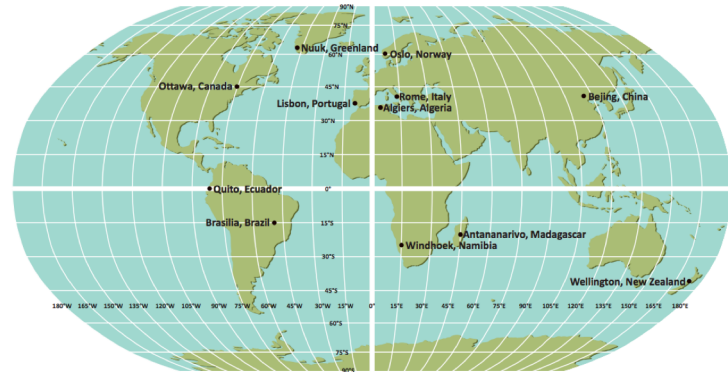
Year 6 Autumn 2: Our Changing World

Subject Specific Vocabulary

longitude	Lines of longitude are imaginary lines that run in a north-south direction across the Earth.
latitude	Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that run in an east-west direction across Earth.
Prime Meridian	The Prime Meridian, or Greenwich Meridian, is a line of longitude that runs through Greenwich, London.
Arctic Circle	The Arctic Circle is a line of latitude that is 66.5°N of the equator.
Antarctic Circle	The Antarctic Circle is a line of latitude that is 66.5°S of the equator.
settlements	A settlement is a place where people live permanently.
rural	An area in the countryside which is less populated.
urban	An area where there is a larger population.

Latitude and Longitude

Lines of latitude and longitude are imaginary lines around Earth. They are measured in degrees and help us to pinpoint exact locations. The lines of latitude run horizontally and measure how far north or south a point from the equator. The equator is the line of latitude at 0°. The lines of longitude run vertically and measure how far east or west a point is from the Prime Meridian. The Prime Meridian is the line of longitude at 0°. The point where a line of latitude and longitude cross can be written as a coordinate. For example, 30°N, 75°E.



Grid references, contour lines and map symbols

On a map, a grid reference is a set of numbers that describes a position. Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show the topography of an area. Map symbols are pictures or icons that represent physical and human features.



contour lines

Human Settlement Patterns

A settlement is a place where people live permanently. Settlements can be rural or urban. Rural settlements are small in area and population. They include hamlets and villages.

Urban settlements are larger than rural settlements. They include towns and cities.

There are different settlement patterns, including linear, circular, Y-shaped, T-shaped and cross-shaped. Settlements can be compact, where many houses are built close to each other, or dispersed, where the houses are scattered across fields or hillsides. Sometimes, settlements grow and change over time. Hamlets become villages, villages become towns, and towns become cities.



urban settlement



rural, linear settlement



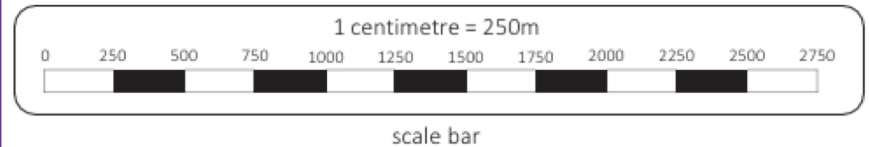
compact settlement



dispersed settlement

Map Scales

Maps are much smaller than the places they represent so they are drawn to scale. The scale is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:250m, which means 1cm on a map is equal to 250m in real life. Maps also include a scale bar. The ratio and scale bar help a map reader measure the distance between features on a map or the length of a feature, such as a footpath.



Maps of different scales

Maps can be drawn to different scales. We describe maps as small scale or large scale. Small scale maps have large numbers in their ratio, such as 1cm:250km. They show continents or large areas of land or sea and contain little detail. Large scale maps have smaller numbers in their ratio, such as 1cm:250m. They show smaller areas of land in more detail and include the location and names of cities, towns and villages, as well as human and physical features.



small scale map



large scale map