







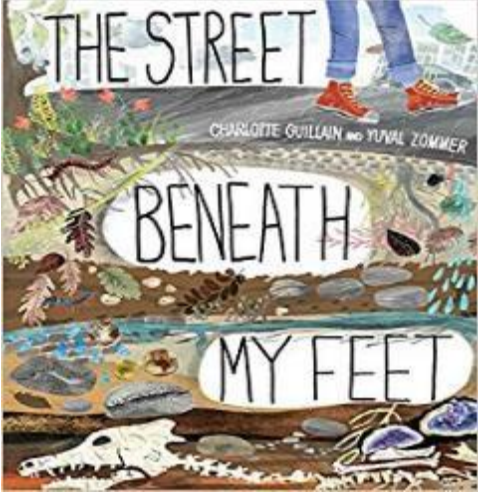
Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer. There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points. Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes. The map that's familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is also, full of distortions. North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead. 	 <p>AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS <i>Jules Verne</i></p>
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.	 <p>OS Map Symbols</p>		
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.			
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.			
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.			
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.			
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.			
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.			
Greenwich 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.			
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.			

Mountains KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books		
peak	The peak is the highest point of any mountain.				
valley	A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.				
cliff	Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.				
ridge	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.				
plateau	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.	Sticky Knowledge about mountains			
summit	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.			
hill	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Everest is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.			
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.	<input type="checkbox"/> There are mountains under the surface of the sea.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.			
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.	<input type="checkbox"/> The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.			
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.	<input type="checkbox"/> Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.			
fold mountains	Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.			
		British mountains			
		Ben Nevis			
		Snowden			
		Pennines			
		Skafell Pike			

Year 3: Rocks and Magnets Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about our rocks and magnets
fossil	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.		<input type="checkbox"/> Rocks have been used by humans for millions of years, from early tools and weapons through to various construction materials.
soil	Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals.		<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment deposited over time, often as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans, forms sedimentary rocks.
crystals	Crystals are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern.	Important facts to know by the end of the rocks and magnets topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how fossils are formed. • Know what soil is. • Know that magnets attract some objects but not others. • Know the difference between igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other. • Know that magnets have two poles. • Group together different rocks according to different attributes. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Extreme pressure and heat over time forms metamorphic rocks. Examples are marble and slate.
sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers.		<input type="checkbox"/> When magma cools and solidifies it forms igneous rock. Examples are granite and pumice.
metamorphic	When a rock experiences heat and pressure, it becomes a metamorphic rock. All metamorphic rocks start as another type of rock.		<input type="checkbox"/> The Earth is a very big magnet. Its North and South poles are highly magnetic.
igneous	Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies, it may do this above or below the Earth's surface.		<input type="checkbox"/> A magnet always has north and south poles. Cutting a magnet in half makes two magnets, each with two poles.
magnetic pole	Either of two areas on the earth's surface, one near the geographic north pole and one near the geographic south pole, where the Earth's magnetic fields are strongest.		<input type="checkbox"/> Magnets only attract certain types of metals, other materials such as glass, plastic and wood aren't attracted.
organic matter	Organic matter is matter that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decaying.		
attract and repel	A magnetic field is the area around the magnet where it can attract or repel things. When you bring two magnets together they will either attract or repel.		