

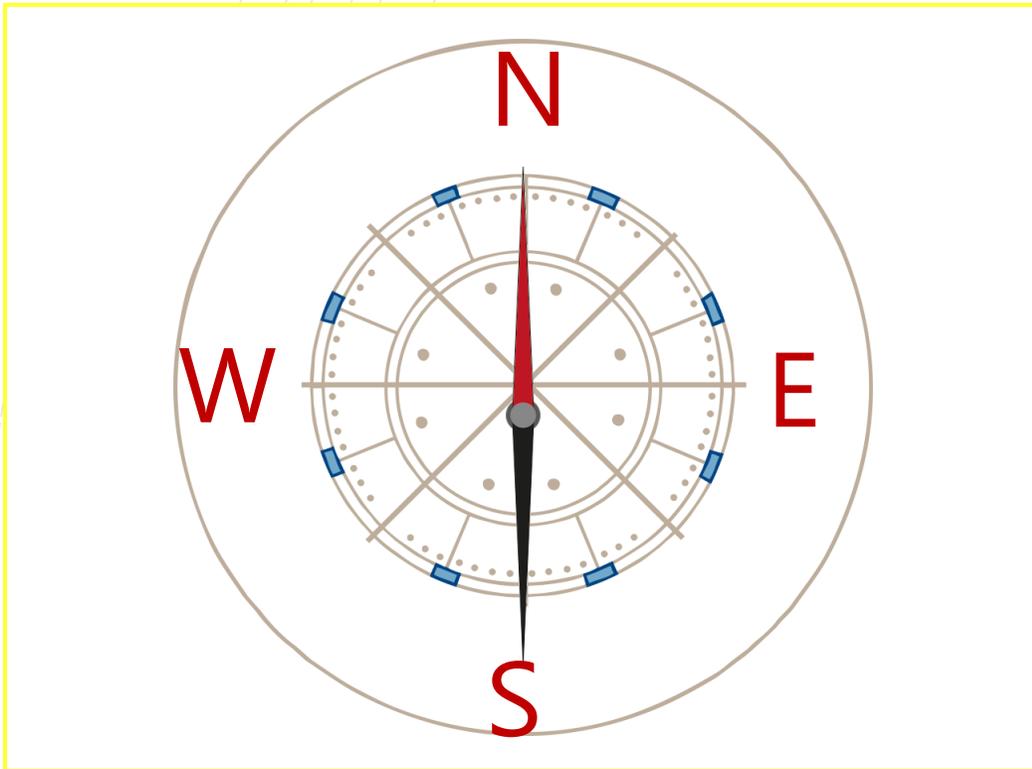
# Geography

## Lesson 3: WB 6.7.20

I understand compass points.

I understand and can use four and six figure grid reference points.

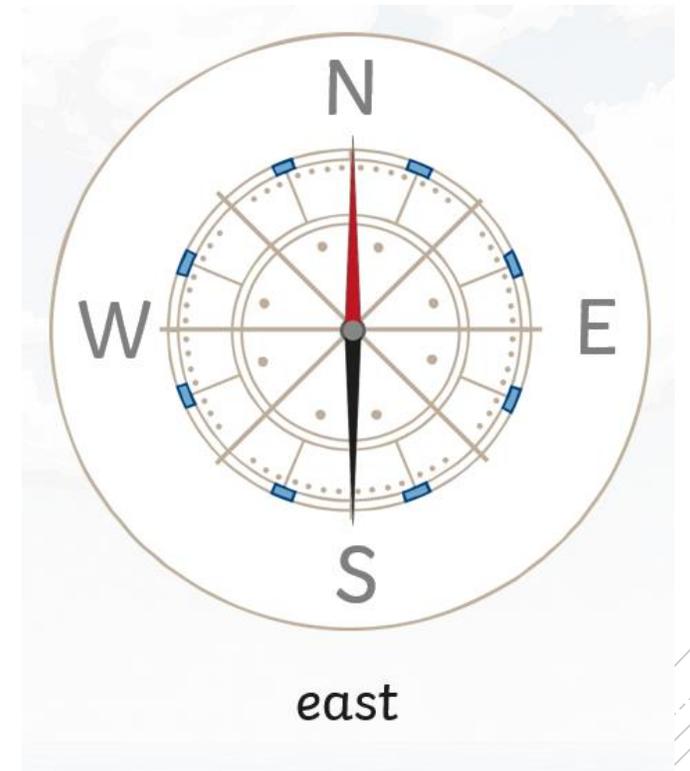
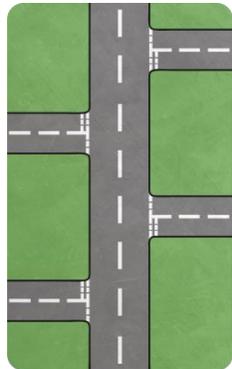
# The Four Cardinal Points of a Compass



- We use compass points to describe position and direction.
- There are four main (cardinal) points of the compass:
  - North, South, East, West.

# Using the Four Cardinal Points

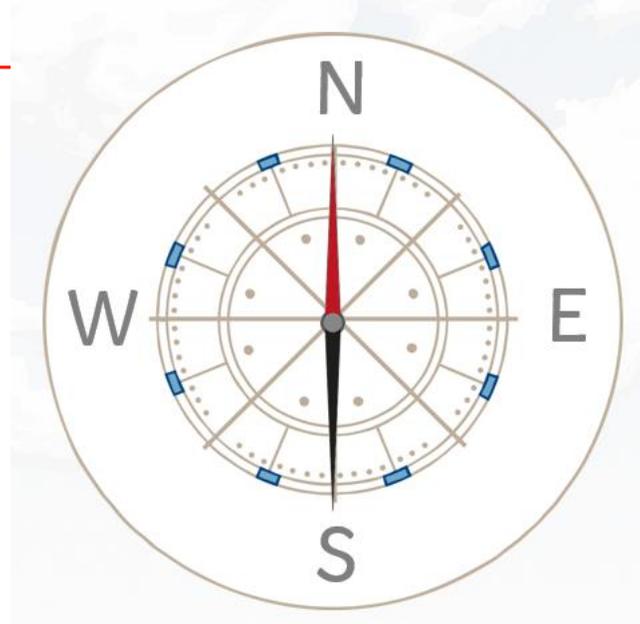
- Each quarter turn brings you to a new compass point.
- If I am facing north and turn  $90^\circ$  clockwise, I will be facing east.



# Using the Four Cardinal Points

I am facing south and turn **90° clockwise**.

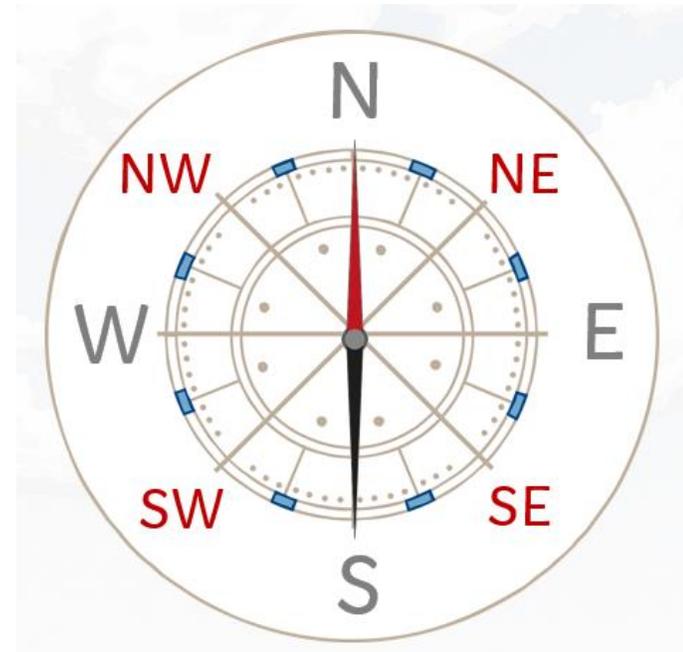
Which direction am I facing now?



# The Four Intercardinal Points

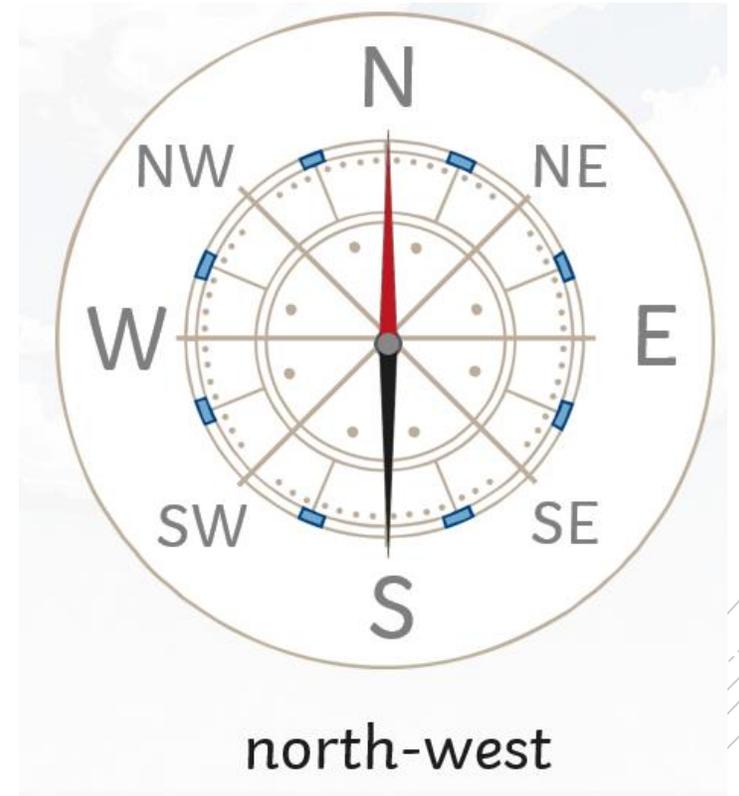
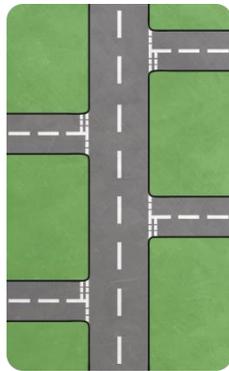
- We can be more specific if we use a further 4 (intercardinal) compass points.
- These come halfway between the main points and are called:

north-east (**NE**),  
south-east (**SE**),  
south-west (**SW**)  
and north-west (**NW**).



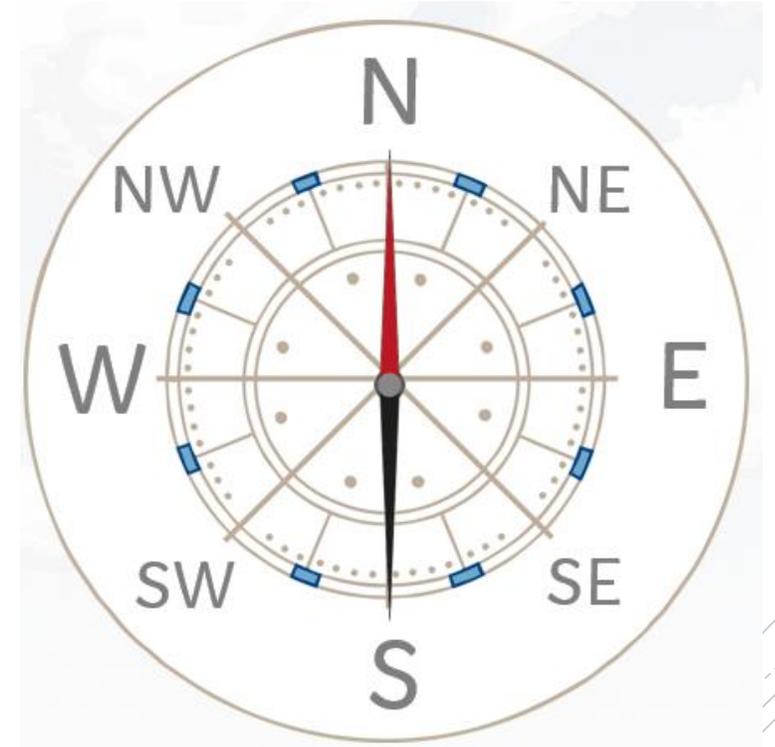
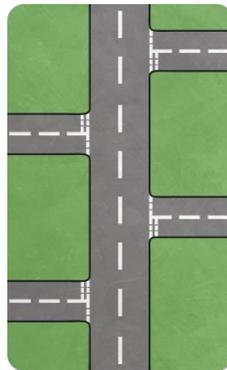
# Using the Four Cardinal Points

- I am facing north-east (NE) and turn  $90^\circ$  anticlockwise.
- Which direction am I facing now?

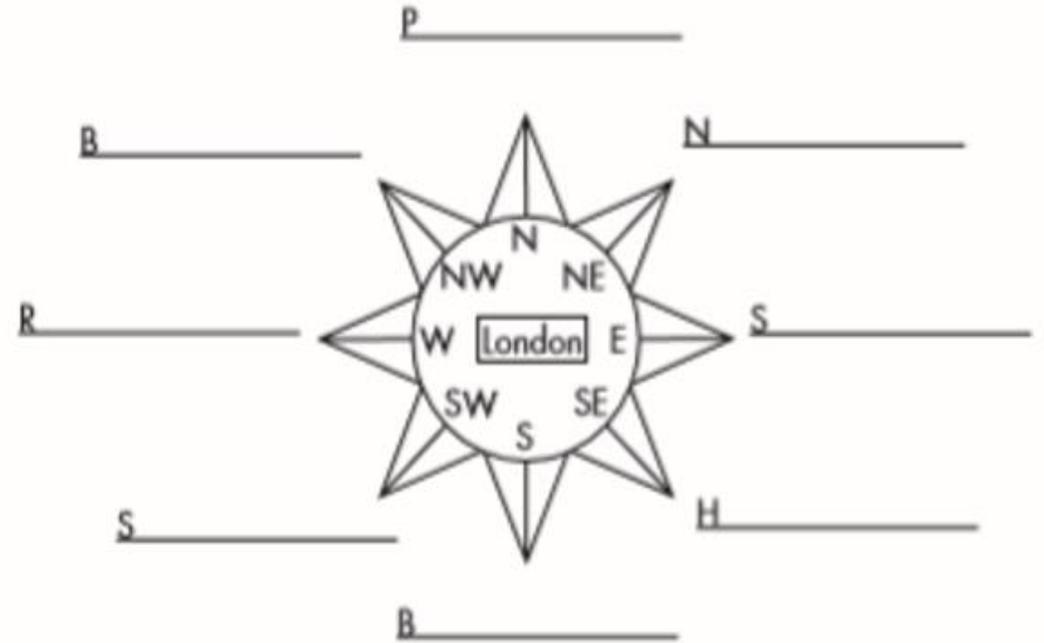
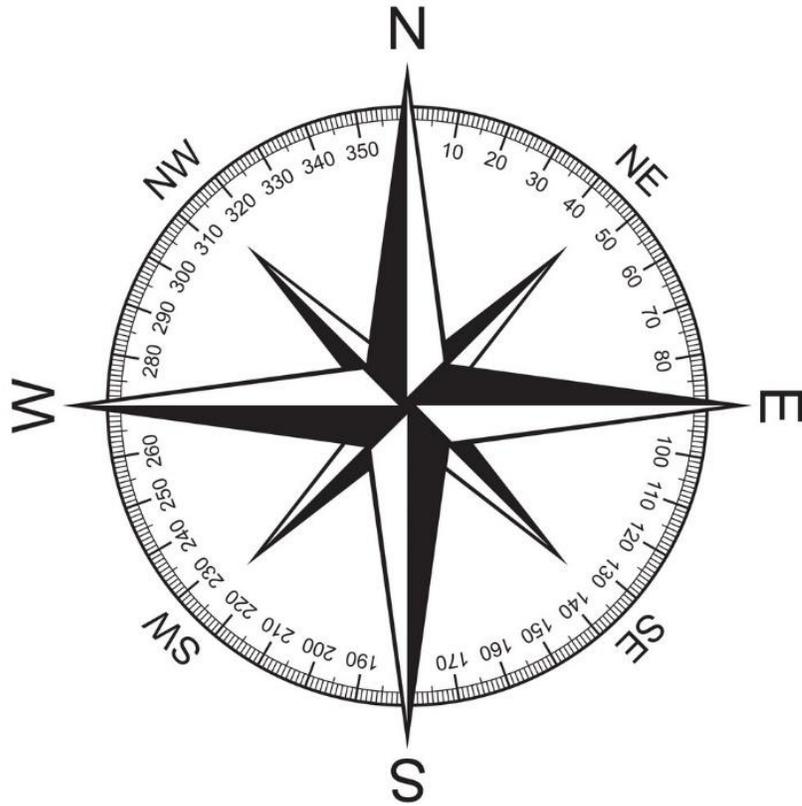


# Using the Four Cardinal Points

- I am facing south-west and turn  $180^\circ$  clockwise.
- Which direction am I facing now?



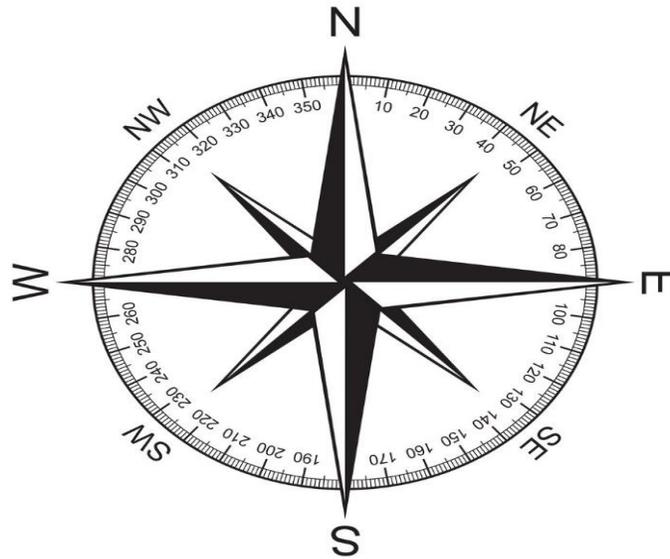
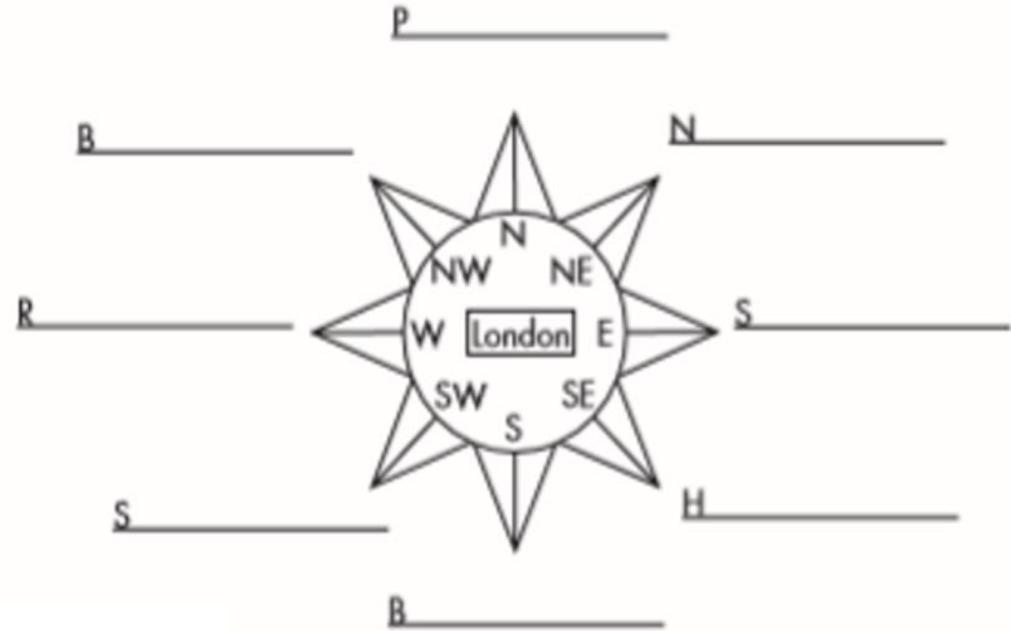
Name the towns in different compass directions from London.



Using a Compass  
On the next page is a map to help you



Name the towns in different compass directions from London.



# Where Is The...?

Lighthouse

Golf course

Parking

Viewpoint

Cycle path

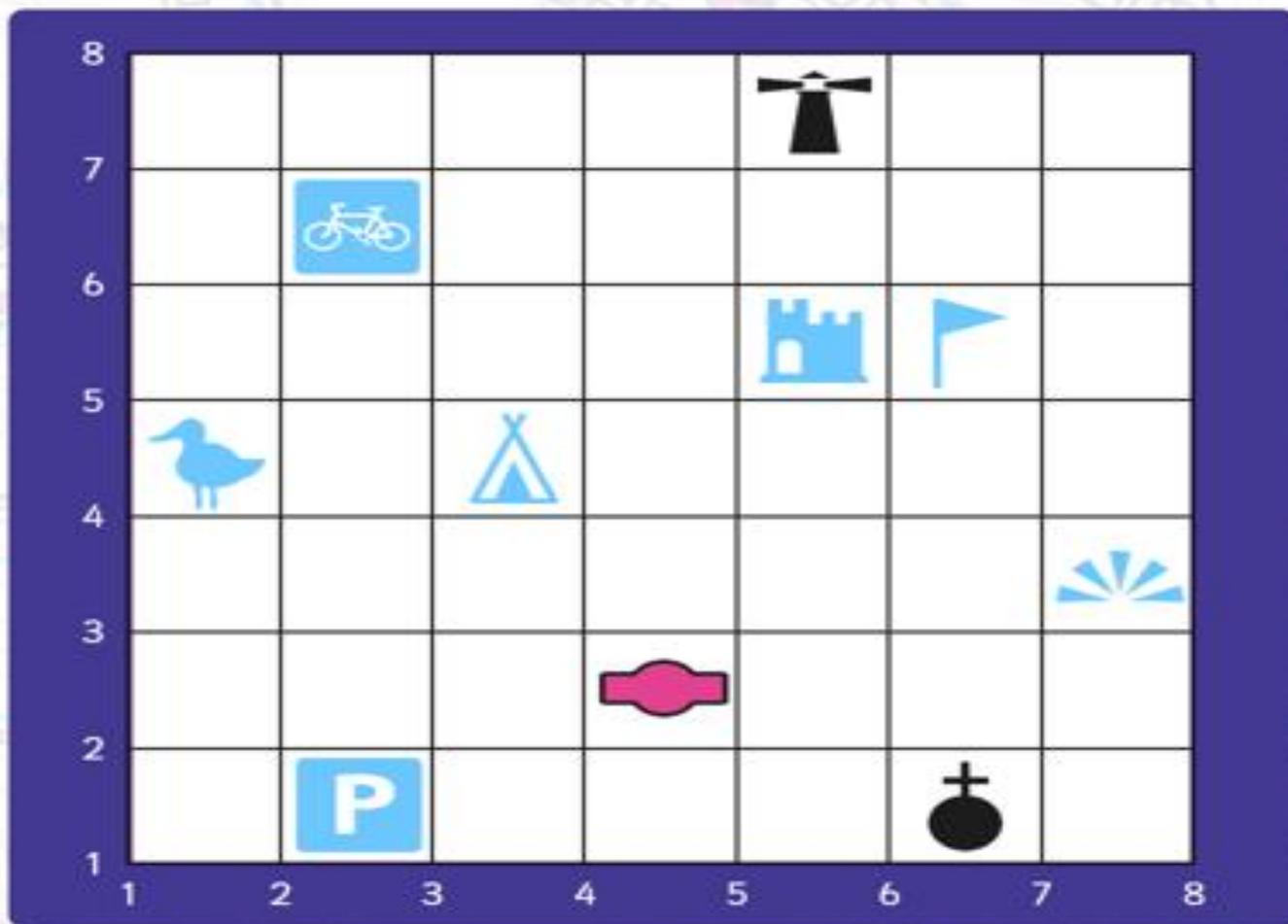
Castle

Campsite

Bus station

Church

Nature reserve



**Lighthouse**

(5,7)

**Golf course**

(6,5)

**Parking**

(2,1)

**Viewpoint**

(7,3)

**Cycle path**

(2,6)

**Castle**

(5,5)

**Campsite**

(3,4)

**Bus station**

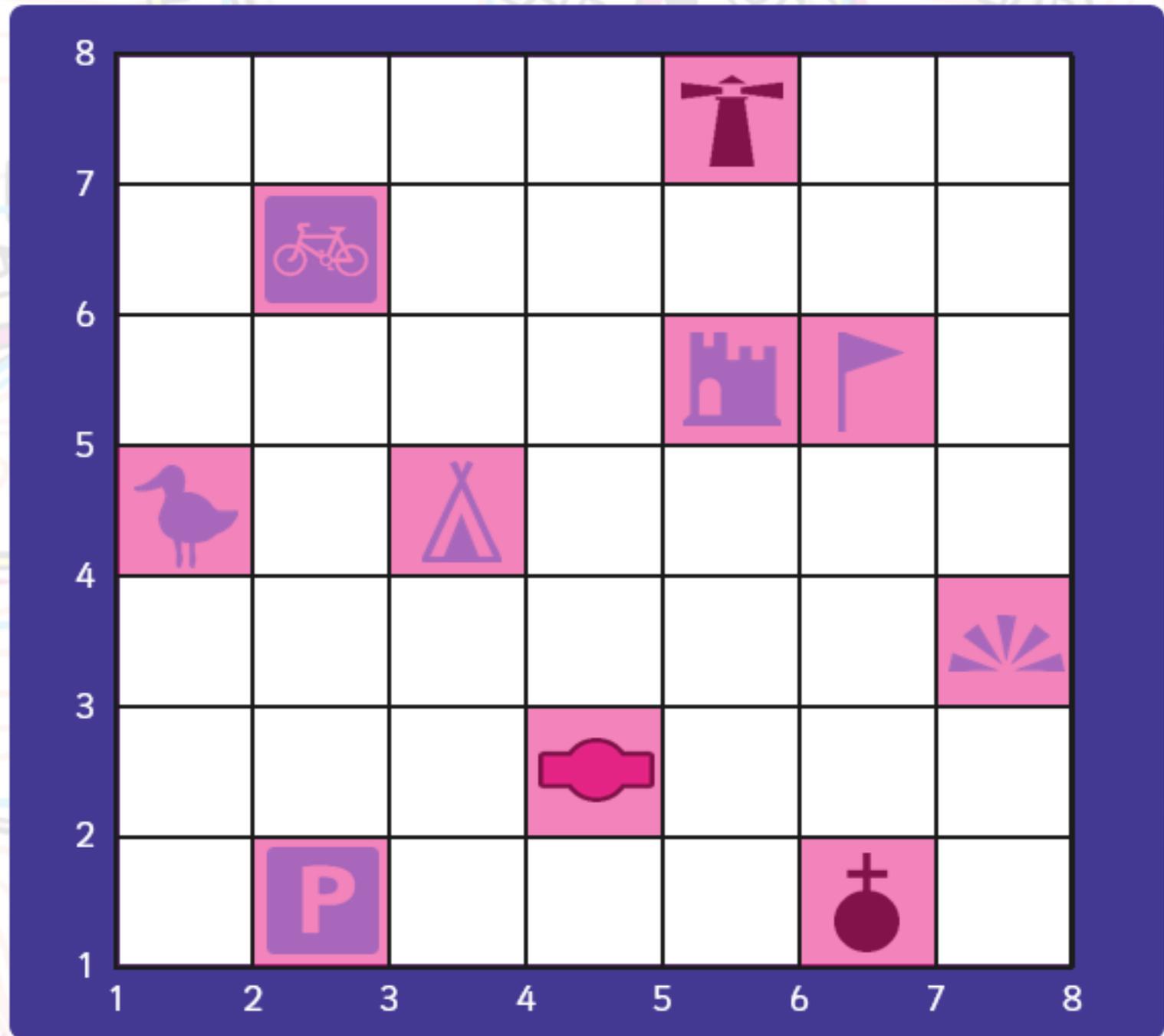
(4,2)

**Church**

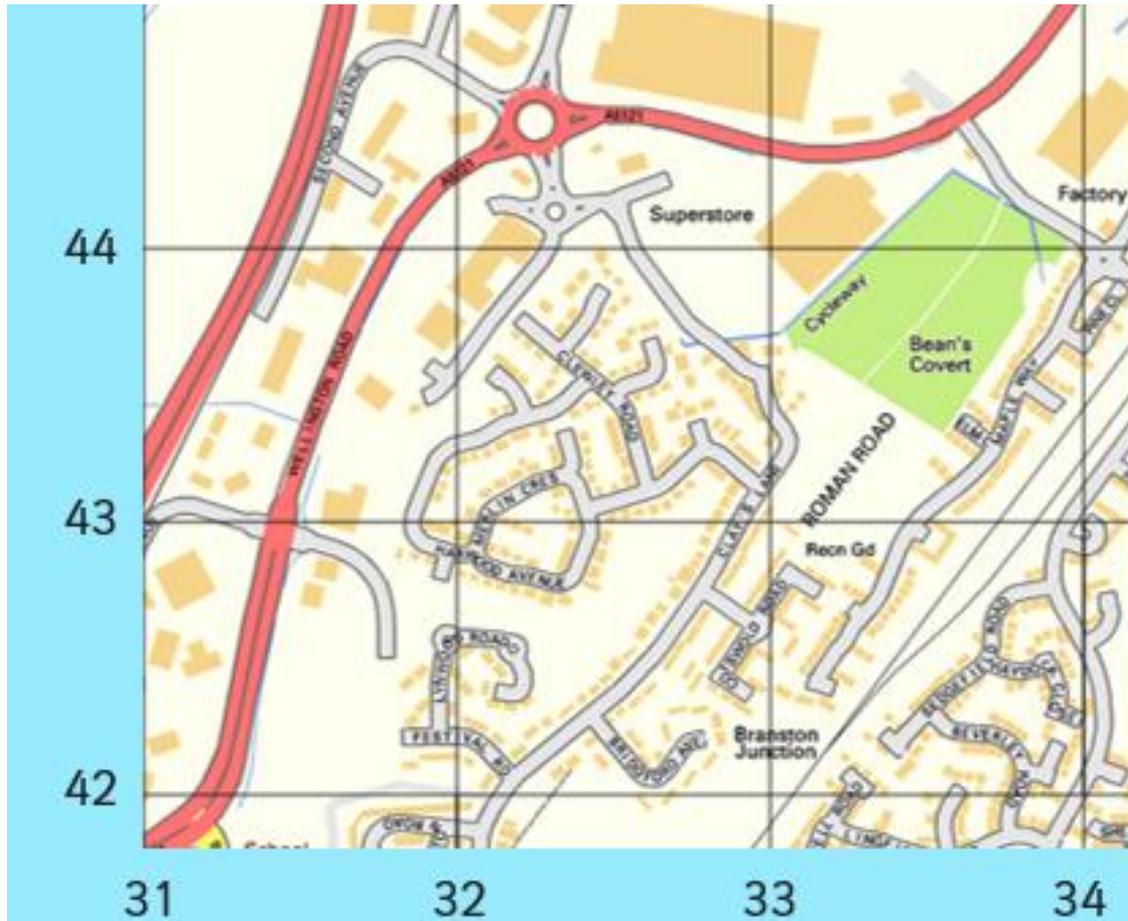
(6,1)

**Nature reserve**

(1,4)



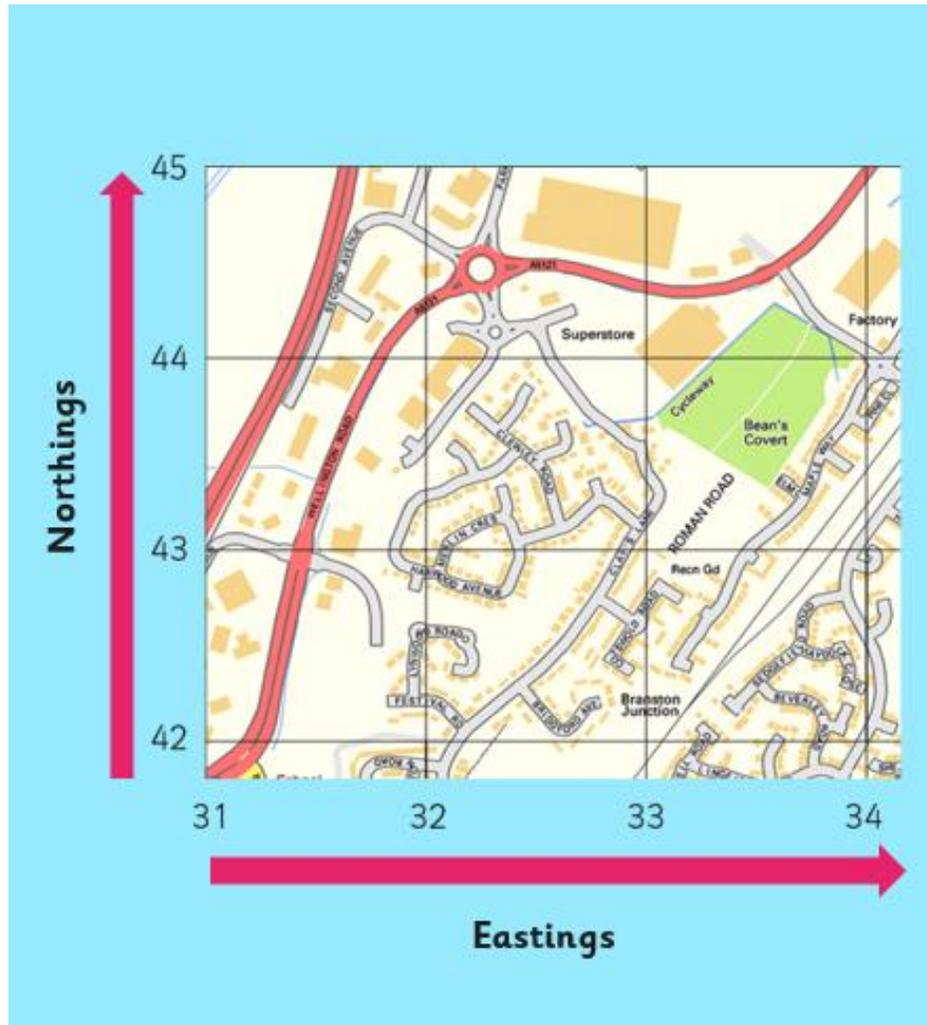
## Grids on Maps



Your map is criss-crossed with lots of horizontal and vertical lines. This creates lots of squares, known as a grid. Using the grid and squares helps to narrow the area to search – making it easier to locate features on the map!

Did you know? That on an Ordnance Survey map, each square represents the same size area: 1 square km (1km<sup>2</sup>).

# Eastings and Northings



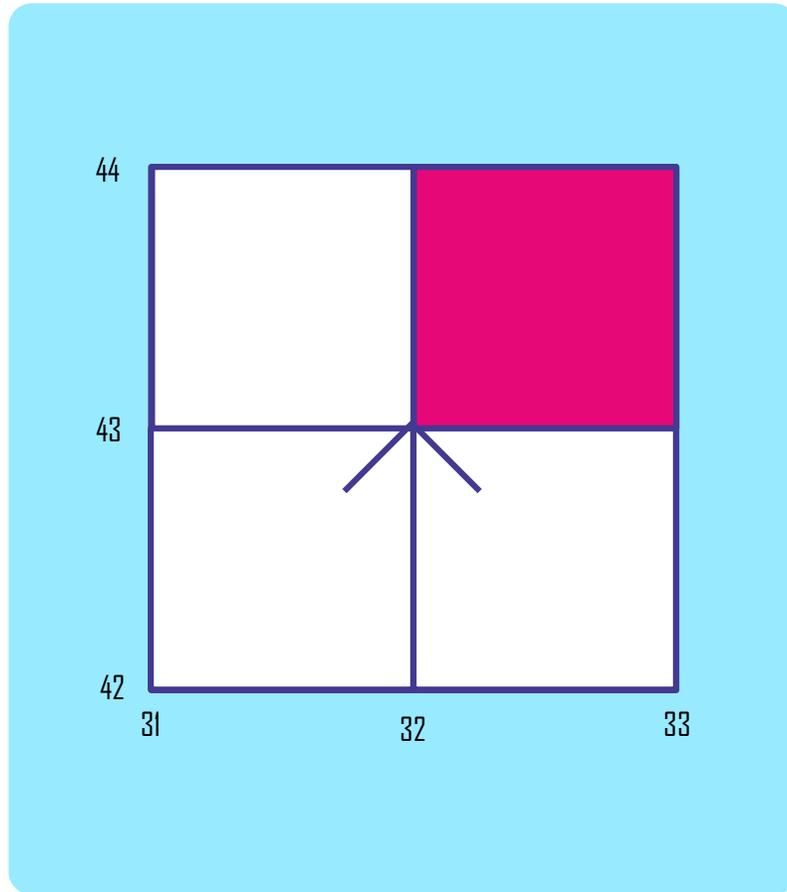
Have you ever looked at co-ordinates in Maths?  
This is very similar!

All the grid lines are numbered to help find specific areas on the map.

**Eastings** are the numbers that run from left to right on the map.

**Northings** run from south to north.

## Four-Figure Grid References



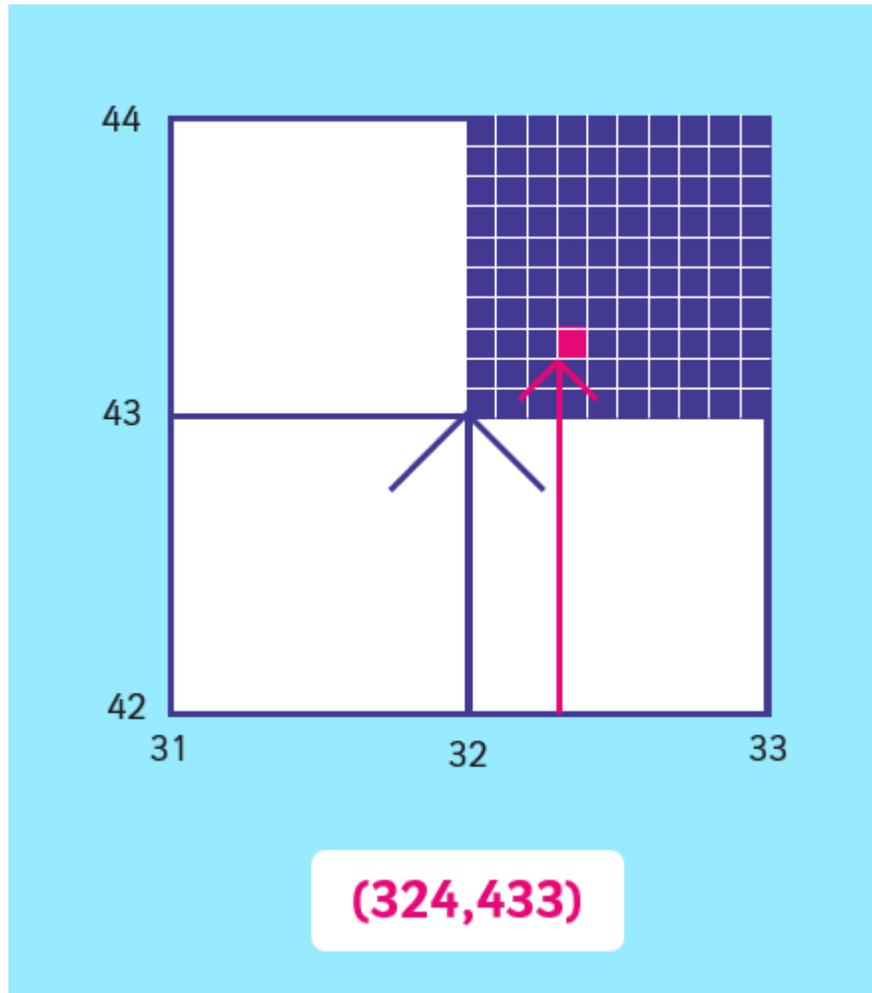
(32,43)

Using the 2 digits of the easting and the 2 digits of the northing creates a four-figure grid reference.

This is the reference for the bottom left corner of a square on the map. This makes it easier to search the map for features.

**Remember!** Always start with the eastings first (try using the phrase 'along the corridor and up the stairs' to get the right order).

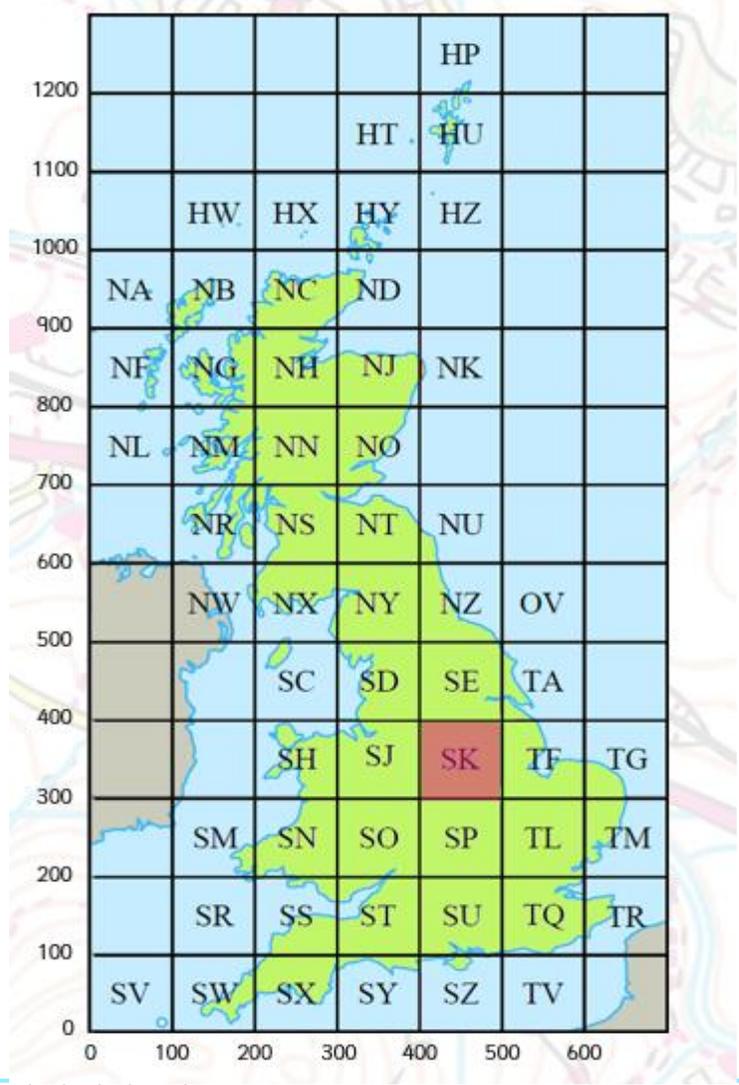
## Six-Figure Grid References



We can make our references even more precise by adding an extra number to both the easting and northing. This helps us to work out whereabouts in the square the feature you are looking for is.

Just imagine each square is actually a 10x10 grid. So if the feature is half way then the extra number will be 5!

This extra number helps to pinpoint a resource to a place within 100m on the map!



## The National Grid

Using six-figure grid references is great for pinpointing a particular feature accurately, but how do we know where in the country to begin looking? The National Grid splits the country into much bigger squares (bigger than the ones on your map), each of which is 100km across! These squares can be identified using 2 letters (for instance – ‘SK’).

Just like on the maps, the National Grid squares are split into more manageable sections to make them easier to use. An easting and northing number are used to do this (SK63).

What building is found at the following coordinates?

(12, 25)	○
(13, 24)	○
(14, 23)	○
(14, 22)	○ y
(12, 22)	○

What road is found at the following coordinates?

(16, 21)	○
(13, 23)	○
(11, 25)	○

Write the circled letters from your answers below:

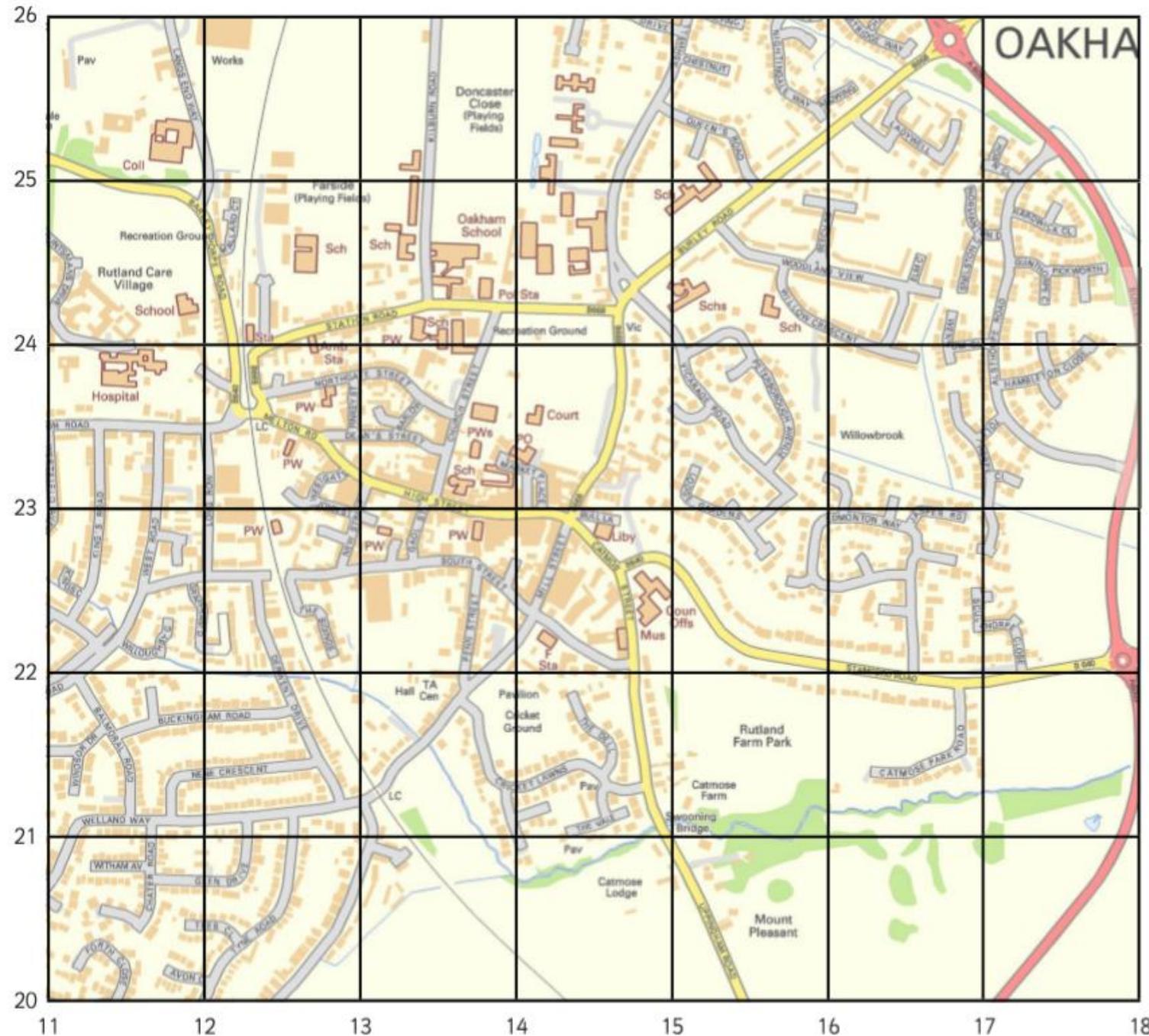
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Unscramble the letters to spell another location on the map:

--

What are its coordinates?

--



Cracking the code.

# Where Is The...?

Lighthouse

Golf course

Parking

Viewpoint

Cycle path

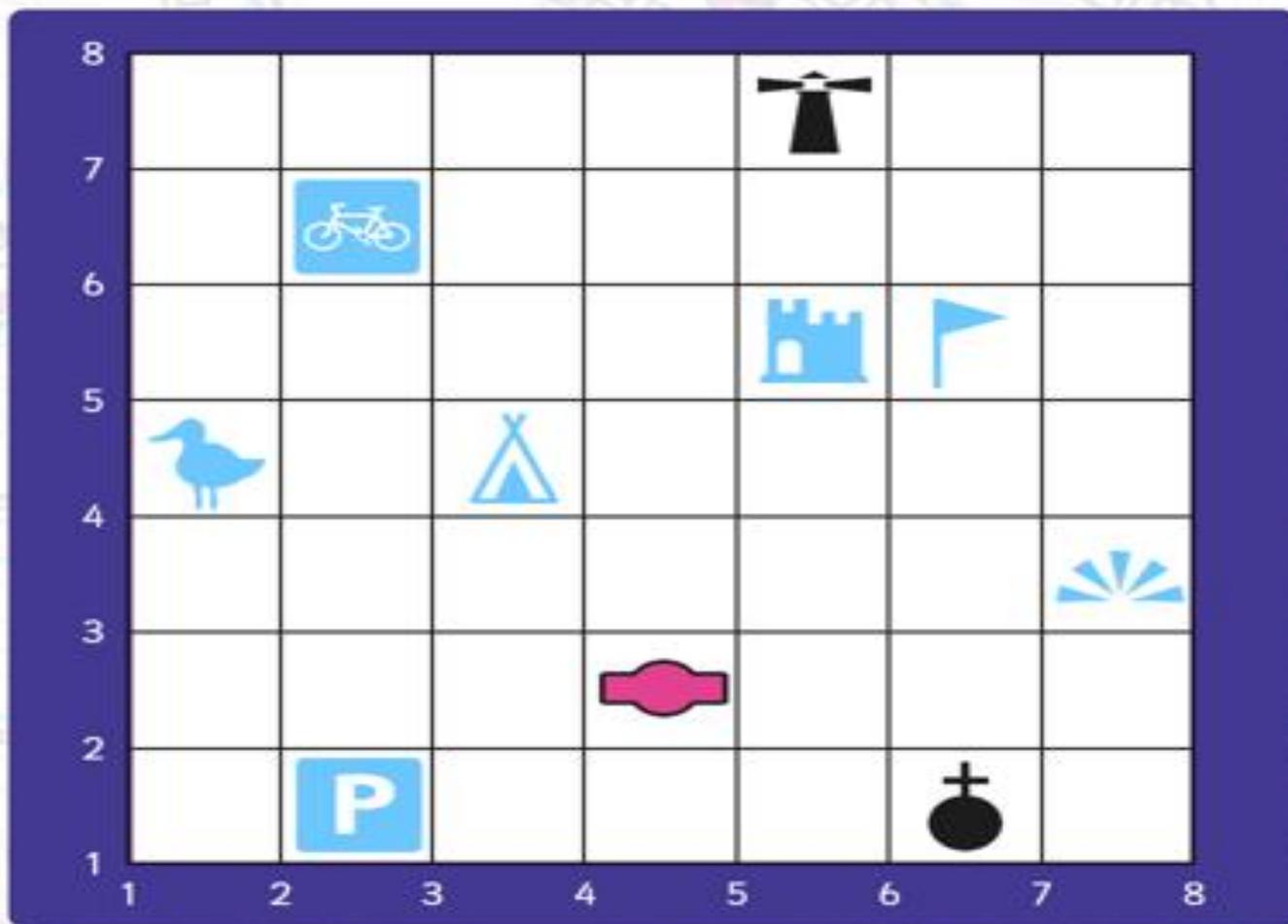
Castle

Campsite

Bus station

Church

Nature reserve



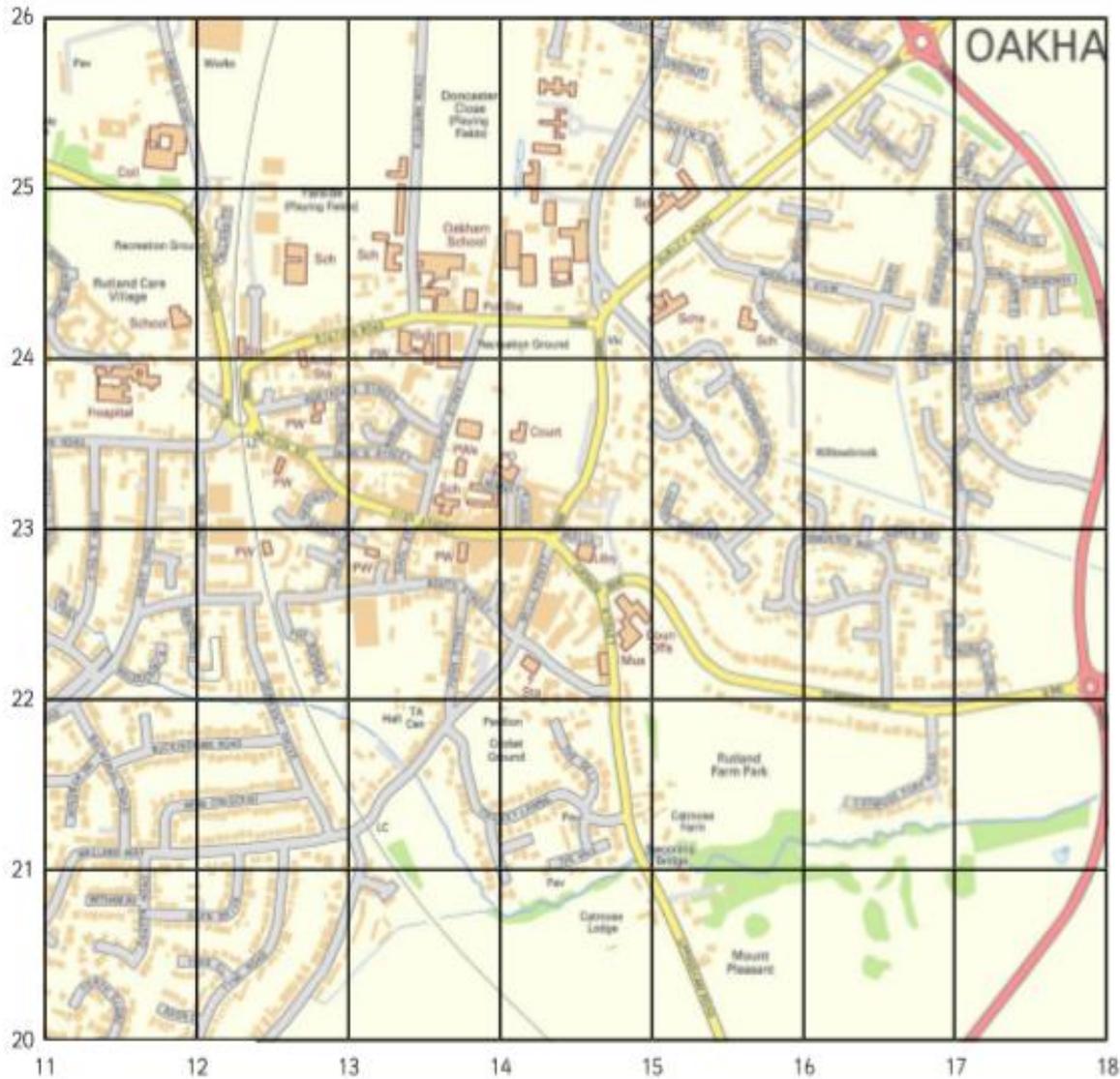


Design an island you'd like to live on!

Think about what features it would have, then create a simple key, using grid references to show where each feature is located.



Feature	Co-ordinates

What building is found at the following coordinates?

(12, 25)	WⓄrks
(13, 24)	OakⓂam School
(14, 23)	PosⓉ Office
(14, 22)	LiⓅrary
(12, 22)	PlⓂce of Worship

What road is found at the following coordinates?

(16, 21)	Catmose Ⓟark Road
(13, 23)	Church Ⓢtreet
(11, 25)	Ⓛands End Way

Write the circled letters from your answers below:

OHTIAPSL

Unscramble the letters to spell another location on the map:

HOSPITAL

What are its coordinates? (11, 23)

How did you do?