



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**GEOGRAPHY: Where on earth are we?**

**Y3 AUTUMN TERM**

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
<b>Antarctic Circle</b>	imaginary line/circle about 66.5° south of the Equator
<b>Arctic Circle</b>	imaginary line/circle about 66.5° north of the Equator
<b>Compass points</b>	the four main directions on a magnetic compass and some of the divisions in between: N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW
<b>Day</b>	time from sunrise to sunset each day, in relation to the Earth's rotation on its axis
<b>Equator</b>	imaginary line/circle of latitude around the Earth, midway between North and South Poles, dividing the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Equator lies at 0° latitude: the midday Sun is always high in the sky. Because the sun is never far from being overhead, the sun's rays are very concentrated and so temperatures are high
<b>Global Positioning Systems (GPS)</b>	internationally used way of pinpointing an exact location on the Earth's surface using space-based satellite technology
<b>International Date Line (IDL)</b>	a line of latitude. It is an imaginary north-to-south line/circle running through the Pacific Ocean, approximately along the 180° meridian from avoiding land
<b>Lines of latitude</b>	imaginary parallel lines/circles, horizontal to the Equator, that never meet, and get smaller towards the Poles
<b>Lines of longitude</b>	imaginary north-to-south lines/ circles, meeting at the North and South Poles to make segments. They are all the same length and go from pole to pole
<b>Night</b>	time from sunset to sunrise each day, in relation to the Earth's rotation on its axis
<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>	half of the Earth north of the Equator
<b>North Pole</b>	point where the northern end of the Earth's axis of rotation meets the Earth's surface
<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) grid references</b>	the UK is covered by a grid of maps that are given letters. A grid system of numbers which are used to locate places on each map
<b>Prime Meridian (Greenwich Meridian, PM)</b>	imaginary line/circle passing through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, London, marking 0° longitude
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>	half of the Earth south of the Equator
<b>South Pole</b>	point where the southern end of the Earth's axis of rotation meets the Earth's surface
<b>Time zone</b>	area between lines of longitude following a standard time.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:	
<b>QUESTION 1: What do the lines of Longitude and Latitude mark?</b>	
<b>ANSWER</b>	Longitude and Latitude are angles. A pair of numbers made up of one of each describe the location of a point anywhere on the earth's surface. Some maps have lines of longitude and latitude marked on them.
<b>QUESTION 2: How long does it take for the earth to rotate and what effect does it have?</b>	
<b>ANSWER</b>	It takes the earth 23 hours and 56 minutes to rotate once around its axis. The earth orbits the sun once a year and then moon takes approximately 28 days to orbit the earth. The rotation of the earth rotates us through sunrise, midday and sunset.
<b>QUESTION 3: How does GPS work?</b>	
<b>ANSWER</b>	The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a system of 24 satellites that all work together to create an exact view of earth. Using advanced technology they compare one location to a grid of numbers and then find a location with a great degree of accuracy.



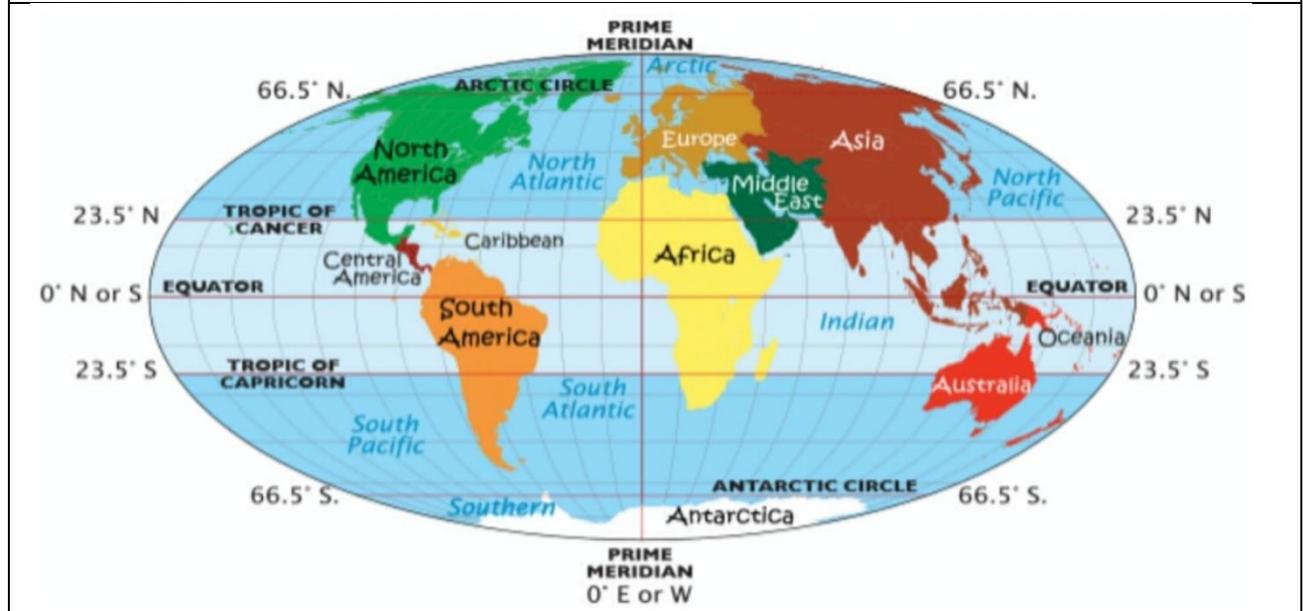
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RELATED INFORMATION:

THE WORLD



SUGGESTED WEBSITES TO FIND OUT MORE:

[www.kidsgeo.com/geography-for-kids/0015-longitude.php](http://www.kidsgeo.com/geography-for-kids/0015-longitude.php)

[www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/26vfb9q](http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/26vfb9q)