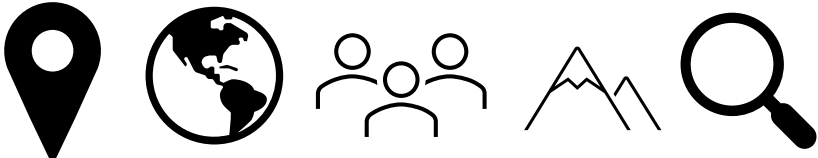
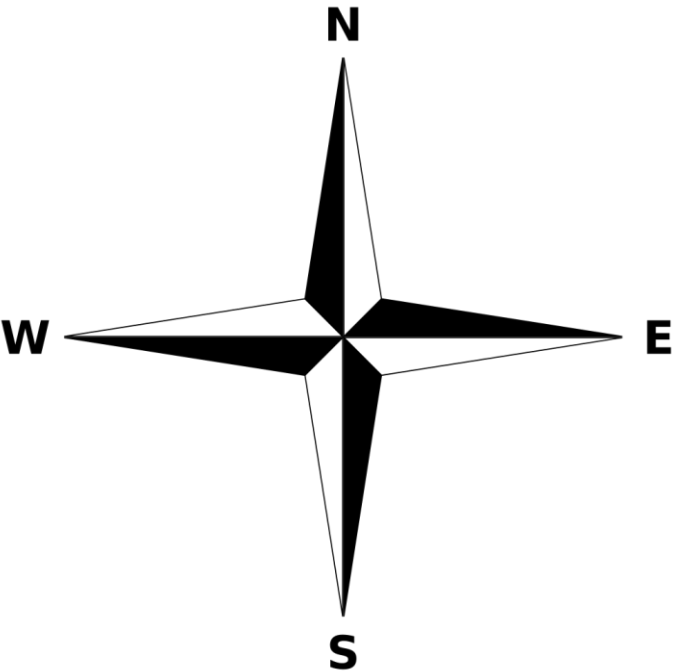


Year 2

Fieldwork on a local
area



Key Vocabulary			



Skills covered this half term:

- Use simple compass directions
- Plot and navigate a simple route on a map (around St Helens).
- Recognise basic map symbols and use these in a key
- Compare the land use of Liverpool to more agricultural places
- Express views about the environment and begin to suggest improvements with reasoning
- Use a growing range of subject specific vocabulary
- Use presentation skills with growing confidence

Key Vocabulary

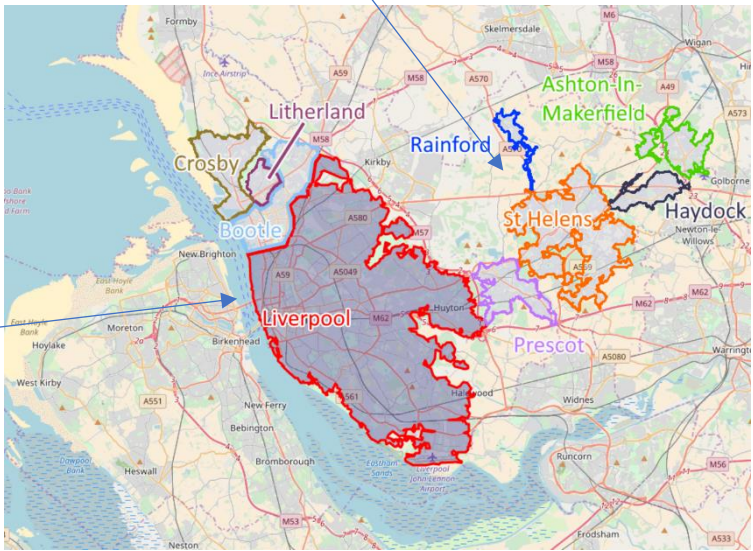
Compass	A special tool that helps you know which direction you are facing.
Compass rose	This is printed on a map to show different directions.
Direction	Where someone or something is pointing or moving.
Fieldwork	Using maps to go out and about to get a practical understanding of something.
Map	A specially drawn picture of a place from above.
Symbol	A picture that represents a group of words. They are used on maps to make things clear and easier to find.
Town	A human settlement, bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
City	A very large town.
Countryside	A rural area with agricultural (farming) land.
Key	Helps us to understand map symbols. Also known as a legend.
Route	A way of getting from start to finish.
Ordnance survey	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country.



Merseyside is a county in the north west of England.

St Helens is a large town in Merseyside.

St Helens Borough covers roughly 30 km² (12 sq miles) of soft rolling hills used primarily for agricultural (farming) purposes.



Liverpool is a large city in Merseyside.

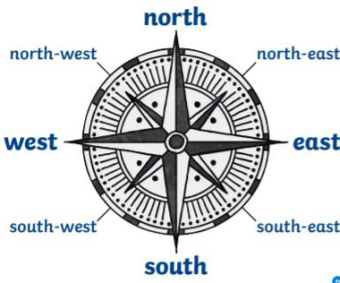
Liverpool is the tenth largest English district based on how many people live there.

Liverpool is famous for culture, architecture, transport links.

Liverpool has the second highest number of art galleries, national museums, listed buildings, and listed parks in the UK; only the capital, London, has more.

St Helens developed rapidly in the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries into a significant centre for coal mining and glassmaking.

A compass has four main directions: north, east, south and west. Part of the compass (the needle) will always point to the north. You have to work out which direction you are facing depending on which way north is.



Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose, symbols, a key and different colours for important things such as green for forests and blue for rivers.

Maps are usually drawn from an aerial view. We can look at aerial photographs to see the main physical and human features of places. Aerial photos are photos taken by aircraft or other flying objects, e.g. drones. A satellite photo is taken from a satellite in space.

Did you know?

A map maker is called a cartographer.

The oldest maps were made on clay tablets.



Woodland	River
Moor Land	Viewpoint
Lake	Castle
Contour Line	Church
Road	Water Fowl
Woodland Boundary	