

## SMRP KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER YEAR 6—GEOGRAPHY TERM 5

### Geography

Four **countries** make up the **United Kingdom**: **England** (capital city: London), **Scotland** (capital city: Edinburgh), **Wales** (capital city: Cardiff) and **Northern Ireland** (capital city: Belfast).

**Topography** is the study of the forms and features of land surfaces.

The **Malago** is a tributary of the **Bristol Avon river** in south-western England.

It is approximately 5 miles (8.0 km) long.

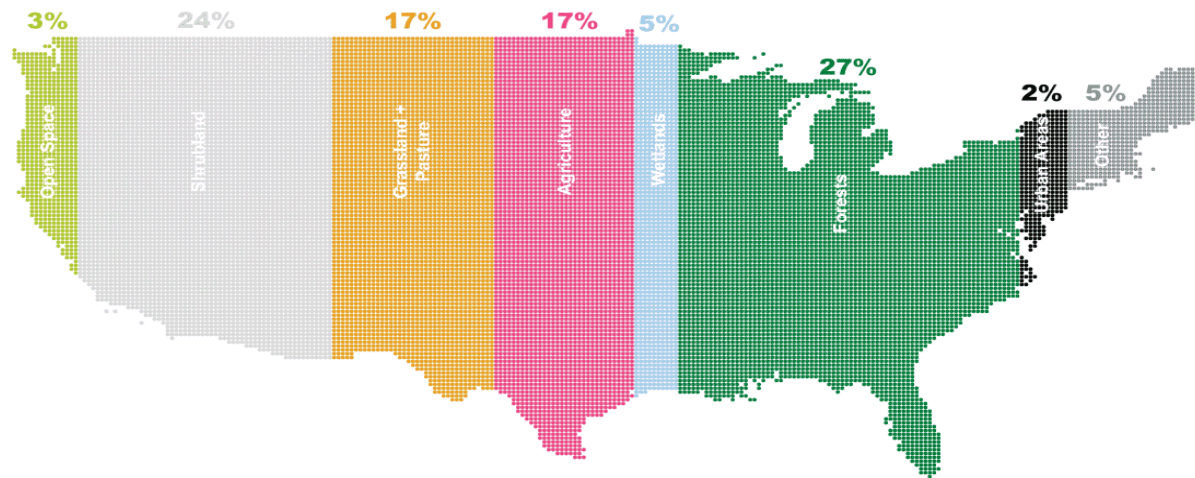
There are two main **land use** categories - **rural** land use (agriculture, forestry, minerals, recreation, defence) and **urban** land use (residential, transport, industry/commerce, community, vacant) . Different countries use land in different ways.

**OS maps** are covered in a series of blue grid lines. These grid lines help you to pinpoint an exact location anywhere on the map. These are linked to the National Grid which provides a unique reference system, and can be applied to all OS maps of Great Britain, at all scales.

A **flood** happens when a large amount of water moves or spreads beyond its normal boundary. An example could be when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land, or when the sea overflows onto the land in coastal regions.



Land Use in the United States



### Geography Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Natural	Made from nature
Man-made	Made by humans
Topographical	The physical features of an area
Flood	An overflow of water that submerges land
prevention	The act of stopping
Grid reference	Numbers on a map showing a location
Figure	number
Ordnance Survey Map	A detailed map made by the British government
Key	Explains what the symbols on a map mean
Satellite image	Image of Earth collected by a machine in space
Features	Things you can see
Geographical changes	Changes in the Earth's surface
implement	To begin to do or use something
policy	An agreed set of rules