

Our Local Area: Physical Features!

Rivers

Climate Zones

Upland Areas

Select the aspect of
physical geography you
are exploring today!

BACK

You have selected rivers!
Can you name any rivers?
What is the difference between
a river and a stream?

Think, pair, share.



BACK

NEXT

How many rivers could you think of?



BACK

NEXT

Rivers begin in mountains or hills, where snow melts or rainwater gathers. The water forms tiny streams. Streams grow larger as they collect more water or join with other streams. Then they become rivers.

The river flows towards the coast and will sometimes join with other rivers before it reaches the sea. This means one river can be made up of lots of streams!



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This map shows the major rivers in England. Which river do you live closest to?

Think, pair, share.



BACK

NEXT



This is a topographic map. Why might this kind of map be helpful when exploring rivers?

Think, pair, share.

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Topographic maps have lots of detail. This map has a key so you can work out the height of the land. It also clearly shows where the rivers and major towns and cities are. Topographic maps show both natural and man-made land features.

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If you would like to recap how to use grid references when map reading then click on me!



If you don't need to recap using grid references then you're ready to start!

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BACK

You have selected uplands!

Can you name any mountain or hill ranges?

Can you think of any peaks?

What is the difference between a mountain and a hill?

Think, pair, share.



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NEXT

How many uplands could you think of?



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NEXT

In the UK a mountain usually has a summit of 600m or higher.

Mountains and hills in the UK are split into different groups.

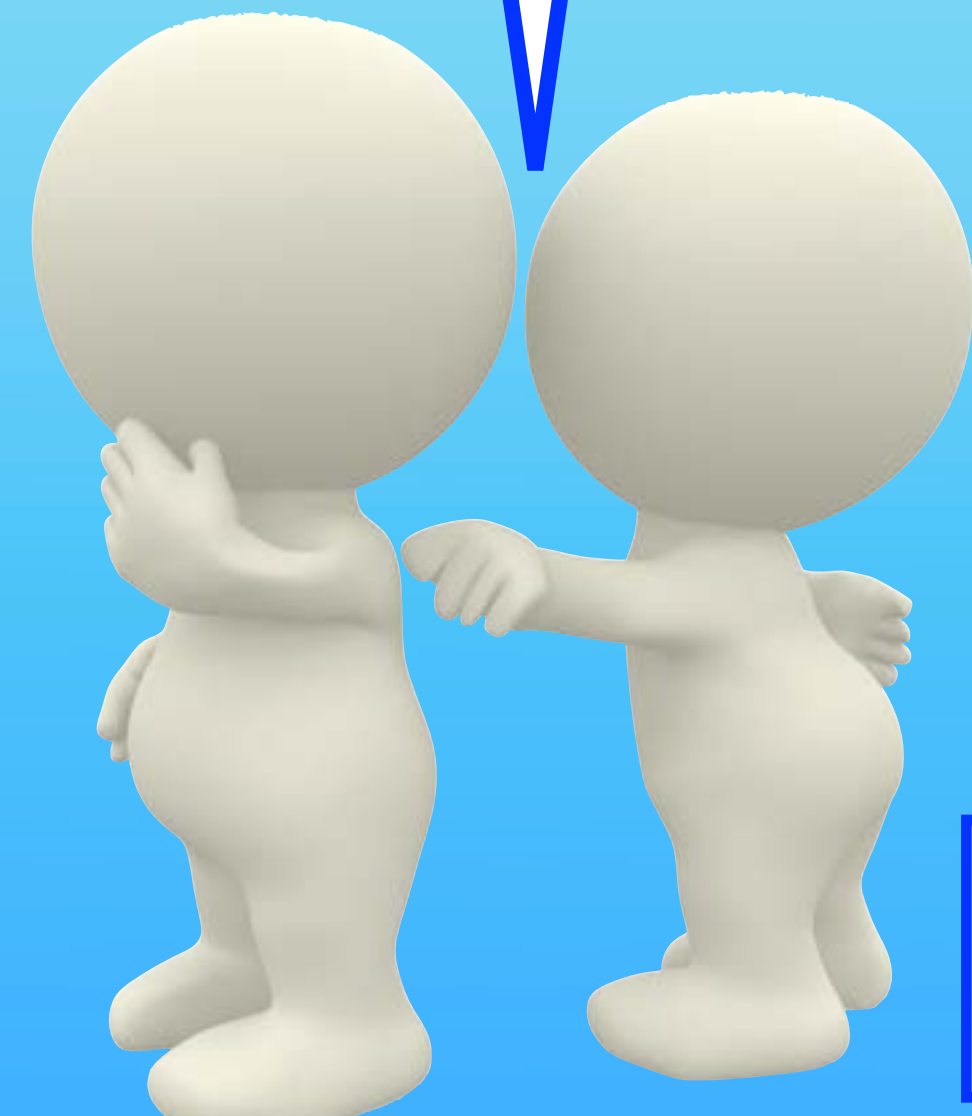
A Marilyn has to be 150m taller than the other landforms that are around it. The Munros or Furths are mountains that are over 914m (3,000ft) tall. The Hewitts are taller than 610m (2,000ft)



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Did you know
mountains in
Scotland are
normally
referred to as
hills, no matter
how high they
are!



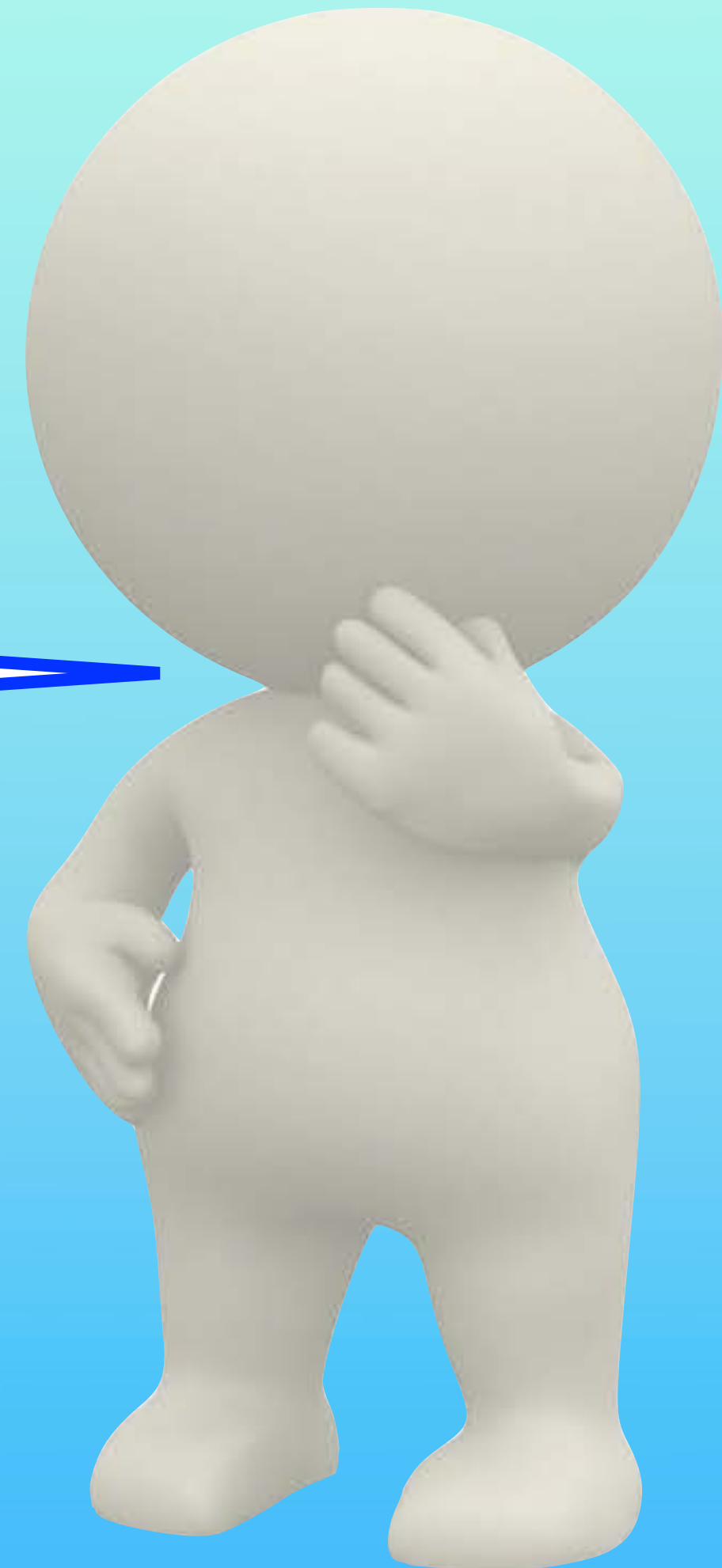
BACK

NEXT



Can you
name these
upland areas?
Which one is
your school
closest to?

Think, pair, share.



BACK

NEXT

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to use grid references when
map-reading then click on me!



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You have selected climate zones!
What is a climate zone?
What is the climate like in the UK?

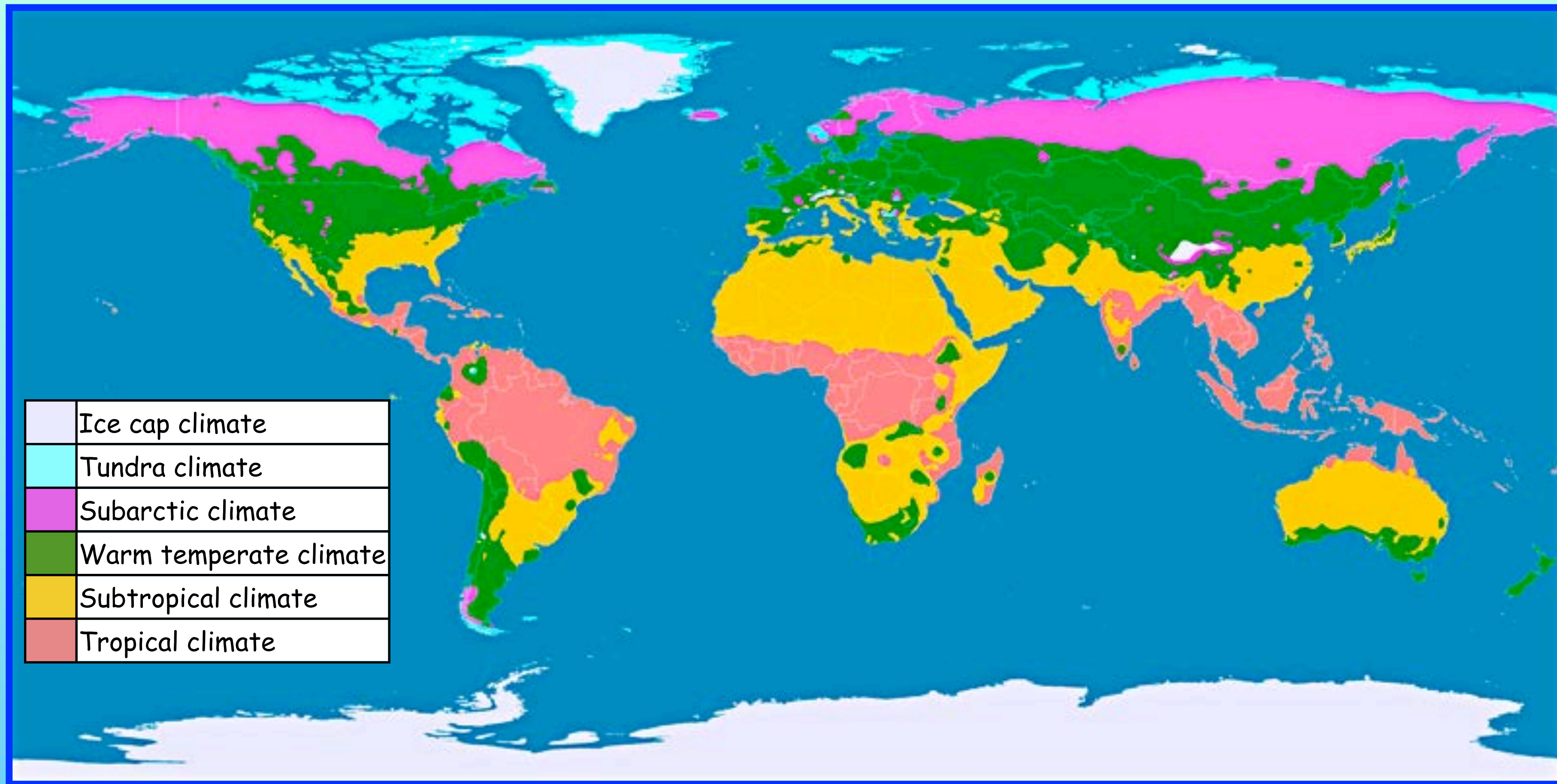
Think, pair, share.



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Areas of the world with similar weather patterns are marked on this



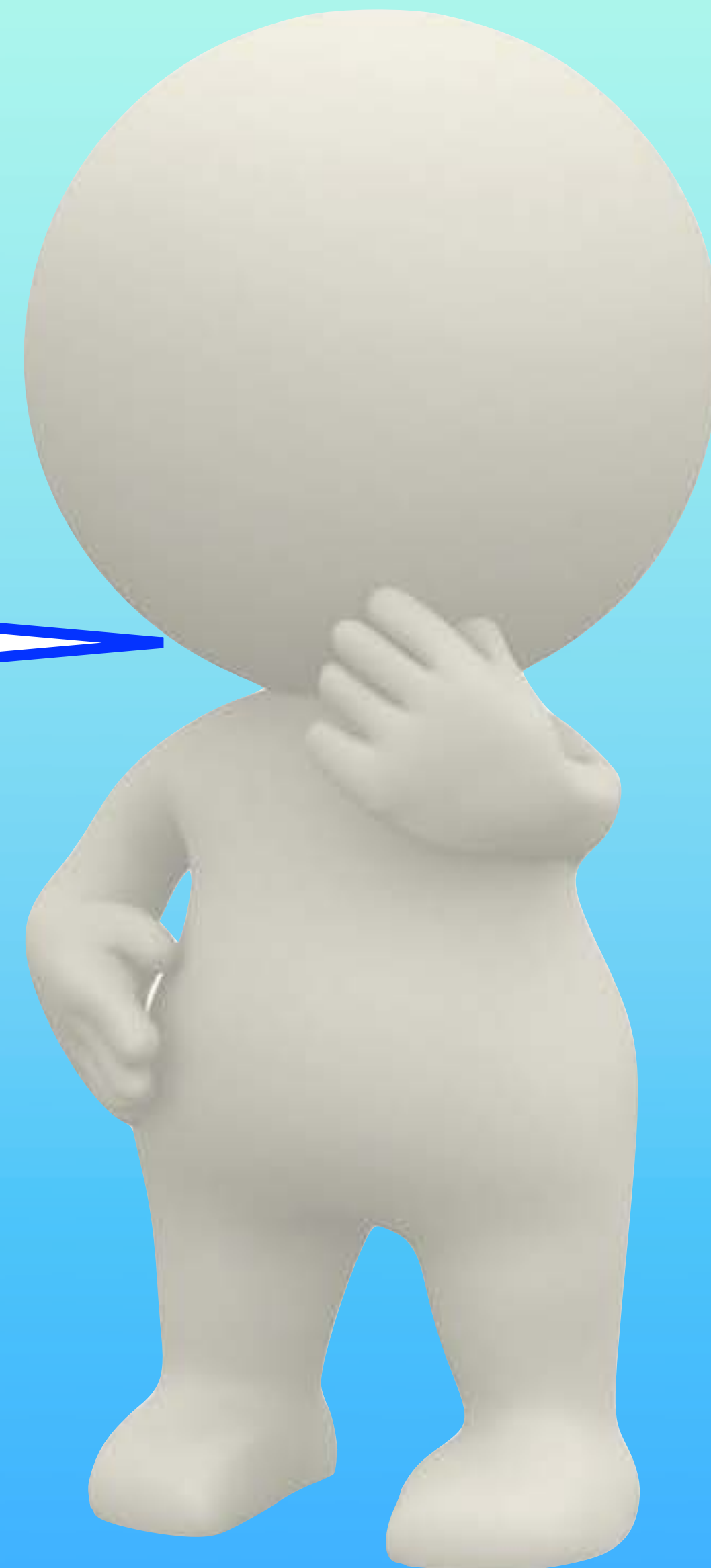
map in the same colour. Weather patterns are often known as climates. The UK has a temperate climate. This means we have warm summers and cool winters. Our summers are dryer than the other seasons.

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Is the weather
the same across
the UK?

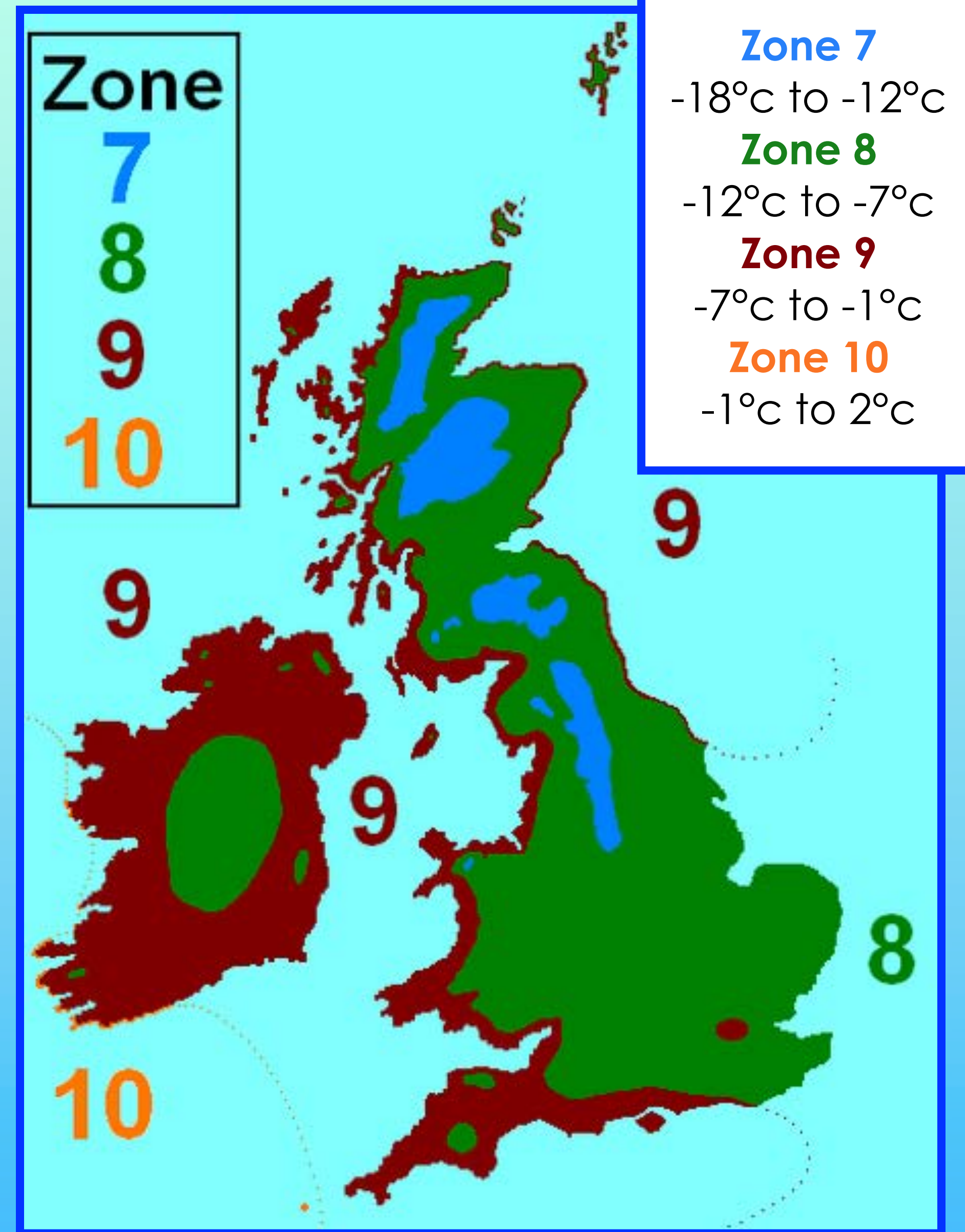
Think, pair, share.



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NEXT

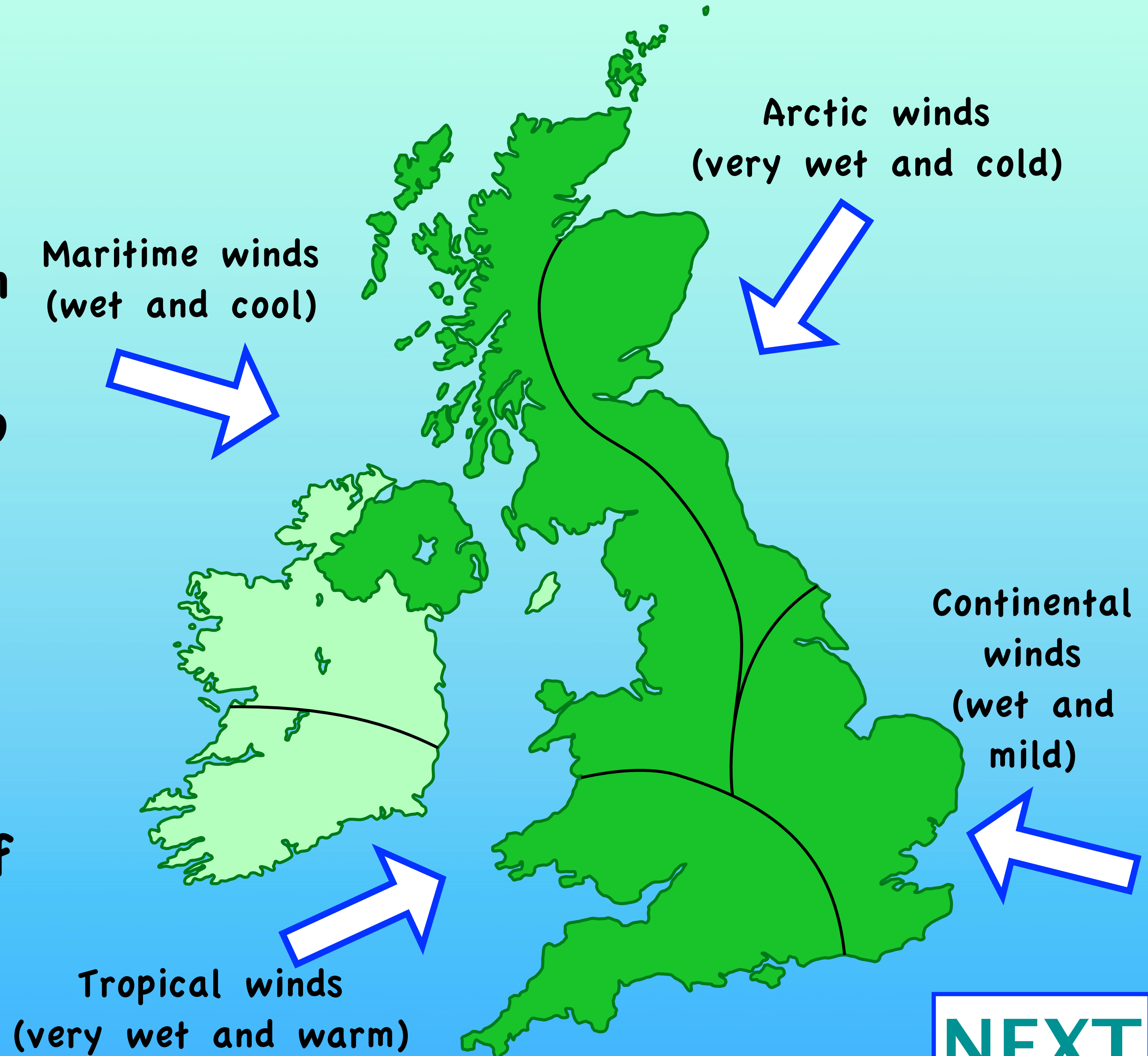
Climate zones are large so they are very general. There are lots of factors that affect the local climate. Things such as, how close you live to the coast, the height above sea level and how sheltered the area is all affect your local climate. This map shows the lowest ground temperatures in winter. The coldest areas are marked in blue. They are upland areas like the Pennines. The ground temperature is a good indicator of local climates.



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The South West of the UK has warmer summers, milder winters and more rain all year than the rest of the UK due to the tropical winds from the south. The North East of the UK is much colder than the South West all year round because of the Arctic winds.



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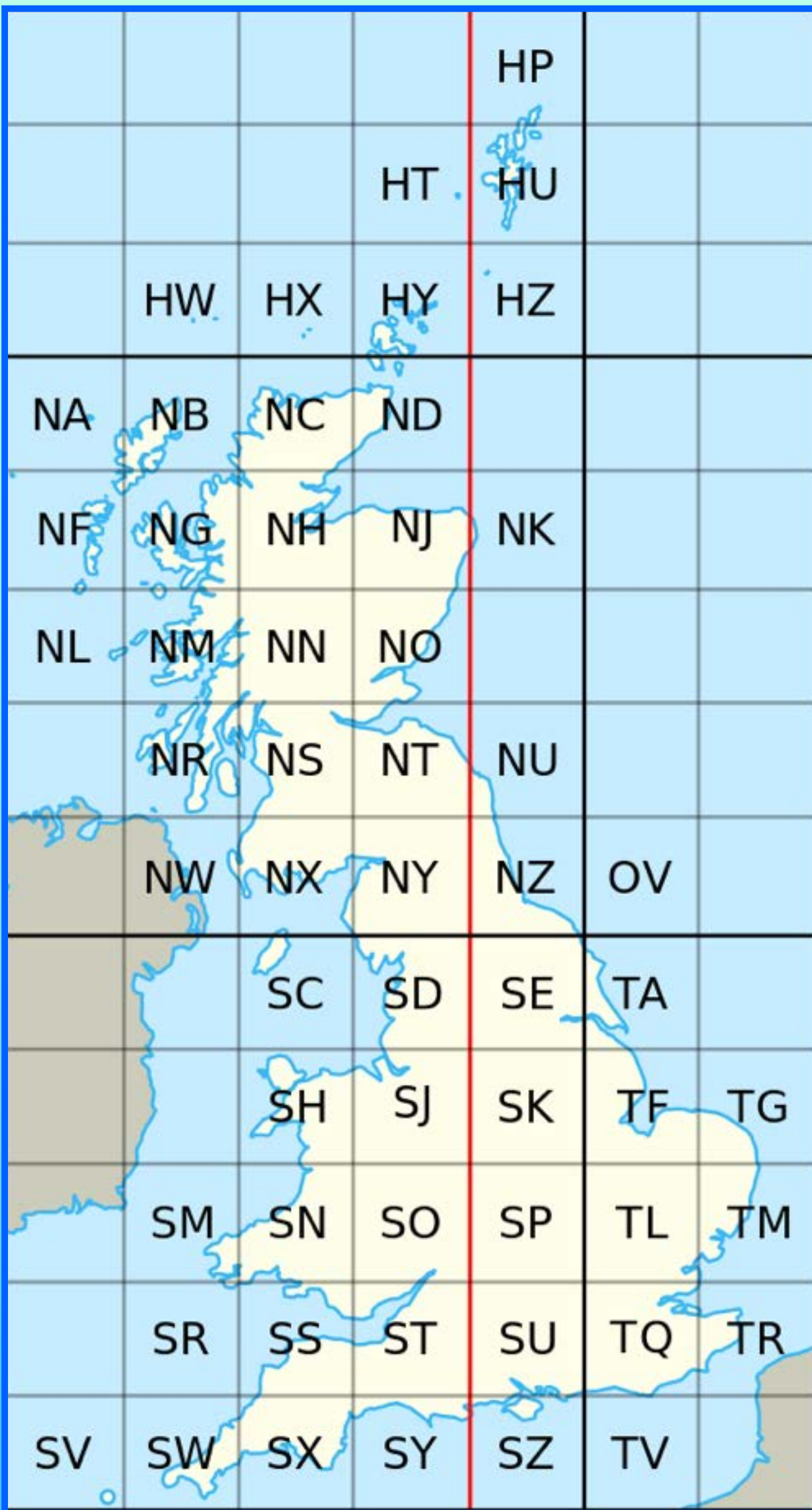
Reading maps and using grid references



Most maps have a letter and a number system to help you find the section of them that you need.

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The grid on this map shows how the country has been divided into smaller sections.

London is in the square that is labelled TQ.

Manchester and Liverpool are in the square

SJ. Newcastle is in the square NZ. Leeds is

in SE and Sheffield is in SK. Norwich is in

TG and Birmingham is in SP.

We will be looking in closer detail at **SS 13**

46. Can you find SS on the map?

BACK

NEXT

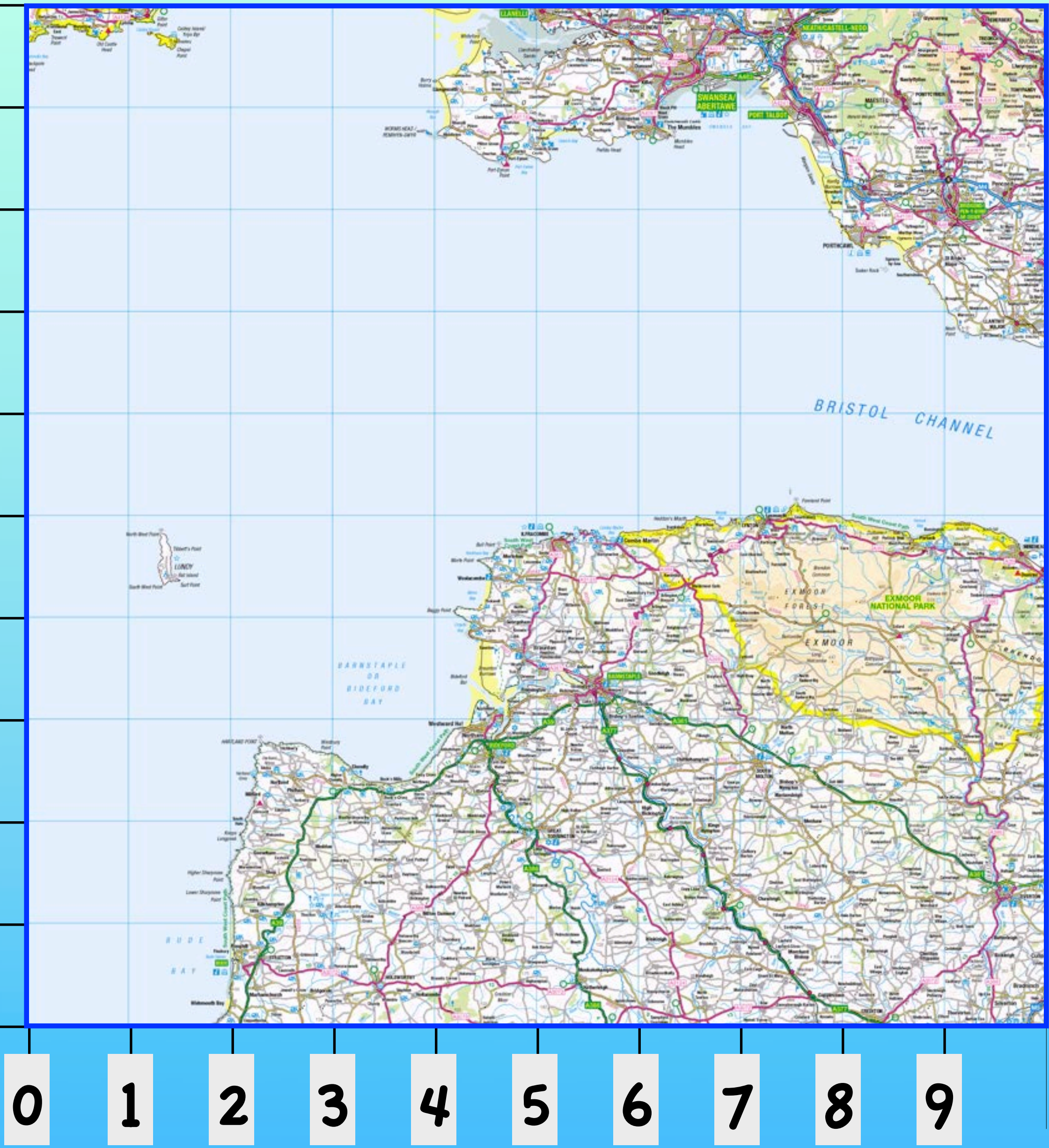
There are two main types of grid references. There are four-figure grid references like SS 13 46. This kind of grid reference will take you to a square that is 1km by 1km on a map. Six-figure grid references, like SS 134 460 take you to a smaller square on a map. The six-figure grid reference square takes you to a more detailed 100m by 100m square.

A good way to remember how to navigate the map is to use the saying, 'along the corridor and up the stairs'. This reminds us that we find the first number 'along the corridor' or on the x-axis and that the second number is 'up the stairs' or on the y-axis.

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9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0



SS 13 46

This is square SS. Next we need to find **SS 1 4**. Can you find it on the map?

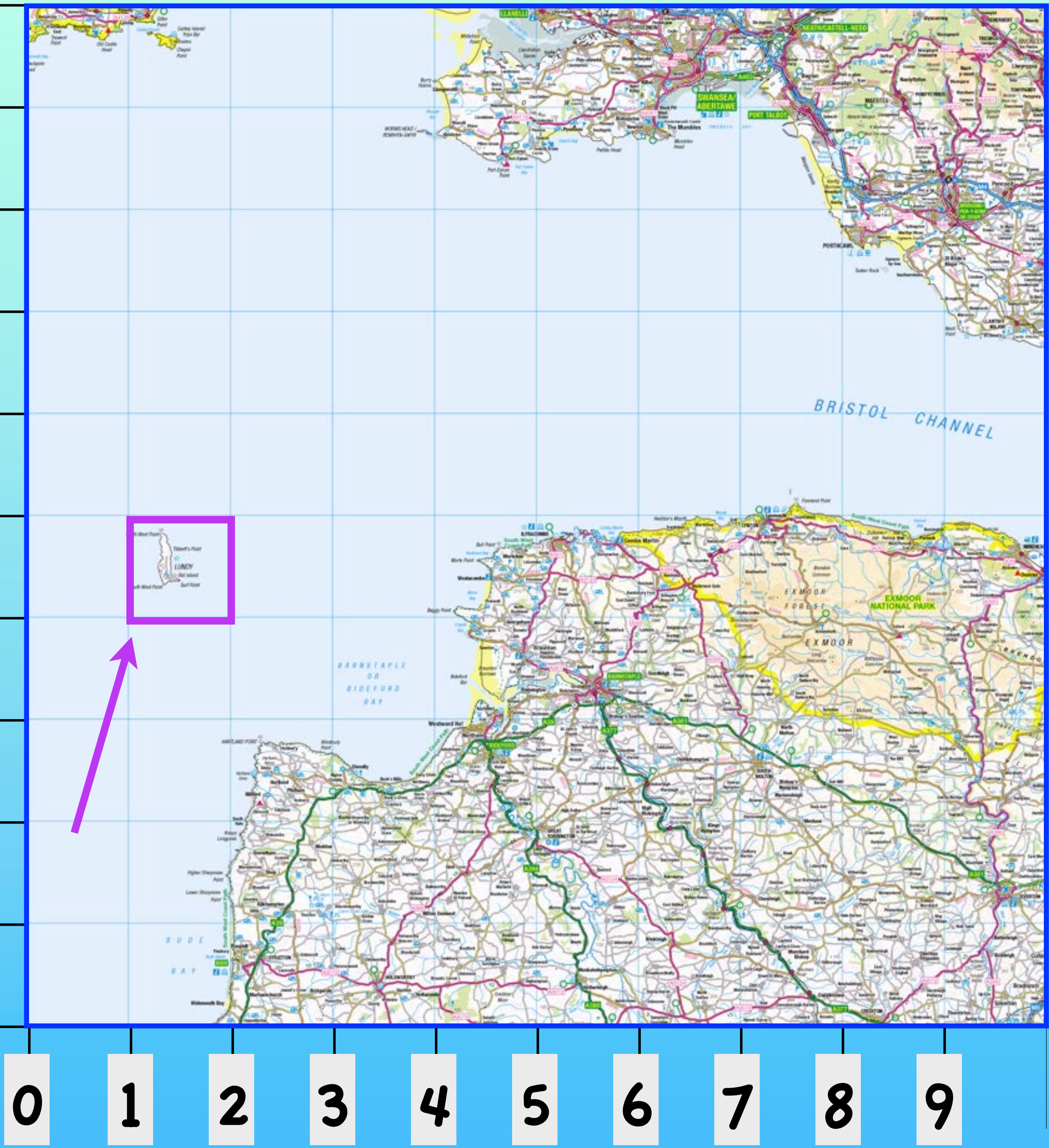
Along the corridor and up the stairs!

BACK

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NEXT

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0



SS 13 46

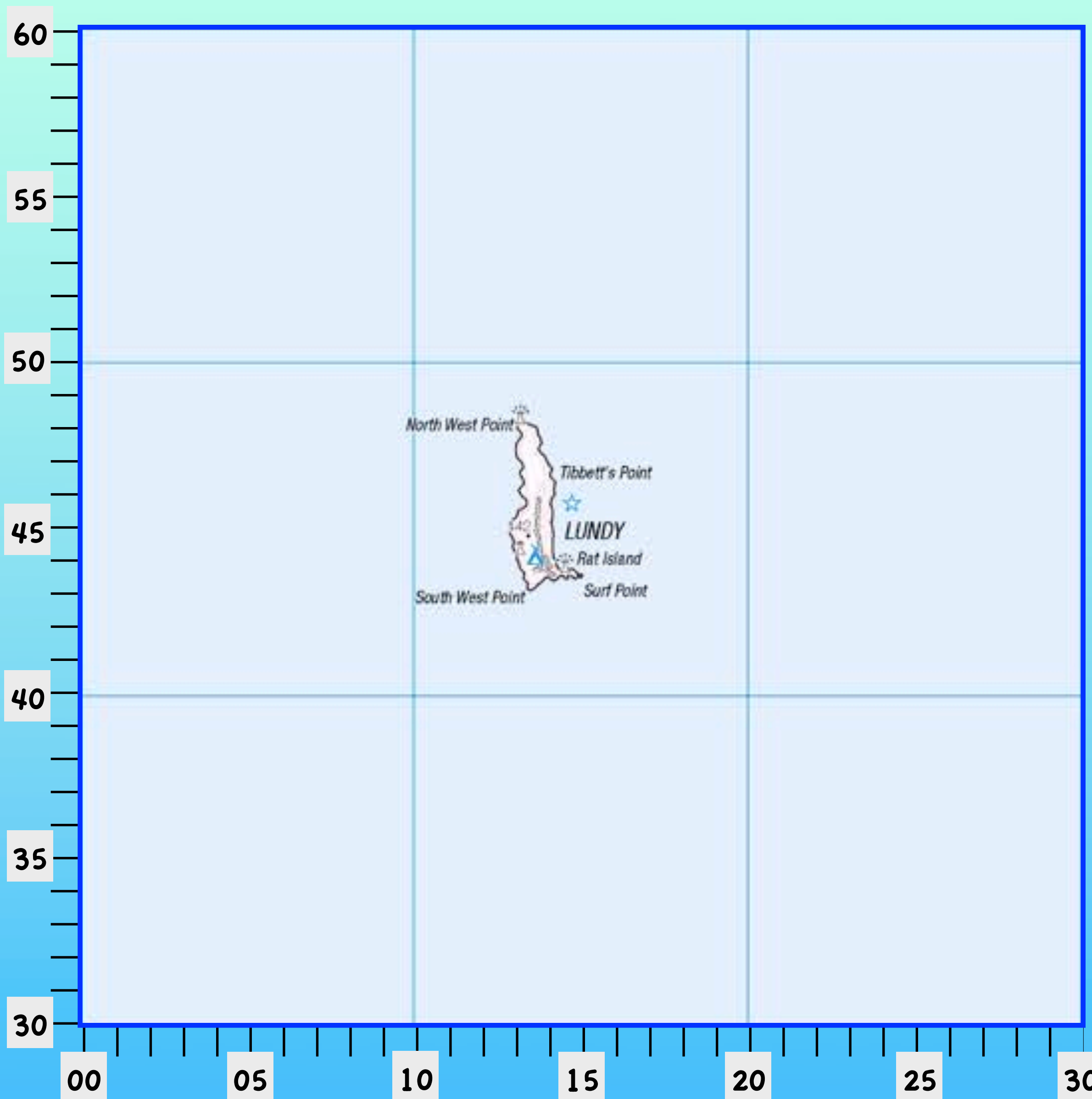
SS 1 4 is here!
Did you find it?

Along the
corridor and up
the stairs!

BACK

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NEXT



SS 13 46

The centre square is square SS 1 4. Next we need to find **SS 13 46**. Can you find the right section of the map?

Along the corridor and up the stairs!

BACK

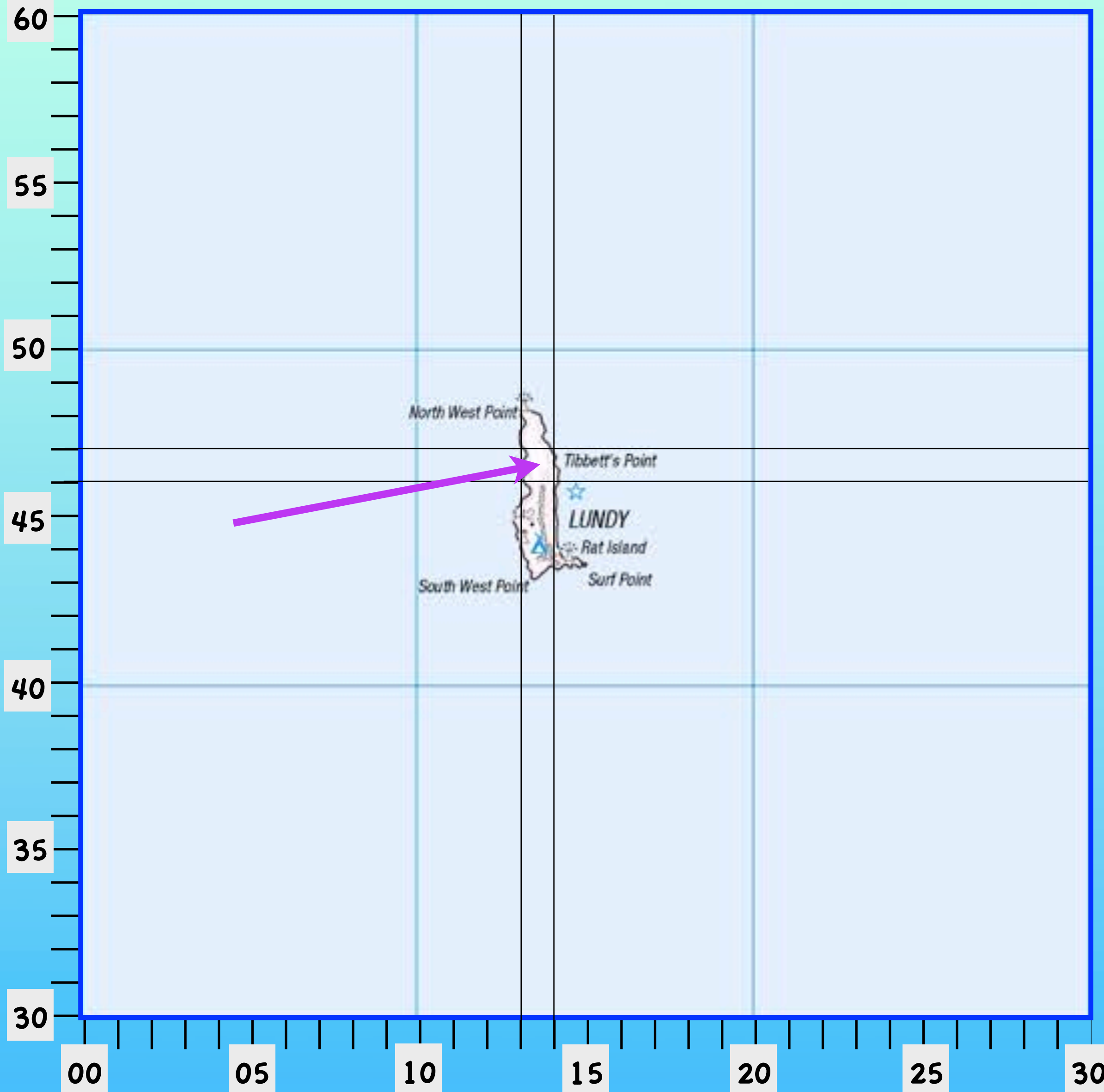
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NEXT

SS 13 46

Did you find the right square on the map?
The grid reference took us to the largest island in the Bristol Channel. The island is called Lundy.



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