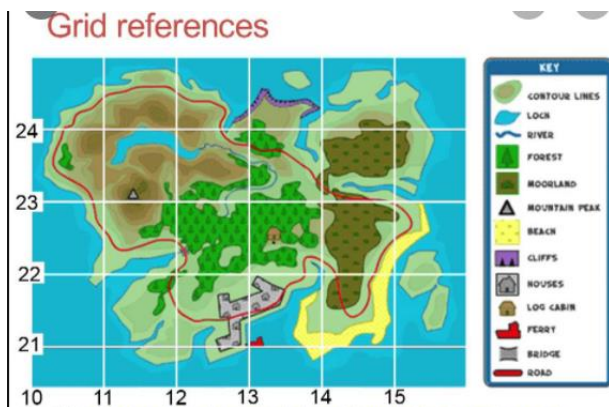




Co-ordinates - A point on a grid has two numbers to identify its position. These numbers are known as coordinates. Coordinates are always written as the

number of steps across first, then the number of steps up or down. Grids have two axes. The horizontal axis is called the x-axis and the vertical axis is called the y-axis. These axes can be used to find a point on a grid.

Grid reference - A grid reference allows someone to mark a place on a map by referring to vertical and horizontal lines called 'eastings' and 'northings'. The further East the 'eastings' are, the higher the number - the same applies for 'northings'.



Point of a compass - A compass is an instrument used for



navigation and orientation that shows direction relative to the geographic "cardinal directions", or "points".

Usually, a diagram called a compass rose shows the directions north, south, east, and west on the compass face as abbreviated initials.

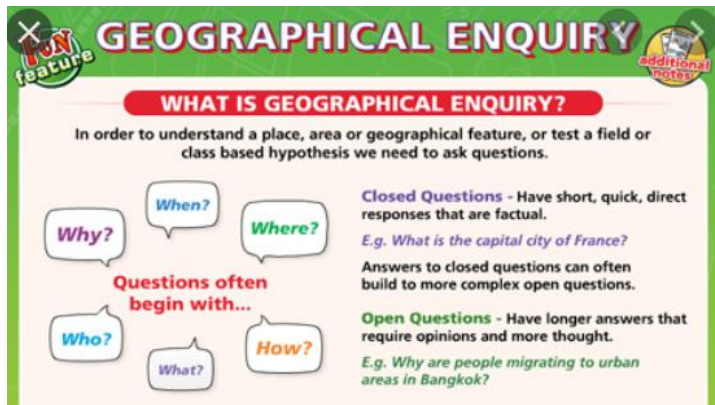
Map reading - To be able to understand maps, it is important to have map-reading skills. Maps are usually too small to contain lots of writing so instead there are symbols which show important landmarks, places and areas. There is usually a key at the side of the map which explains what these symbols mean.



Physical features - like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.



Human features - like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.



Geographic inquiry involves the ability and willingness to ask and answer questions about geospatial phenomena. The key geographic questions

ask Where is it located? Why is it there? What is the significance of the location? As students pose additional questions, they seek responses that help to organize spatial understandings: What is this place like? With what is it associated? What are the consequences of its location and associations? As geospatial technologies advance, students will still need to be able to ask these basic questions to select and apply the appropriate technology to conduct geographical research, thereby gaining geospatial understanding.