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To help you plan your year 7 geography lesson on: Four and Six Figure Grid References, download all teaching resources for free and adapt to suit your pupils' needs.The starter quiz will activate and check your pupils' prior knowledge, with versions available both with and without answers in PDF format.We use learning cycles to break down learning into key concepts or ideas linked to the learning outcome. Each learning cycle features explanations with checks for understanding and practice tasks with feedback. All of this is found in our slide decks, ready for you to download and edit. The practice tasks are also available as printable worksheets and some lessons have additional materials with extra material you might need for teaching the lesson.The assessment exit quiz will test your pupils' understanding of the key learning points.Our video is a tool for planning, showing how other teachers might teach the lesson, offering helpful tips, modelled explanations and inspiration for your own delivery in the classroom. Plus, you can set it as homework or revision for pupils and keep their learning on track by sharing an online pupil version of this lesson.Explore more key stage 3 geography lessons from the Geography: what makes a geographer? unit, dive into the full secondary geography curriculum, or learn more about lesson planning. Report this resourceto let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch. Four-figure grid reference: Square grid or four-figure grid reference e.g., the four figure grid reference of A in the figure is 6218. It means that A lies between Eastings 62 to 63 and Northings 18 to 19. Six-figure grid reference: The six figure grid reference gives the exact location of a feature. For example, the six figure grid reference of A would be 623188. The first three digits gives the Eastings and the next three digits, the Northings. To get the third digit in the Eastings one has to mentally divide the space between 62 to 63 into 10 equal parts.Thus, the third digits comes to 3. Similarly to get the sixth digit, mentally divide the space between 18 to 19 into 10 equal parts. Thus, the sixth digit comes to 8. The six-figure grid reference of A is 623188.The grid squares on the toposheets are generally of 1 sq km..Sometimes there are squares in which are written QC and QD. These denote two lettered number of 100 square km. Four figure grid references are indeed very useful. However, a major weakness of four figure grid references is the fact that they are not very accurate. All objects in the same grid square have the same four figure grid reference even though they may be hundreds of meters apart . When greater accuracy is necessary, a six figure grid reference is used.A six figure grid reference does not only indicate the grid square an object is located in. It also tells us the exact point within the grid square where the object is found. Therefore, objects located in the same grid square will have the same four figure grid reference, but different six figure grid references.How to Give a Six Figure Grid ReferenceA six figure grid reference takes the form EEXNNY. EE represents the easting which is immediately to the left of the object and NN represents the northing which is directly under it. Therefore EE and NN represent the four figure grid reference for the object in question. X is a digit which tells us how close to or far away from the easting the object is located. The higher the number, the farther away from the easting the object is. Similarly, Y is a digit which tells us how close to or far away from the northing the object is found. X and Y can have a value ranging from zero to nine. Look at the grid square below. Look at the letter “A” located within the square. The four figure grid reference for “A” is 2345. However, 2345 is also the four figure grid reference for any object which lies anywhere in this grid square. We can give the exact location of this “A” by giving a six figure grid reference. Let us take it step by step.Step 1Remember a six figure grid reference takes the form EEXNNY. The first two digits represent the easting immediately to the left of the object. The easting to the left of “A” is 23, therefore we have our first two digits. The third digit (X) represents the distance between easting 23 and “A”. To determine this we need to divide the space between easting 23 and easting 24 into ten equal parts as seen in the diagram below.The lines are parallel to our easting are an equal distance apart from each other. Let’s call these lines “mini eastings”. Now we need to count the number of mini eastings that are between easting 23 and “A”. In this case there are four. Therefore our third digit is 4. So the first part of our six figure grid reference is 234.Step 2The fourth and fifth digits in a six figure grid reference represent the northing which is directly under the object. In this case it is northing 45. The sixth digit tells us the distance between northing 45 and the object. We must divide the space between northings 45 and 46 into ten equal parts as seen below.Once again the lines are parallel to northing 45 and are an equal distance apart. Let us call these lines “mini northings”. We must count the number of mini northings which are between northing 45 and “A”. In this case there are seven of them. Therefore 7 will be the last digit in our six figure grid reference. The second part of our grid reference is 457.Our entire six figure grid reference is 234457. Remember:the first two digits represent the easting immediately to the left of the object(in this case easting 23).the third digit (4) represents the distance between the easting and our object. In this case the object is roughly four tenths of the distance between easting 23 and easting 24.the fourth and fifth digits represent the northing directly under our object (in this case northing 45)the sixth digit represents the distance between the northing and our object. In this case, the object is roughly seven tenths of the distance between northing 45 and northing 46.Note: If the position of “A” was such that it lay directly on mini easting 4 or mini northing 7, its six figure grid reference would still be 234457. The two steps shown above need not be done separately. Your “mini eastings” and “mini northings” can be drawn such that they form a smaller grid inside the grid square in which the object is located. The six figure grid reference can be completed by giving the number of the mini easting immediately to the left of the object and the number of the mini easting directly under it (see below). The six figure grid reference is 234457Take the Six Figure Grid Reference Quiz! Data shown on maps Data shown on graphs Look at the Ordnance Survey map below. Notice the blue squares that overlay the map.Eastings are the lines that run from the top of the map to the bottom. They show you how far east you must go.Northing are the lines that run from the left to the right of the map. They show you how far north you must go.When giving a grid reference the eastings are given first, followed by the northings. The four figure grid reference for the square below is 9061.Six figure grid references allow you to identify an exact location within a grid square. Let’s zoom into 9061 to find out how these work.In order to identify a six figure grid reference we need to imagine another grid on top of the existing square.These are then numbered as below.The six figure grid reference for the coniferous forest shown below is 908619. Again, the eastings come before the northings. Instructions: Right-Click on the map to get Grid Reference (click on pin to display info) ×