

TOPICS	Amazing Maps		KEY STAGE	2	Date	08/10
LINKS	NATIONAL CUR.	GEOG 2c, E; MA3 2c,D; 3c				
	QCA	UNIT 25 GEOGRAPHY AND NUMBERS SECTION 3				Page 1 of 2

Learning objectives	Structure	Plenary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand maps can contain different information depending on their use (Geog 2c Ma3 2d). To understand what a map needs to help interpret it.(Geog 2c and e; Ma3 2c) To be able to read and use a map to explore an area. (Geog 2c) To understand how to use grid references. (Ma3 3c) <p>Assessment questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a map? What types of map you have used? What information is a map telling you? What do maps need to help you read them? What are the compass directions? To be able to find places using grid reference. To be able to give grid references for places on a map. 	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Discuss 'What is a map?' Looking to include 'Birds eye view', 'information about the area', 'to help locate or find your way around a place'</p> <p>The children can take part in any number of the following activities:</p> <p>Activity 1 Types of Map</p> <p>Divide the class into groups and provide them with a selection of different maps to look at working out what it is showing, what it could be used for and how easy is it to understand. There are many different types of maps used to display different information.</p> <p>Example: Ordnance Survey Map, Bus route map, Road map, Tourist attraction map, Arboretum map, Town map.</p> <p>Activity 2 Drawing a Map</p> <p>What do maps need? To establish what a map needs teacher can draw a map of the classroom / seating plan with the help of the class. This can introduce bird's eye view, symbols to represent objects, keys to explain symbols, title, compass to orientate the map. Scale can be mentioned but difficult to do in time.</p> <p>Activity 3 Grid References (4 Figure)</p> <p>To pinpoint a location on a map we can give a series of numbers called a grid reference. Introduce class to grids on maps, northings and eastings. Each line has a number and we can use these to pinpoint a square on the map, remember northings go first followed by the eastings, (along the corridor and up the stairs). Using OS map children in small groups can use grid references to find places or give grid references for places.</p> <p>Note: Can move onto 6 figure grid references if able but will help if have a class set of Roma to help divide up the grid squares</p>	<p>Ask meanings of vocabulary used</p> <p>Activity 4 is an exercise in using maps and draws on skills taught in class.</p> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various types of maps (3 sets) Worksheet to record differences between maps White board to draw classroom map Various colours of whiteboard pen Class set of OS maps. Questions on Grid references Class set of Garden Maps Recording sheet Clip Boards Pencils Decoder sheet Answer sheet Orienteering stamps

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	<p>Activity 4 Garden map navigation</p> <p>Divide into small groups (3-4). Give each group a map of the formal garden and explain how to orientate it with landmarks and help them locate the starting point where they are. Each group has to navigate a route going to 14 control points. They will all have a different starting point but after that they can plan their own route. At each control point they will have to stamp their card with the control punch. When they have collected all stamps they will return to the start and receive a decoder sheet to convert stamp pattern into letters which they then rearrange into a phrase (MAPS ARE AMAZING)</p> <div> <p>Key vocabulary:</p> <p>Birds eye view, symbols, key, compass, scale, grid reference, 4-figure grid reference, 6-figure grid reference, northings, eastings, orientation, and navigation.</p> </div>	