

MHA - Map Skills Module

4 Strands of Geography	Key Stage One		Lower Key Stage Two		Upper Key Stage Two	
	Year A	Year B	Year A	Year B	Year A	Year B
Locational Knowledge	Locate places and physical features on maps and aerial photographs of the local area.	Locate places and physical features on maps and aerial photographs of the local area.	Defining The British Isles, Great Britain, The United Kingdom and learning which countries make up the British Isles. Locating capital cities on a map of the UK.	Locate a range of places and landmarks on Ordnance Survey maps of the UK.	Using an OS map to locate a range of human and physical features.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom and discover how to locate specific landmarks and places through the use of grid references.
Place Knowledge	Consider the physical and human features of the local area and school grounds.	Consider the physical and human features of the local area and school grounds.	Capital cities - London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Dublin.	Learn about the geographical features of specific locations on maps.	Consider how the features and characteristics of place are represented on maps.	Learn about how features of places can be represented through symbols on maps in two dimensions.
Human and Physical Geography	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features of the local area.	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features of the local area.	Human - cities and their location, directions, political boundaries. Physical - mountains, rivers, seas.	Locate human and physical features on OS maps and consider the symbols for these features in the map key.	Human and physical features on OS maps. Relief on maps and on the land.	Use OS map symbols and the map key to name physical and human features.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs. Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.	Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs. Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.	Using eight compass points to give directions. Locating places on maps.	KS2: Interpret maps and aerial photographs. Communicate geographical information through maps. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.	Contour lines.	Interpret maps and aerial photographs. Use the eight points of a compass and six-figure grid references.

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	Year A	Year B	Year A	Year B	Year A	Year B
Key Questions	<p>To create a plan of the classroom. How can we find out where places are located? What is a map? What is a plan? How can give directions? How are places represented on maps and plans?</p>	<p>To create a map of the school using symbols and a map key. How can we find out where places are located? What is a map? What is a plan? How can give directions? How are places represented on maps and plans?</p>	<p>To create a map of the British Isles. How can we use maps to develop our knowledge of the British Isles? Which countries make up the British Isles? What are their capital cities and where are these located? How can we describe the location of different parts of the British Isles?</p>	<p>To learn why map symbols are used and to recognise the OS map symbols. How can we use maps to find out about the local area? What is an Ordnance Survey map? How are places, human and physical features represented on OS maps? What symbols are used on OS maps? How can we find places on OS maps?</p>	<p>To create a 3D model using map contour lines. What are the definitions of: 'human feature' and 'physical feature'? How are these represented on an Ordnance Survey map? How is land height shown on Ordnance Survey maps? What is a contour line?</p>	<p>To use map skills to locate a range of places on an OS map. How can we locate places on Ordnance Survey maps? What is a six-figure grid reference? How can we read them? How is distance represented on a map?</p>
Main Activity	<p>Use photos of the classroom to make a large plan on the carpet as a whole class. Children then create their own classroom plan. Introduce compass points and ask children to give simple directions. Children can add compass points to their own maps.</p>	<p>Children will work in small groups to take photos of different locations in the school and playground. They then give the photos to another group who find the locations and give directions. Finally, come back together and make a map of the school with their photos as key landmarks.</p>	<p>Using a large sized map of the British Isles, the children label the different countries and their capital cities. They then use eight compass points to describe the location of each of these cities. Children then transfer this information to their own blank maps of the British Isles.</p>	<p>Children find the school and their homes on OS maps. They use four figure grid references to locate places on an OS map. Children then play a game of map symbols bingo, to develop their knowledge of OS map symbols.</p>	<p>Children find contour lines and learn what they are used for and how they show us about relief. The main activity is to build a 3-D model from contour patterns showing particular physical landscape features.</p>	<p>Children learn how to use six-figure grid references to pinpoint places on a map. They find the school and their home, plus any other local places of interest. They then develop their understanding of scale and use this to find actual distances between places. Finally, children put together these two skills to carry out a Treasure Hunt.</p>