

Topic: Maps

Learning about the world through maps: Global Maps

To know the location of the continents and oceans and relate this to climate on a map.

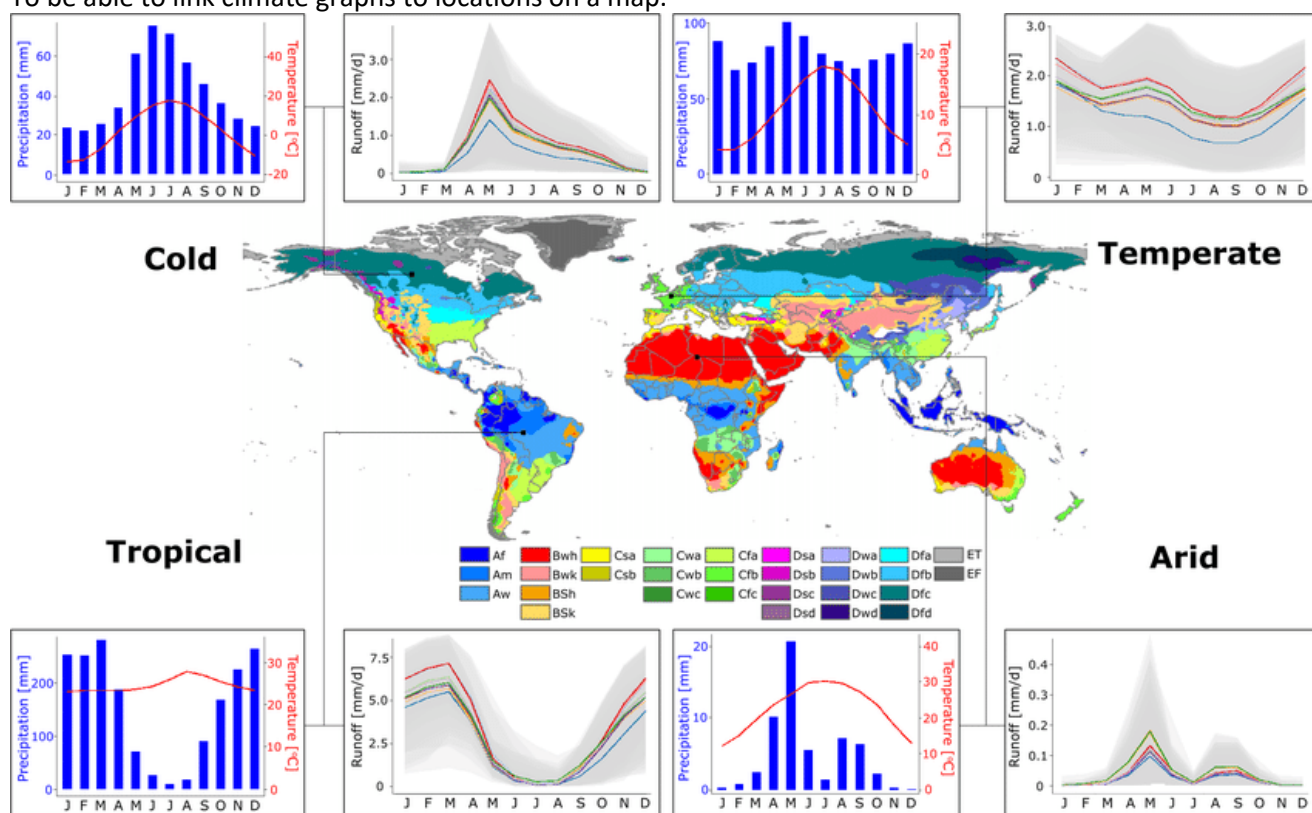
To know the location of the equator and this is the hottest part of the earth with temperatures cooling as you move north and south.

The equator is a horizontal line of latitude which goes across the middle of the earth. Here the temperatures are hottest because the sun's energy is more concentrated, as you move away from the equator the sun's energy is more dispersed (less concentrated) so temperatures are cooler.

To be able to read climate graphs (know what the line and bars represent)

The **red line** represents the average monthly temperature and the **blue bars** show the average monthly precipitation.

To be able to link climate graphs to locations on a map.



To be able to identify physical features on a world map.

To be able to locate physical features in relation to continents and oceans.

To be able to define the terms distribution, density, densely and sparsely

Distribution- the spread of something.

Density- the frequency of something in a given area

Densely- lots in a small area (i.e. Birmingham city is densely populated)

Sparsely- not many within an area (i.e. Shropshire county is sparsely populated)

To be able to identify areas of dense and sparse population on a map in relation to continents and compass points.

To be able to link sparse populations to physical geography

Give reasons to explain why an area may be sparsely populated due to its physical geography, this could be linked to; poor thin soils, high/ steep terrain, climate, low rainfall etc. For example, the Sahara desert in North Africa is sparsely populated because the temperatures are very hot and rainfall very low which makes living/ farming very difficult so not many people live in the desert.

To be able to locate some of the main countries of the world: UK, France, Germany, Spain, Russia, China, India, Japan, Australia, South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, Brazil, Chili, Mexico, USA, Canada.

To be able to identify which continent countries are in on a map.

To know what tectonic plates are and that they move leading to tectonic activity at plate boundaries.

Tectonic plates are giant slabs of the earth's crust which move due to convection currents. The boundaries are the edges of these plates which they meet neighbouring plates

To be able to use a map to locate tectonic activity to countries.

Learning about the world through maps: National Maps

To be able to describe the location of the UK in the world.

The UK is located in Western Europe, within the Northern hemisphere and is surrounded by the Atlantic ocean to the West, English channel to the south and the North seas to the North and East.

To know the countries of the UK

Countries of the UK include: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

[Ireland is part of Great Britain]

To be able to identify the main physical features of the UK on a map.

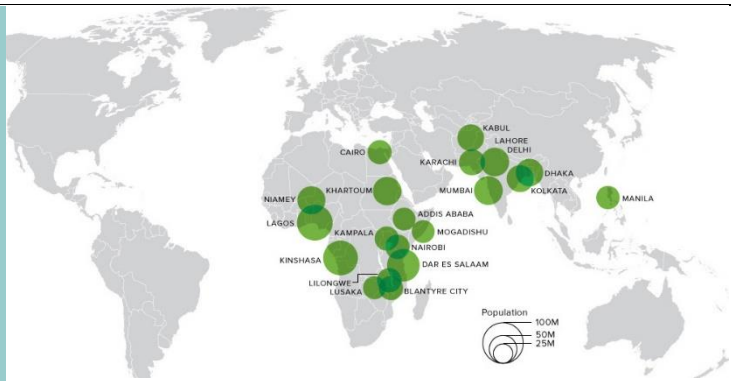
Can you describe and locate the following physical features of the UK (aim for 2-3 of each); rivers, mountains, oceans, coastlines and mountainous regions.

To be able to describe the location of physical features within the UK: Ben Nevis, Scafell pike, Snowdon, Pennines, Thames, Severn



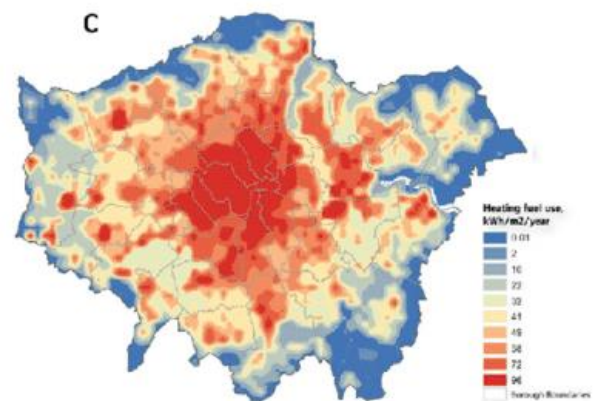
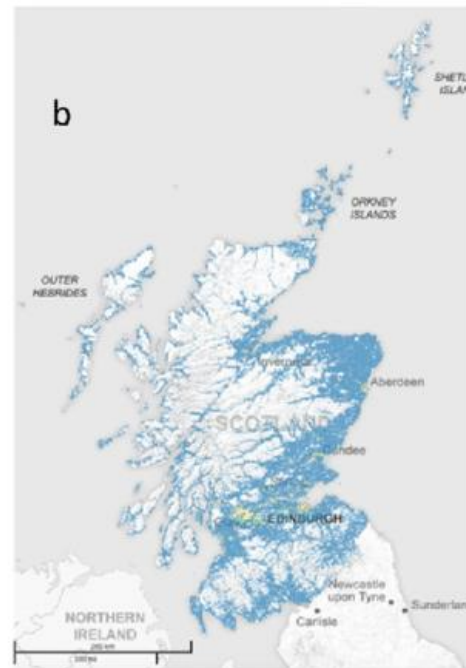
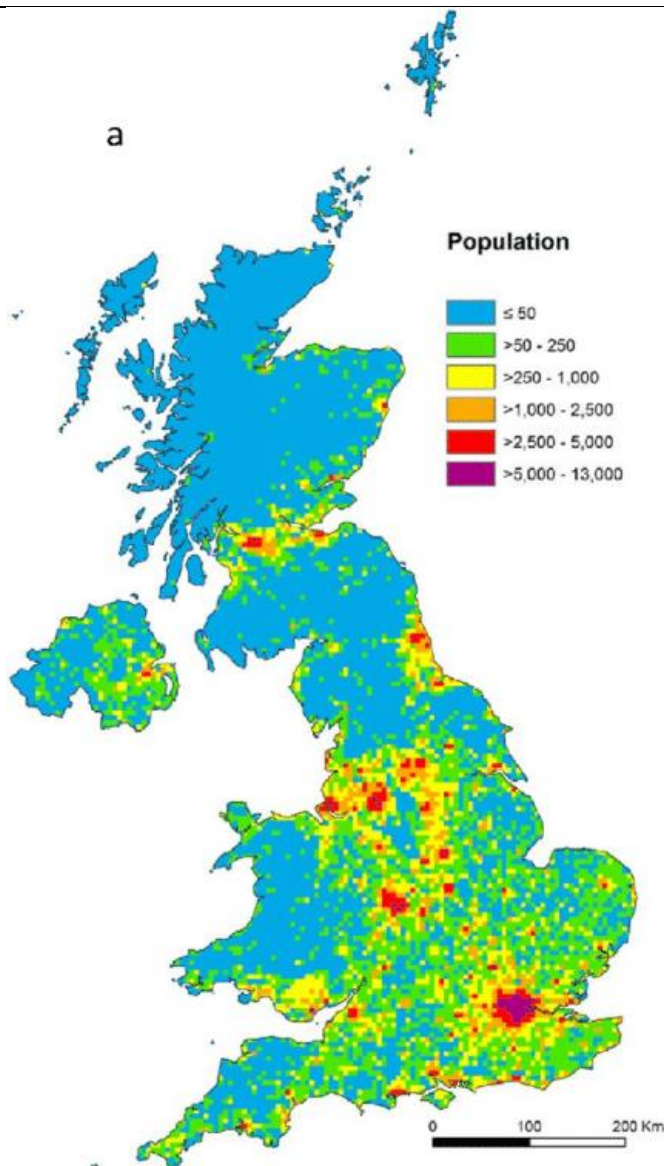
To know why we use located graphs.

To be able to locate the top ten most populated cities in the UK on a map.



To know the location of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Belfast

To be able to use a choropleth map to describe population in the UK



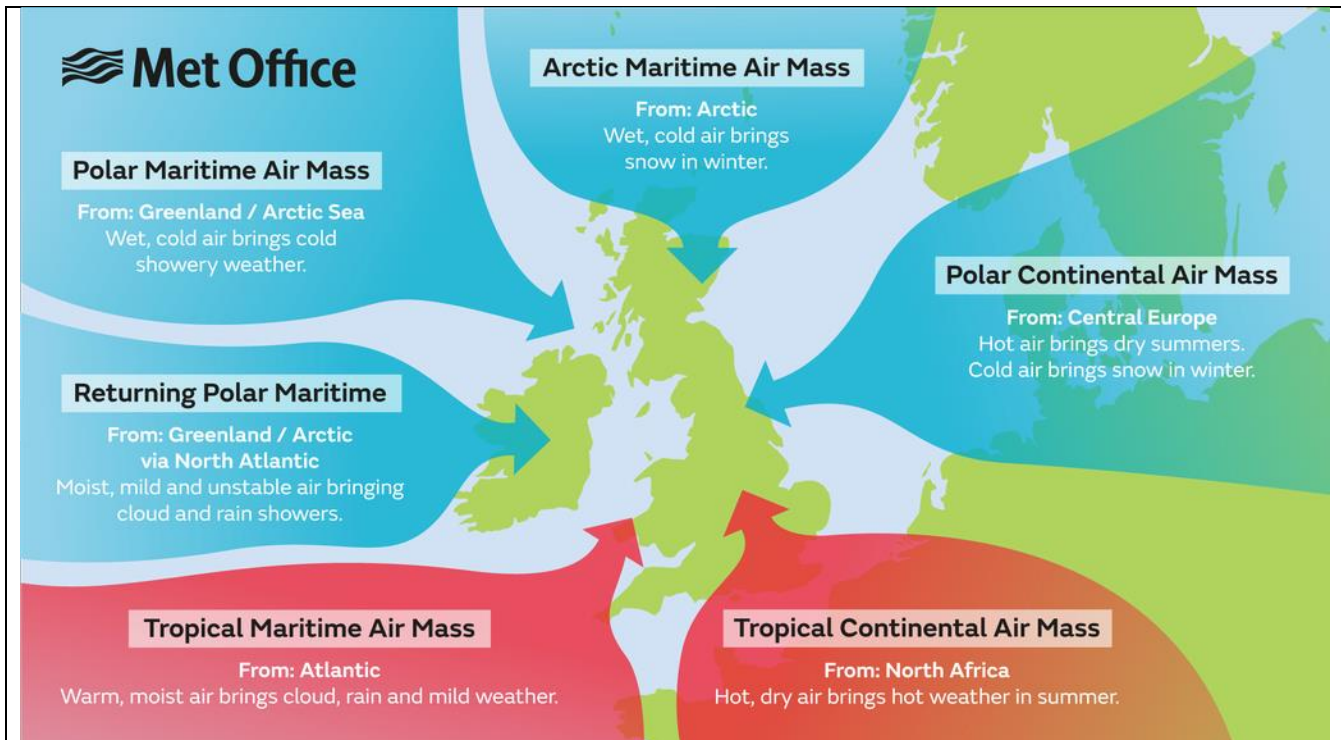
To be able to explain the reasons for sparse populations in the UK.

To be able to identify the reasons for dense populations in the UK.

To know the definitions for the primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary industry.

To know what we mean by inequality and some measures we can use to identify it.

To know the air masses affecting the UK and the types of weather they bring.



To be able to define the terms Evaporation, Condensation and Precipitation.

Evaporation – the transference of water from Liquid to Gas

Condensation- transference of water from gas to liquid

Precipitation- Water falling in the state of; snow, rain hail or sleet

To be able to give a basic explanation for relief rainfall

As the air mass moves towards hills/ mountains, it cannot go round/ through/ under the obstruction so it is forced upwards, as the water vapor goes up, they cool down which leads to condensation thus precipitation.

Learning about the world through maps: Local Maps

To be able to use maps and aerial photographs to identify the basic features of an area and decide if it is urban or rural.

Is there area densely or sparsely populated? Is there evidence of many buildings, roads or infrastructure.

To know the map symbols for: Roads, Rivers, Railways, Buildings, Churches, Woodland, open space.

To be able to use a key to identify other features.

OS Map Symbols

Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	National Trail/Long Distance Route; Recreational Route
Camp site/caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/sports centre	Museum
Site of battle	Castle/fort	Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments	Historic Scotland	English Heritage	National Park boundary	Nature reserve
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and tint	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking	Garden/arboretum
				Sch	PO	PC
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office	Public convenience
					FB	W Spr
Bus or coach station	Cliff	Wind pump; wind generator	Electricity transmission line	Quarry	Footbridge	Well; spring
Non-coniferous trees	Coniferous trees	Marsh, reeds or saltings	Orchard	Bracken, heath or rough grassland	Scrub	Contours
Scree	Sand; sand & shingle	Mud				

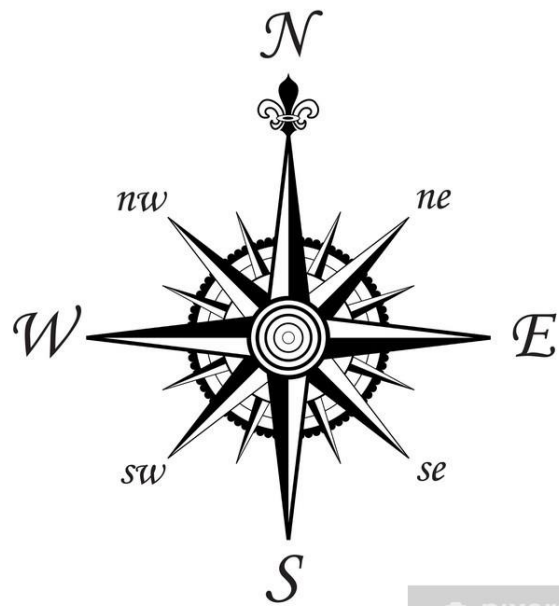
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To know the 8 point compass.

To be able to use the scale bar to work out straight line distances.



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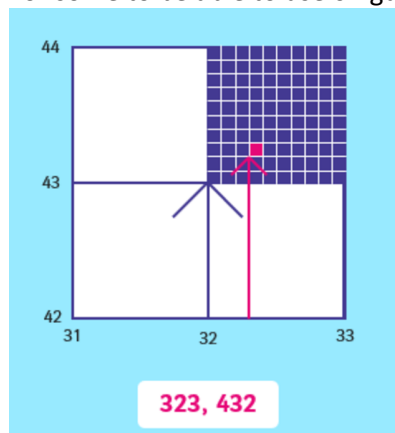
To identify a grid on a map and understand how it is used.

Grids are added to maps you help navigate and locate/ find features. Often grids are blue lines which represent 1km x 1km squares. Two important rules needed for grid referencing are:

- *Along the corridor and up the stairs*
- *Bottom left hand corner.*

To be able to use 4 figure grid references.

For some to be able to use 6 figure grid references.



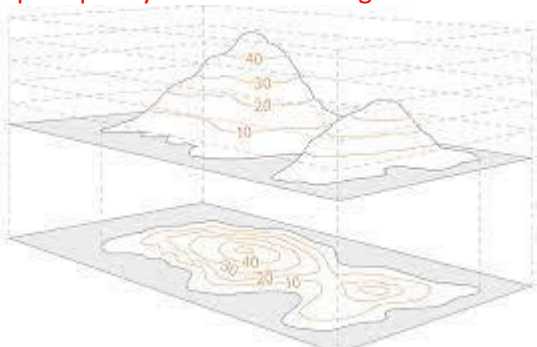
To know the definitions for contour lines and relief

Contour lines- These are (red/orange) lines on map which show areas of equal altitude (height) above sea level. They can also be used to illustrate the shape of the land.





Relief- The height and shape of the land.

To be able to use contour lines to tell the height of a place above sea level.

One some maps the gaps between contours are 5m or 10m, often maps will have an index contour which will help to quickly work out the height.



To be able to use contour lines to identify steep and flat land.

Steep slope		Contour lines close together	
Gentle slope		Contour lines far apart	

To know what GIS is.

Geographical Information Systems. This is a method of displaying information on a map/ aerial image which allow geographers to analyse and interpret data using geographical information from the map/ aerial image.

To be able to use basic GIS systems

To be able to create a basic map using GIS.