

Mendell Primary School

Aspire Challenge Achieve

Medium Term Plan Geography – Spring term

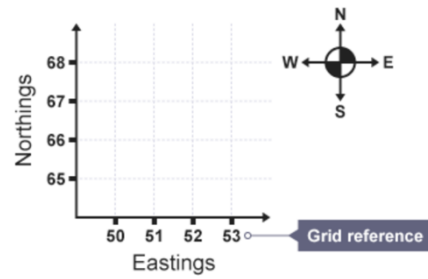


Year Group: 3	Term: Spring #2 2022	Teacher: Jess Hindley	Subject lead: Amy Harris	Overview: Mapping Skills To be able to use a variety of methods to locate a place on a variety of types of maps.	Key End Points: By the end of this unit children will be able to: - use the ordinal compass points to give directions - use a 4 digit grid reference to locate a place in the UK - know what a key / legend is for a map - understand the features of an Ordnance Survey map	
Links to other learning:	Relevant Prior Learning: Y1 and Y2 mapping skills Y1 – 4 compass points Y2 – aerial photos and map symbols.	Relevant Future Learning: Y6 World Maps 6 digit grid reference	High Quality Text:	Risk Assessment:	Misconceptions: Common misconceptions about maps is that they are a simplified version and are not accurate to real life. Not all maps are drawn to show North at the top of the page. Children must check for the compass on the map. Coordinates do not have to always be numbers. They can be letters or a mix of numbers and letters.	Teacher CPD: - Click here to access Digimaps CPD

<u>Learning Intention</u>	<u>Lesson Outline</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Lowest 20% Adaptations</u>
1 I can use the ordinal compass points to give more accurate directions	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments.</p> <p>Explain to the pupils that the skills we are going to learn today are how to use the ordinal compass points to give more accurate points.</p> <p>Show the children the map of the Wirral (see resources). <i>Ask them where they think this map shows?</i> Discuss key places they can see on the map . . . have they visited any of the places? Explain that the map shows the area called Wirral, which is the area we live in (and where our school is).</p> <p>Wirral is an area of North West England which is a ‘peninsula’. A peninsula is an area of land which is surrounded by water on most of its borders. <i>Can children name the three bodies of water that surround Wirral?</i> River Dee, River Mersey and Irish Sea. Just over 300,000 people live in Wirral and it has a high proportion of rural areas.</p> <p>Look again at the first map of Wirral. Using the knowledge of the cardinal compass points (recap from Y2), ask the children to write four statements in their books (one for each cardinal point) stating the location of one place in relation to another. For example, Arrowse Park Hospital is north of Chester Zoo.</p> <p>Take some examples and write them on the board. Discuss how accurate they are and give the example of West Kirby is north of Chester Zoo. Look at the map again and discuss that although it is North of the zoo, it is also further West. <i>Show the children the Cardinal compass points and ask if they can suggest how we could make our directions more accurate.</i> Display the compass now with the ordinal (8 compass points) and explain how each</p>	Lesson PowerPoint Map of the Wirral	Wirral Peninsula Ordinal Cardinal North South East West Northwest Northeast Southwest Southeast Compass Symbol	

		point midway between the Cardinal points is now shown. Ask the children to re-write two of their statements using the Ordinal points to make them more accurate.			
2	I can use a digital map to locate places.	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments.</p> <p>Explain to the pupils that the skills we are going to learn today are use digital maps to locate places and investigate the surrounding area.</p> <p>Recap the ordinal compass points from last week's lesson.</p> <p>Show the children the next map on the lesson PowerPoint. Ask the children what are of England the map shows. Do they recognise any place names? Explain that this is a map of Wirral. Show the next slide, in pairs ask the children to think about what is similar and what is different between the two maps (more detail, more roads, more places shown, both show rail lines, both show M53 motorway).</p> <p>Explain to the children that they are both maps. One is a tourist map to show the key places to visit on Wirral, the other is an Ordnance Survey map showing Wirral. Ordnance Survey (OS) are the national maps for Great Britain (recap what is meant by Great Britain from Yr1).</p> <p>Demonstrate how to navigate to Digimaps for Schools (link available on school website – Children – Useful Links). Show children how to log in:</p> <p>Username: CH627HN Password: cluibs0299</p> <p>Digimaps uses a variety of different types of maps which change as you zoom in and out. We are going to focus on using OS maps. Demonstrate how to search for our school using the school postcode (search bar at top left of screen). Can they identify our school on the map? Can they recognise any other features on the map?</p> <p>Ask all children to log into Digimaps and search for our school using the search bar. Give the children 5 minutes to explore Digimaps. Ask children for their feedback, what did they find? Show the children the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map selector (how to switch between aerial and OS maps), demonstrate the slide tool to show overlays. • Zoom bar (right hand side) • How to make the compass symbol appear (next to zoom tool) <p>On the class board, show the area around school and select OS map and aerial map. Move the slider to the middle so that the two maps are both displayed. What do the children notice about the position of the roads from the OS map ? The OS map is extremely accurate and exactly matches the actual photograph of the same area.</p> <p>Challenge the children to find their own house using the search function.</p> <p>In their books, children are to write a short paragraph explaining what they found around our school when the looked at it on Digimaps (which roads, any parks or other places they could identify). Stick in a small map of the area.</p>	Laptops (or black case ipads)	Digital maps Ordnance Survey Aerial photograph Digimaps Tourist Wirral	
3	I can read and use map symbols to	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments.</p>	Lesson Powerpoint Digimaps Laptops	Peninsula Symbol Key	

	<p>identify features on a map.</p>	<p>Explain to the pupils that the skills we are going to learn today are to be able to read and use symbols and keys on a map to easily identify features.</p> <p>Show the children the tourist map of Wirral (from last lesson). Recap what a peninsula is. (a landform surrounded by water on the majority of its borders). Ask the children to look again at the small pictures on the map. What do they tell us? Discuss that these small pictures tell us more information about what is located at that place on the map.</p> <p>As we know, maps and plans are used to represent real life areas at a smaller scale. This makes them useful for navigation and locating places. Creating smaller representations of the real world means that it is not practical to identify all objects on maps and plans using photographs or written descriptions. We therefore use symbols to represent items on the map, showing what and where, along with other useful information such as heights.</p> <p>Many maps use different symbols. The most used are those from the Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>Show children the next slide on the Powerpoint. In their books, ask the children to sketch the symbol they think each of these places could use (church, golf course, railway line and campsite)</p> <p>Now show children the OS symbols for these locations. Did they get them right? The symbol often looks like the thing it represents. They can be small pictures, letters, or lines. For example, a simple picture of a tent is used to indicate a campsite. Look through the next five slides of the Powerpoint and discuss any the children are unsure about.</p> <p>Maps have a key which will show the user what each symbol represents.</p> <p>Remind the children how to log in to Digimaps. Provide each child with a matching sheet (see resources) and ask them to provide either the symbol or the name for the missing item. They can use Digimaps to help them find any they are unsure of.</p>	<p>Matching sheet (resources folder)</p>		
<p>4</p>	<p>I can use 4 digit map references to locate a place on a map.</p>	<p>This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments.</p> <p>To make finding things on a map easier, sometimes maps have a grid (sets of lines) over them. Show the children the first slide of the lesson Powerpoint. Ask the children to tell their partner where the windmill is on the map. Explain that by using the grid on the map we can accurately tell people where places are. Tell the children that the coordinates of a place are always given by using the horizontal number first and then the vertical number (remind children that sometimes coordinates can be given in letters or a mix of numbers and letters).</p> <p>Demonstrate that the church is found at the point (6,2). Model counting six squares across and then two squares up. Remind the children of the saying 'along the corridor and up the stairs' to help them remember the order.</p> <p>Ask the children in their books to find the grid references for four other places on the map.</p> <p>So we know that grid references accurately locate places on a map. Every OS map also has a grid, which is shown using faint blue lines. The lines across the bottom of the map are called eastings as they travel towards the east. The lines up the side of the map are called northings as they travel towards the north.</p>	<p>Lesson Powerpoint Digimaps Simple grid map sheet (resources folder)</p>	<p>4 digit grid reference Coordinates Eastings Northings Reference</p>	



Four-figure grid references locate a place or object within a grid square. Four-figure grid references are found as follows:

1. First, write the eastings number of the bottom left corner of the square (eastings are found along the bottom of the map). The number will have two digits eg 13.
2. Then, write the northings number of the bottom left corner of the square (northings are found along the side of the map). The number will consist of another two digits giving a total of four, hence the name four figure grid reference.

Note: Final task to be added once paper OS maps arrive in school.