



### What I should already know

- ◆ Different types of maps, Ariel view and locating countries on the map.
- ◆ Children will understand directional language and using compass points for directions.
- ◆ Children will be aware of all the different types of maps that can be used for location.

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- ◆ Use the eight points of a compass to describe direction.
- ◆ Use directional language to guide a partner.
- ◆ Take a walk around their school, playground and/or local area noting the key features they would need to draw a plan/map.
- ◆ Create a detailed plan.
- ◆ Formulate a key.
- ◆ Draw a map.
- ◆ Create a 3-D map using design sheets.

### Sticky Knowledge

- ◆ A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and symbols to represent real life objects. People use maps to help them travel from place to place.
- ◆ Key features of a map includes: a title, a compass, symbols, a key and different colours for important things such as green for forests and blue for rivers.
- ◆ Atlas show a variety of different maps and different scales, they contain maps of the world, continents and countries.
- ◆ World maps show the latitude and longitude coordinates of Earth..
- ◆ World maps are drawn on flat surfaces, they do not show Earth's curved surface. To represent the Earth's curved surface we can use globes.
- ◆ Sketch maps are simple drawings of a landscape, they show things that can sometimes be hidden in photographs or maps.

### Vocabulary

Key	Helps to understand map symbols
Climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.
Atlas	A collection of maps in one book.
City	A large town. Liverpool and London are cities.
Continent	A very large areas of land that includes all the islands with it.
Ariel view	A view from above. Also known as 'birds-eye view'.
Locate	Defining where a certain place is.
Remote	A location far away from cities or towns- away from people and shops.