

Learning Programme Year 1 Geography Module 3 Map Reading updated 2018

Topic/ Content	Objectives/Skills Module 3 Map Reading	Homework	Assessment	Success Criteria (for E/S/D at KS3)	Stretch & Challenge (Thirst for Learning)
Lesson 1	Survey of map reading skills Look at different types of map and what they show The 16 point compass How scale is shown on a map		Teacher assessed	Developing – be able to label on the 8 points of the compass and know at least one way that scale can be shown on a map and be able to explain it. Secure – Will be able to label on the 8 points of the compass and some of the other points of the 16 point compass and know at least 2 ways that scale can be shown on a map and be able to explain them. Excellent - Will be able to label the 16 points of the compass and know the 3 ways that scale is shown on a map and be able to explain them.	
Lesson 2	Large and small scale maps Draw an area at different scales What can be seen on Large and small scale maps			Developing – will be able to draw an area at different scales with some accuracy and be able to describe what a large and small scale map shows Secure – will be able to draw an area at different scales accurately and be able to describe what a large and small scale map shows and at least 2 things that can and can't be seen on these maps Excellent - as above and be able to describe at least 3 things that can be seen and can't be seen on both types of map	
Lesson 3	Draw a map of the classroom to scale Show the location of any doors, windows, furniture etc all to scale	Draw a map of a room in your house to scale. Show the location of any doors, windows, radiators, furniture etc all to scale	Teacher assessed	Developing – Will have drawn a sketch of the room and the location of things within it. Scale may be missing Secure – The room will be drawn to scale along with some of the things in it. The scale will be shown. Excellent - The room and its contents are drawn to scale. The contents are drawn accurately and labelled. There is a key and a title.	Draw a room and its contents to scale

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Lesson 4	Measuring straight and curved distances on a map	Draw symbols for the bingo starter next lesson		<p>Developing -be able to measure straight line distances to some degree of accuracy</p> <p>Secure - be able to measure straight line distances accurately and curved lines with some degree of accuracy</p> <p>Excellent - Be able to measure straight and curved distances accurately and convert into km</p>	
Lesson 5	<p>Symbols</p> <p>Starter - Symbols bingo 1</p> <p>Why we use symbols</p> <p>Be able to recognise the different types of symbols – drawings, lines, abbreviations and shaded areas</p>	Complete the Sudoku exercise on symbols.	Peer assessed	<p>Developing -be able to identify at least 2 of each kind of symbol on a map extract</p> <p>Secure - be able to identify at least 3 of each kind of symbol on a map extract</p> <p>Excellent - Be able to identify at least 4 of each kind of symbol on a map extract</p>	
Lesson 6	<p>Starter – Symbols bingo 2</p> <p>Be able to recognise features on a map of the local area and add labels onto a map.</p> <p>Annotate an aerial photograph of the local area.</p>		Peer assessed	<p>Developing – Be able to label a number of features shown on a map of a local area.</p> <p>Secure - be able to label features shown on a map and add simple annotations to an aerial photo of the same area.</p> <p>Excellent - be able to label features on a map and write detailed annotations on an aerial photo.</p>	<p>Work marked at 9/10 is excellent</p> <p>7/8 is secure</p> <p>6 and below is developing.</p> <p>Boys achieving 6 or below are encouraged to redo the work.</p>
Lesson 7	<p>Introduction to the National Grid</p> <p>Be able to use 4 and 6 figure grid references to locate places on a map accurately</p>	<p>Questions on the Cambridge map</p> <p>Marked on 25</p>	Peer assessed	<p>Developing – Be able to locate places using 4 figure grid references</p> <p>Secure - be able to locate 4 and 6 figure places accurately</p> <p>Excellent - be able to locate places when given 4 and 6 figure grid references accurately and be able to work out the 4 and 6 figure grid references for places on a map.</p>	

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Lesson 8	Recognise how height is shown on a map Spot heights, triangulation pillars, contours and layer shading. Recognise simple cross sections from contour patterns. Describe the height and shape of the land from looking an ordnance survey maps.	Complete the contour pattern diagram and rearrange the cross sections to match the descriptions		Developing - under 55% Secure - 55 - 70% Excellent 70%+ The data/grades will NOT be based on the one off end of unit assessment but a combination of all assessed tasks.	
Lesson 9	Recognise landforms from an ordnance survey map Be able to recognise Coastal features in the Swanage area.	Complete the height on maps exercise			
Lesson 10	Drawing cross sections on a map Be able to draw an accurate cross section and colour code bands of height. Be able to identify hills and a valley, steep and gentle slopes, the highest point on a map and the direction a river runs on the map.	Geography in the News article for this half term	Geography in the News article each half term. This is peer assessed and then teacher assessed.	Boys are given success criteria the Geography in the News articles. See appendix 1 for mark sheet	The Geography in the News articles enables students to research a current Geographical topic and to present it as a newspaper article
Lesson 11	To showcase map reading skills using the Newcastle ordnance survey map. Work out 6 figure grid references Find evidence of functions in a city centre	Revise for end of year map reading test			Using an ordnance survey map for a variety of purposes

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	<p>Identify tourist / leisure facilities in the Newcastle area</p> <p>Express the views of locals concerning a new road</p> <p>Identify the characteristics of an out of town shopping centre</p>				
Lesson 12	<p>Design an island with hills, a valley, headland, cliffs, couple of beaches and a couple of stacks off the coast</p>		<p>The models will be judged by the Sixth Form and staff</p>		<p>Make the island out of cardboard and colour code it with a key</p>
Lesson 12	<p>End of Year test on map reading skills</p>			<p>Developing - under 55%</p> <p>Secure - 55 - 70%</p> <p>Excellent 70%+</p>	

Appendix 1 Mark scheme for Geography in the News articles.

Mark scheme for Geography in the News	Effort Month	Name
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	Yes	NO
Geography in the News Logo		
Date of event		
Eye catching headline		
Map to locate area and caption		
Picture(s) and caption(s)		
Sufficient Information about event		
Links to Geography, places, key terms		
Evidence of copy and paste		
Appropriate font size		
Good use of space on the page – fills the page		
Layout of article – uses columns and paragraphs		
Accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar		
Attempts to explain the event as well as describe it		

Like

Improve

Marked by

Geography In The News.

Each half term you will be asked to produce a power point slide on some aspect of Geography that has made the news. The article should be in **Portrait not landscape**.

It might be about an earthquake, volcano. Coastal erosion, melting ice sheets, storms etc or something to do with human geography – migration, population growth, new industries opening up or old one closing down, impact of edge of city shopping centres, tourism – staycation etc

Your work will be marked by another student using the mark scheme opposite.

You will say what the good points are – **THIS HELPS YOU** and how you think it could be further improved – **THIS HELPS THEM**

You will be graded using the following method:

Excellent = 9 or 10 / 10 you have covered most points on the mark scheme and you have described and tried to explain the event. Presentation is excellent.

Secure = 7 or 8 / 10 You have covered many of the points on the mark scheme but there is no explanation of the event. The article is well laid out using columns and paragraphs.

Developing = 6 and below. You have covered some of the points but the article is brief, the layout doesn't use columns, captions +links to Geography may be missing.

GEOGRAPHY IN THE NEWS

24.04.15

APRIL EDITION

SKY OF FLAME

It looks like a nuclear apocalypse... but this is the full force of Chile's Calbuco Volcano blasting fiery debris 30,000 feet into the sky.

More than 4000 people were evacuated as a 12-mile clearance zone was declared around the mountain which had lain dormant for 40 years.

Lightning coming from the centre of the eruption



The volcano erupted on Wednesday 22nd April with a second powerful blast yesterday, April the 23rd. Lava and ash covered nearby towns. Flights were cancelled and officials warned the dust could contaminate water and damage lungs. Local Mayor Gervoy Paredes said: "Residents are very, very frightened."



Map of Chile, the Calbuco Volcano has been circled

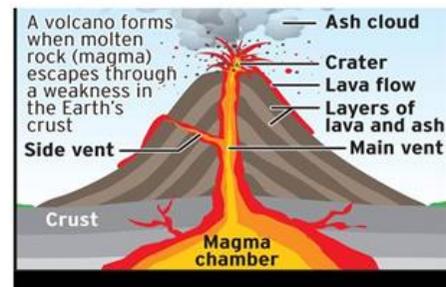
Why Volcanoes erupt

Calbuco, like 90% of all volcanoes, lies within the 'Ring of Fire', where tectonic plates converge along the edges of the Pacific Ocean. The plates are rock slabs which make up the Earth's surface, floating on a layer of molten rock under the crust.

Volcanoes are vents that allow molten rock, debris and gases to be released from the magma chambers. Eruptions occur when gas dissolves under pressure within the magma, until it cannot be contained. Volcanic mountains are formed over millions of years as boulders and lava thrown up during eruptions harden. Lava flows reach 1,200C or more, burning everything in their path. Boulders of hardening lava can rain down on villages, while mud flows from rapidly melting snow can bury towns. Ash and toxic gases cause lung damage and other health problems. Scientists estimate that more than 260,000 people have died in the past 300 years from volcanic eruptions. About 1,900 volcanoes are considered to be active and likely to erupt again.

This has been a report by Alfie Pickles, 1B/NEWA

Diagram showing the internal structure of a volcano



Links to geography: Chile, Calbuco volcano, volcano, mountain, lava, ash, dust, water, 'Ring of Fire', tectonic plates, Pacific ocean, molten rock, debris, gases, magma chambers, eruption, boulders, 1,200C, toxic.