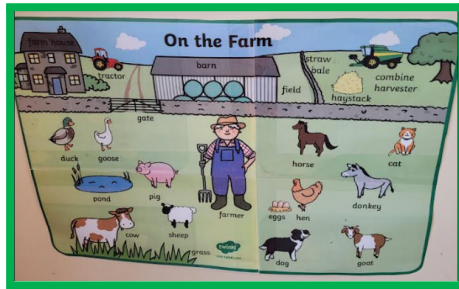



Use of Maps: Nursery to Year 6

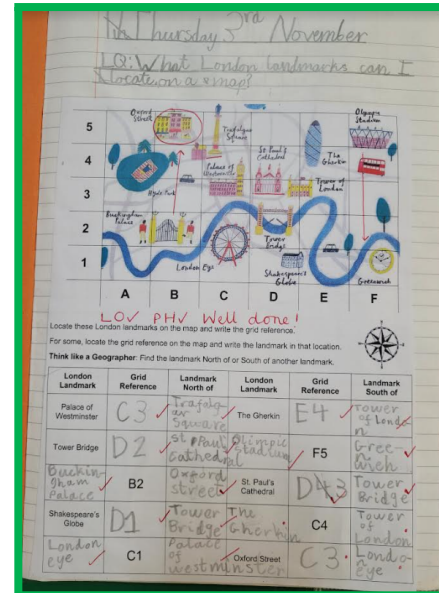
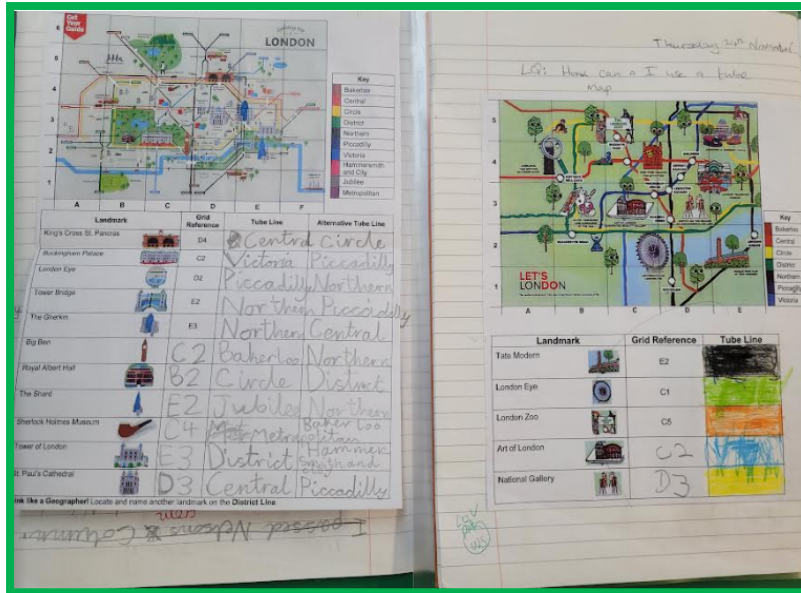
Nursery



Pictorial reference maps for different units. Children have explored a map of London (e.g. tube and landmark maps) and linked to their own knowledge of London and/or experiences of visiting London. They will soon go on to exploring world maps – Unit: Around the World – using the story ‘Around the World with Max and Lemon’ as a prompt. Maps available in free flow.

<p>Reception</p>	 <p>The images show children engaged in map-related activities. Top-left: A child uses a small globe on a table. Top-right: A child looks at a large, colorful map on a table. Bottom-left: A child points to a map on a wall. Bottom-right: Two children look at a large map on a table.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pictorial and physical maps for children to interact with - political maps and globes present in all Reception classrooms for teaching and free flow (indoor and outdoor areas) - globe game and Google Earth used daily to explore a different country - at least one explicit interactive map activity weekly in outdoor Geography area to match topic (e.g. tracing border of Great Wall of China for 'Chinese New Year' and travelling around a town from fire station, police station, school, vets, hospital for 'People who Help Us') - maps and the language of maps incorporated into other subjects, e.g. the route The Gruffalo takes in Literacy and positional language in Maths - children trace routes as an introduction to drawing maps (link to fine motor skill development and mark-making)
<p>Year 1</p>	<p>Unit example: My school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Example LQs: What needs to be included in a map of our school? Where are things in my school (using compass directions)? What routes can we take in our school? - Children's use Bird's Eye View maps of the school - Introductions to keys and symbols and using maps to navigate around the school 	<p>Unit example: United Kingdom - Town and Countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Example LQ (L1) : What can I learn about the UK from a map? - Atlas introduced to children and explanation of how to find the UK - Different maps of the UK in the atlas (political, topographic, climate, etc) shown with explanation of the information you can get - Children to identify the country, capital city and other facts about each of the countries in the UK using atlases

Year 2



Unit example: London Landmarks / African Adventures

- differentiated reference maps such as tube and landmarks
- use grid references, keys and compass directions
- LQs include: LQ: What London landmarks can I locate on a map?
- How can I navigate between London landmarks?
- How can I use a Tube map to travel to a landmark?



For African Adventures, children will be using atlases and differentiated maps to show the different types of land in Africa (e.g Mediterranean, tropical, etc) and therefore dispelling the myth that Africa is all desert land.



Unit example: Rivers

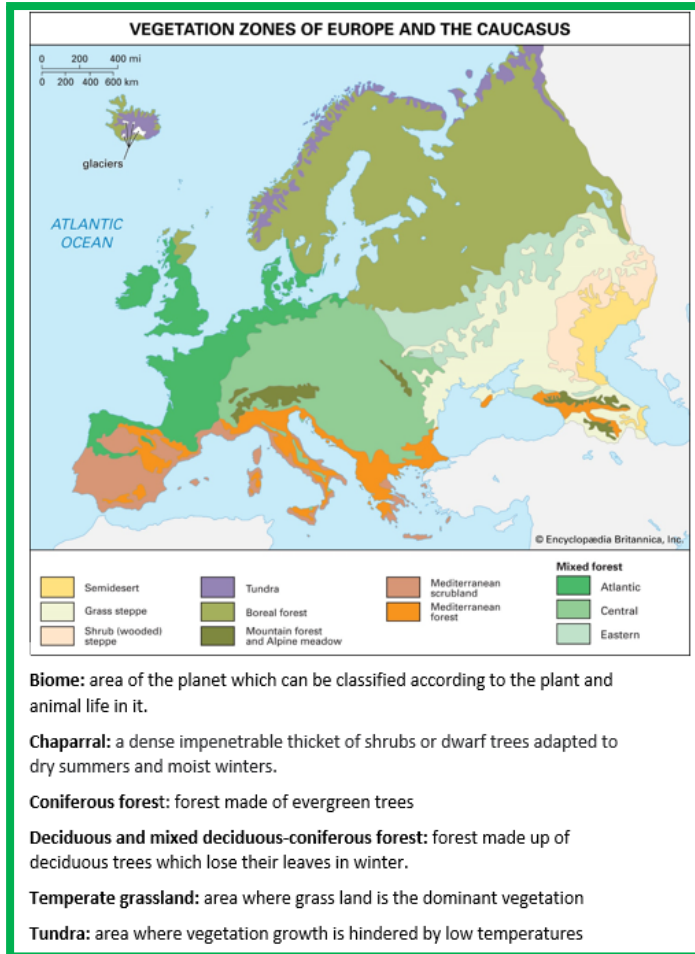
The children in Year 5 use digital mapping. They use Google Earth satellite imagery in lesson 2 and 5, Spring 2 unit. The children also use Google Earth mapping tool to calculate the distance of a mouth of a river in Autumn unit – LQ: What can I learn about rivers from a map?

They also use digital mapping platforms such as

Year 5



Year 6



Unit example: Europe

Children use a variety of different maps on paper and online to research Europe, physical and human features of different countries, land use, migration and tourism.

8 Different Types of Maps

1. Political Map

A political map shows the state and national boundaries of a place. A political map does not have any topographic features. It also shows the location of cities, with respect to each other.

2. Physical Map

A physical map is one which shows the physical features of a place or country, like rivers, mountains, forests and lakes.

The physical features are usually shown in different colors.

Rivers and lakes are shown in blue, places of low elevation are shown in dark green and as the elevation increases, the color becomes light green and eventually orange.

Mountains are shown in brown.

3. Topographic Map

Topographic maps are similar to physical maps, which show the physical features of an area. Although in topographic maps, differences in elevation and changes in landscape are shown with the help of contour lines and not colors.

4. Climatic Map

A climatic map shows the information about the climate of different areas.

For example it shows areas which receive more rainfall or snow, or which have dry weather.

It uses colors to depict areas with different climate.

5. Economic or Resource Map

Economic or resource maps show the different resources present in the area or economic activity prevalent.

They show the kind of crops that are grown and the minerals found in places.

Symbols and letters are used to depict the activity or resource present in the area.

6. Road Map

Road map is the most widely used map which shows different roads, highways or railways present in the area.

It is a very detailed map and is generally used for direction purposes.

Road maps are usually made individually, city-wise.

There are road maps present for an entire country too, but they cannot be made very detailed.