

Curriculum area: Geography

Year Group: 1

Text: Map My Area by Harriet Brundle

Context: Mapping



## CLOSING THE READING GAP

### THE ARDOUS EIGHT

[1] Background knowledge – the sheer range of necessary knowledge and related ideas in a given passage or whole text.

[2] Range and complexity of vocabulary (including word length).

[3] Use of abstract imagery and metaphorical language.

[4] Sentence length and syntax.

[5] Narrative or whole-text structure.

[6] The generic elements of the text e.g. a biographical account in the history.

[7] The scaffolds present, or absent, in a given text e.g. key word glossary.

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Curriculum area: Geography

Year Group: 2

Text: Car Journey by Deborah Chancellor

Context: Mapping linked to Human and Physical Features of the UK

## Going North

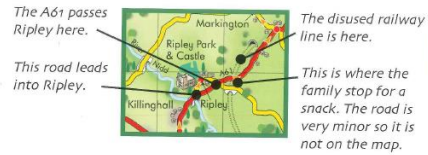
Distance travelled on this part of the route: 6 km. Total distance: 32.25 km.

Soon, Mum, Dad, Peter and Annabel approach the village of Ripley. The busy road they are on goes around the village. This means that heavy traffic is kept away from Ripley's quiet streets.



A smaller road leads into the village. The family take this country road and drive slowly through Ripley.

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The family rejoin the A61, then turn right into a quiet country road. They stop for a snack by a disused railway line. Then they return to the main road and continue on their way.



Disused railway lines like this are often popular with walkers.

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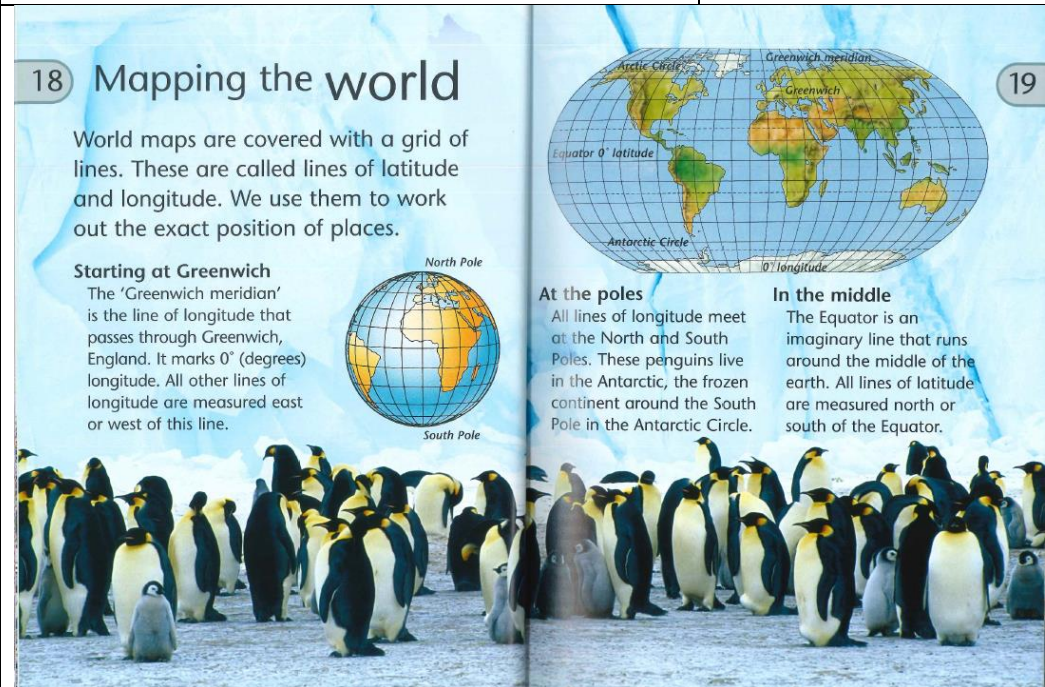
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Curriculum area: Geography

Year Group: 3

Text: Maps and Mapping by Deborah Chancellor

Context: Mapping



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Curriculum area: Geography

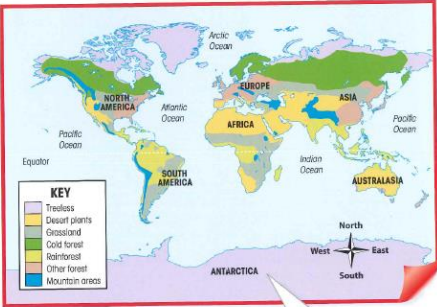
Year Group: 4

Text: Mapping the Land and Weather by Melaine Waldron

Context: Mapping linked to Climate Zones (biomes)

**Mapping nature**

Across the world, the different climates mean that different types of plants and animals can live there. An area of Earth where certain groups of plants and animals live is called a **biome**. Some plants and animals can cope with living in very cold, very hot, or very dry biomes. Others need less harsh conditions to live in.



**KEY**

- Tundra
- Desert
- Grassland
- Cold forest
- Rainforest
- Other forest
- Mountain areas

A biome map of the world can tell us where we would expect to find certain plants and animals.

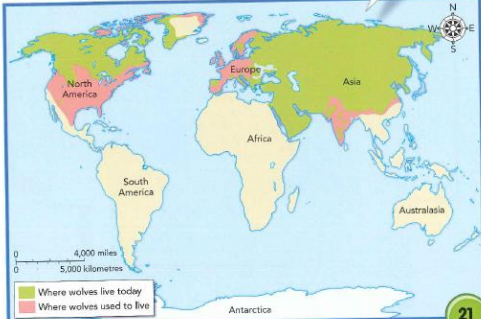
**BIOMES AND CLIMATES**

Look at the map of world climates on page 14, and compare this with the biome map. You will see some similarities, because biomes are affected by climate. In the Arctic, the climate is cold. The soil is frozen for much of the year, so only very small and tough plants can grow there.

**Mapping animals**

We can use maps to look in detail at the places certain wild animals live. This is useful when trying to protect **endangered** animals. If we can see that the areas they live in are smaller now than in the past, we can work to protect those areas.

The green areas on this map show where wolves live today. In the past, they also used to live in the pink areas.



0 4,000 miles  
0 5,000 kilometres

- Where wolves live today
- Where wolves used to live

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Curriculum area: Geography

Year Group: 5

Text: Understanding Local Maps by Jack and Meg Gillett

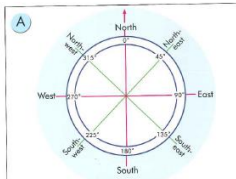
Context: Mapping

### Distance, direction and scale

O.S. maps can be used to work out how far any two places are apart, and discover how long it would take to travel between them. Without O.S. maps it would be hard to get to places on time! But to do this we need to understand how these maps use distance, direction and scale.

#### Distance and direction

Figure A shows a compass rose which has eight directions, and a line scale showing the distances on a map. Remember that directions are very easy to see on O.S. maps because North is always at the top, up the vertical grid lines.

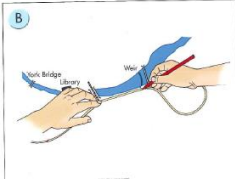


▲ You can use a compass rose to describe the direction of a place on a map.

▲ This line scale is used to measure distances on 1:50,000 scale O.S. maps.

#### Scale

O.S. maps like the one on page 15 have a ratio scale of 1:50,000. This means that 1 cm represents 50,000 cm (500 m) in real-life. Other maps use a line scale to show the real distance (see Figures A and B).



▲ Distances can be measured using a line scale.

#### Six-figure grid references

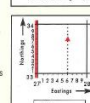
Although four-figure grid references are good for locating areas on an O.S. map, they don't pinpoint the location of small features. This is why we prefer to use six-figure grid references. Figure C shows you how to do this.

#### C How to give the six-figure grid reference of a location

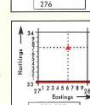
1 Find the square with the youth hostel ▲ inside it.



2 Write down the number of the line down the left side - then count how many tenths the youth hostel is towards the next vertical line.



3 Now add the number of the line below the youth hostel. Count how many tenths the youth hostel is towards the next horizontal line.



4 The six-figure grid reference is 276 337.

#### Do it yourself

1 Imagine that you're travelling up the M74 motorway, on your way to stay at Clydeside Farm, in southern Scotland. Using the map on page 15 and a copy of the text below, fill in all the blank spaces. To help you, there are three choices given for each curved distance!

You join the map at 958 200, due ..... of Crawford village. At Junction 14, the car is travelling due ..... At 955 206, it is pointing ..... and at 929 220, it is travelling due ..... The distance it has travelled between 958 200 and 929 220 is ..... (3.2, 4.2 or 5.2) km. The direct distance between these two places is ..... km. The car has another ..... (2.0, 2.5 or 3.0) km to go before leaving the M74 at Junction 13 (at 931 245). From the roundabout near to the motorway service area, it has to go another ..... (5.9, 6.9 or 7.9) km along the A702 then the A73 before reaching Clydeside Farm. This farm is on the ..... side of the A73.

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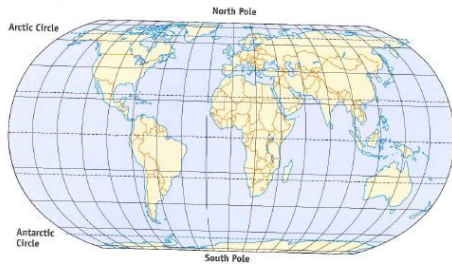
Curriculum area: Geography

Year Group: 6

Text: The Story Behind Maps by Barbara Somervill

Context: Mapping linked to Locational Knowledge of Northern England

## Latitude, longitude, and map projections



▲ Lines of latitude and longitude help people determine exact locations of places.

Imaginary lines divide Earth into sections. Lines that run east to west are lines of **latitude**. Lines that run north to south are lines of **longitude**. Every location on Earth can be pinpointed by its latitude and longitude – the point where an east-to-west line meets a north-to-south line. Both measurements are given in degrees (°) and minutes (′), and one degree has 60 minutes.

For example, say you are looking for a point that is latitude 19° 0′ north and longitude 72° 48′ east. On a map or globe, begin by looking for the **equator**, an imaginary line around Earth. Find where the equator (latitude 0°) meets the **Prime Meridian** (longitude 0°).

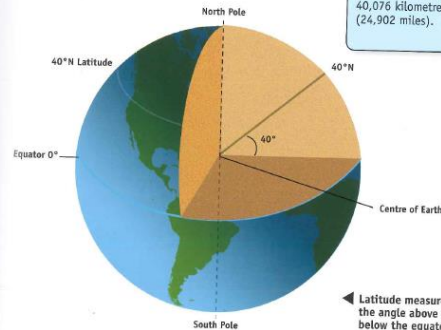
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Go north to just below latitude 20° north, then move east (to the right) along that line until you reach 72° east. Where are you? Mumbai, India!

### Latitude

Degrees of latitude are measured either north or south of the equator. The number of degrees is based on an angle formed by two lines. The first runs from the equator to the centre of Earth, and the second runs from the centre of Earth to a point on Earth's surface.

For example, the Arctic Circle lies at latitude 66° 33′ north. The angle formed from the equator to the centre of Earth to the Arctic Circle is 66° 33′. All lines of latitude run parallel to the equator. The distance between two lines of latitude (1°) measures 111.4 kilometres (69.2 miles).



**The equator** ✓  
In 1349 Britain's Thomas Neale determined the location of the equator. The equator lies exactly halfway between the North and South poles. Each half of Earth is a **hemisphere**, or half a sphere. Europe, Asia, and North America lie in the northern hemisphere, while South America and Australia lie in the southern hemisphere. The equator measures 40,076 kilometres (24,902 miles).

◀ Latitude measures the angle above or below the equator.

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