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| **Core Knowledge Map: Geo Skills** | | | |
| Subject: Geography | Year: Year 7 | | Term: Autumn |
| What are we learning? | | | |
| We are learning where places are in the world and geographical skills. | | | |
| How will I be assessed | | | |
| There will be one mid-term assessment called our ‘Geo Bee’ where you will be quizzed on where places are in the world.  The end of term assessment is a short-answer exam-style paper out of 25. | | | |
| Big questions: | | | |
| 1. Why is the world map wrong? 2. How much do you know about the world? 3. Why are OS Maps so important? 4. How can a map be useful? | | | |
| How does this build on previous learning? | | How will this link to my future learning? | |
| Consolidate learning from Key Stage 1 and 2 around places and locations around the world, such as naming the continents and key countries.  Supporting knowledge on the UK from KS2.  Extend knowledge of maps secured in KS1 and KS2. | | Locational knowledge to support all future lessons within Key Stage 3, 4 and 5.  Key skills to support OS Map GCSE exam questions.  Supporting skills required for fieldwork in KS4 and KS5. | |
| Core knowledge: | | Key vocabulary: | |
| There are four common map projections: Mercator, Mollweide, Robinson and Goode homolosine. All attempt to make a spherical Earth flat.  The world is divided into hemispheres along lines of longitude and latitude.  The world has seven major continents and seven major oceans. Each continent has countries within it. Each country has a capital city. The difference between the British Isles, UK, Great Britain and NI and London as the capital.  The UK is mapped using Ordnance Survey at different scales. Locations can be determined using four-figure and six-figure grid references and map symbols. OS Maps can demonstrate the height of land, the rate gradient, distance to travel as well as direction. | | **Map Projections**: translates the Earth's 3D surface to a 2D plane, causing distortions in area, shape, distance, direction, or scale.  **Latitude**: horizontal lines running north or south of the equator measured from 0° to 90°  **Longitude**: vertical lines that measure east or west of the meridian in Greenwich, England measured from 0° to 90°  **Scale**: the relationship between a distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth. The Earth can be studied at different scales including; continent, country, region, county, cities etc.  **Contours**: a line on a map joining points that are the same height above or below sea level.  **Grid Reference**: A 4 or 6 numbered code made up of latitude and longitude which helps you locate places on an O.S map. | |
| Need more help? | | | |
| Check out the true size of countries: <https://thetruesize.com>  Play games, learn about GIS and practise your map skills: [Mapzone | Ordnance Survey](https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/) | | | |

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