

GEOGRAPHY

Photographs and geographical information

It is not necessary to carry out all the activities contained in this unit.

Please see *Teachers' notes* for explanations, additional activities, and tips and suggestions.

Theme	Photographs and geographical information	
All students: Activities that are suitable for Learning Support, Language Support and the Mainstream Subject Class include:	Keywords	3
	Vocabulary File	4-6
	Activating Students' Existing Knowledge	7
	Completing Sentences	13
	Multiple Choice	14
	Preparing a short talk	15-16
	Wordsearch	20
Learning support and Language support: Activities suitable for students receiving Learning or Language Support include:	Working with words	8
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	Geography Keywords	11
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Language support: Additional activities for Language Support:	Grammar points	17-18
Levels for Language Support	A1 – B1 The language level of each activity is indicated in an information box.	
Learning focus	Using Geography textbooks and accessing curriculum content and learning activities.	
Acknowledgement	The <i>English Language Support Programme</i> acknowledges the permission of Gill and Macmillan to reproduce excerpts from <i>The Human Planet</i> by Patrick E.F. O' Dwyer.	

Note: The categorisation of activities is indicative only and should not prevent teachers from using any activities that are considered suitable for a particular group of students.

Making the best use of these units

Learning Record

A copy of the Learning Record should be distributed to each learning support and language support student.

Students should:

1. Write the subject and topic on the record.
2. Tick off/date the different statements as they complete activities.
3. Keep the record in their files along with the work produced for this unit.
4. Use this material to support mainstream subject learning.

Introduction of a topic or activity should ensure that students understand **what** they are doing and **why**. Many students will have some difficulty in understanding both the language in the activity and the instructions/purpose for carrying out the activity.

You can create your **personal teaching resource** by printing these units in full and filing them by subject in a large ring binder.

Encourage students to:

- Bring the relevant **subject textbooks** to learning/language support class. It does not matter if they have different textbooks as the activities in these units refer to vocabulary and other items that will be found in all subject textbooks. These units are based on curriculum materials.
- Take some **responsibility for their own learning** programmes by:



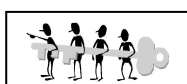
Developing a **personal dictionary** for different subjects, topics, and other categories of language, on an on-going basis. This prompt is a reminder.



Recording what they have learnt on the **Learning Record**, which should be distributed at the start of each unit.



Keeping their own **files** with good examples of the work produced for different subjects and topics. This file will be an invaluable **learning resource** in supporting mainstream learning.



Indicates that answers may be found at the end of the unit.

Don't forget that many of the activities in these units are also suitable as **homework** tasks or for **self-study**.

Keywords

The list of keywords for this unit is as follows:

Nouns

activities
aerial photographs
apartments
area
arrows
background
block of flats
bottom
bridge
buildings
bungalow
camera
characteristics
coastline
contour
direction
distance
dwelling
earth
factory
family
features
foreground
front
gardens
ground floor
height
hospitals
houses
information
lawn
line
location
map
middle
ordnance survey
outskirts
parking spaces
parts

photo/photograph
primary route
proportion
railway
reference
region
rivers
roads
routes
row of houses
scale
sections
shopping centres
single-storey
spot
storey/storeys
top
town
town centres
two-storey
types
use
weather

Verbs

to appear
to create
to divide
to draw
to find
to identify
to locate
to mark
to orientate
to point
to rotate
to separate
to surround

to survey
to trace

Adjectives

aerial
close
corresponding
detached
easy
front
geographical
Georgian
high
horizontal
important
interesting
neighbouring
newly built
oblique
rear
red-brick
rural
suburban
terraced
urban
vertical
whole

Adverbs

directly
especially
generally

NAME: _____ DATE: _____
GEOGRAPHY: Photographs and geographical information

Vocabulary file 1

Word	Meaning	Note or example*
compass		
contour		
co-ordinates		
direction		
distance		
linear scale		

* You may wish to write a sentence or phrase, make a note of the page in your textbook where this word appears or, if English is not your first language, provide a translation into your language.



Get your teacher to check this and then file it in your resource folder so you can use it in the future.

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Vocabulary file 2

Word	Meaning	Note or example
measurement		
ordnance survey		
scale map		
to draw		
to identify		
to measure		



Get your teacher to check this and then file it in your resource folder so you can use it in the future.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____
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Vocabulary file 3

Word	Meaning	Note or example
to plot		
to represent		
east		
horizontal		
scaled		
vertical		



Get your teacher to check this and then file it in your resource folder so you can use it in the future.

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Language Level: all
Type of activity: whole class
Suggested time: 10 minutes

Activating students' existing knowledge

Use a spidergram to activate students' ideas and knowledge on the key points in this chapter. See **Teachers' Notes** for suggestions.

Possible key terms for the spidergram:

photographs

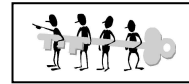
towns

- Invite newcomer students to provide key words in their own languages.
- Encourage dictionary use.
- Encourage all students to organise their vocabulary into relevant categories (e.g. meaning, nouns, keywords, verbs etc.).



All students should record vocabulary and terms from the spidergram in their personal dictionaries.

Language Level: A1
Type of activity: pairs or individual
Suggested time: 30 minutes



Working with words

1. Tick the correct answer



- a) this is a cave
- b) this is an aerial photo
- c) this is rainwater
- d) this is a rock



- a) this is a camera
- b) this is a pillar
- c) this is a computer
- d) this is a garden

2. Put a circle around the geographical information that you can see in a photograph. Use your keyword list to help you.

fields	distance	chairs	TV
houses	river	coastline	
	music		
location	foreground	parking spaces	
factory	food	roads	CDs

Language Level: A1
Type of activity: pairs or individual
Suggested time: 30 minutes



Picture Sentences

1. Tick the correct answer

- a) This is a cave.
- b) This is a bungalow.
- c) This is forest.



- a) This is the Burren.
- b) This is a lake.
- c) This is a block of flats.



- a) This is a parking lot.
- b) This is a row of houses.
- c) This is a lawn.



2. Put these words in the correct order to form sentences.

useful photographs aerial are

two types are there aerial photographs of

should be vertical photographs divided nine areas into

Language Level: A1/A2
Type of activity: pairs or individual
Suggested time: 30 minutes



Odd One Out

1. Circle the word which does not fit with the other words in each line.

Example: *apple* *orange* *banana* **taxi**

camera aerial town friend

girl vertical oblique arrow

photographs map boy features

shadow father photo building

2. Find these words in your textbook. Then put them in short sentences in your own words. Use your textbook or a dictionary if necessary.

to locate _____

to identify _____

to point _____

to surround _____

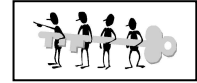
to trace _____



Check that these key words are in your personal dictionary.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____
GEOGRAPHY: Photographs and geographical information

Language Level: A2 / B1
Type of activity: individual
Suggested time: 20 minutes



Geography Keywords

1. Fill in the missing letters of the keywords listed below.
On the line beside each word, write whether the word is a noun, an adjective or a verb.

p_ot_ _____

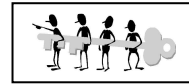
v_rti_al _____

o_li_ue _____

_am_ra _____

2. Write as many words as possible related to **maps and photographs**. You have 3 minutes!

Language Level: A1 / A2
Type of activity: pairs or individual
Suggested time: 20 minutes



Unscramble the letters

- There are two types of... POHTOGARHPS
Answer _____
- One type is called... VRETICLA
Answer _____
- The other type is called... OLBIQEU
Answer _____
- You can divide a photograph into nine... PRATS
Answer _____

Look at each word as you write the answer.

Is your spelling correct?

Can you pronounce the word?

Do you know what the word means?

Have you got this word in your personal dictionary?



Solve the secret code

English=	A	C	L	E	R	I	N	M	O	S	T	U
Code=	B	X	Y	F	G	Q	R	O	L	E	A	W

example: (code) EAWYFRA = STUDENT (English)

BFGQBY =

Language Level: A2 / B1
Type of activity: pairs or individual
Suggested time: 30 minutes



Completing sentences

1. Fill in the blanks in these sentences. Use words from the Word Box below.

The use of _____, especially _____ photographs, is an excellent as well as an enjoyable way of learning more about geographical information. When photographs are used with Ordnance Survey maps many interesting activities can be used to create discussion among fellow students in your class.

Types of aerial photographs

There are two types of aerial photograph:

- _____ photographs which are taken when the camera is pointing directly on the area being photographed
- _____ photographs which are taken when the _____ is pointing at an angle on the area being photographed.

Word Box

camera	photographs	oblique
	aerial	vertical

2. Complete these sentences. You must decide which words to use so that the sentence makes sense.

- Old photographs of towns are very _____ .
- It is _____ to learn about your own town.
- Looking at photographs makes it _____ to see different places in the town.
- You must not look _____ at the sun.

Language Level: A2 / B1
Type of activity: individual
Suggested time: 30 minutes



Multiple choice

Read the text below and choose the best answers.

Detached dwellings stand alone. Terraced houses means a row of houses all joined to any other dwelling. They are generally together. They may be single-storey, such as a bungalow, or two-storey or three storeys high. They may be found in rural and urban areas. Some Georgian buildings may be four storeys high. These are often red-brick and may be surrounded by areas of lawn.

Semi-detached dwellings:

Semi-detached means two houses joined together. They are separated from neighbouring houses. They are generally found in housing estates in villages and towns and are two storeys high. They have front and rear gardens.

Apartments:

These are blocks of flats. They only have parking spaces, and no front or rear gardens. Sometimes parking spaces are within the building on the ground floor. Most of these buildings are newly built close to town centres.

1. What are not joined to another dwelling?
a) detached dwellings b) people
c) friends d) boys
2. What are two houses joined together called?
a) twins b) neighbours
c) semi-detached d) detached
3. What do we call a row of joined houses?
a) friends b) detached
c) terraced dwellings d) apartments
4. Do some Georgian buildings have four storeys?
a) Yes b) No
5. Apartments are blocks of flats.
a) Yes b) No

Think about where you live. Using words from the text, write down all the features of your home.
car parking

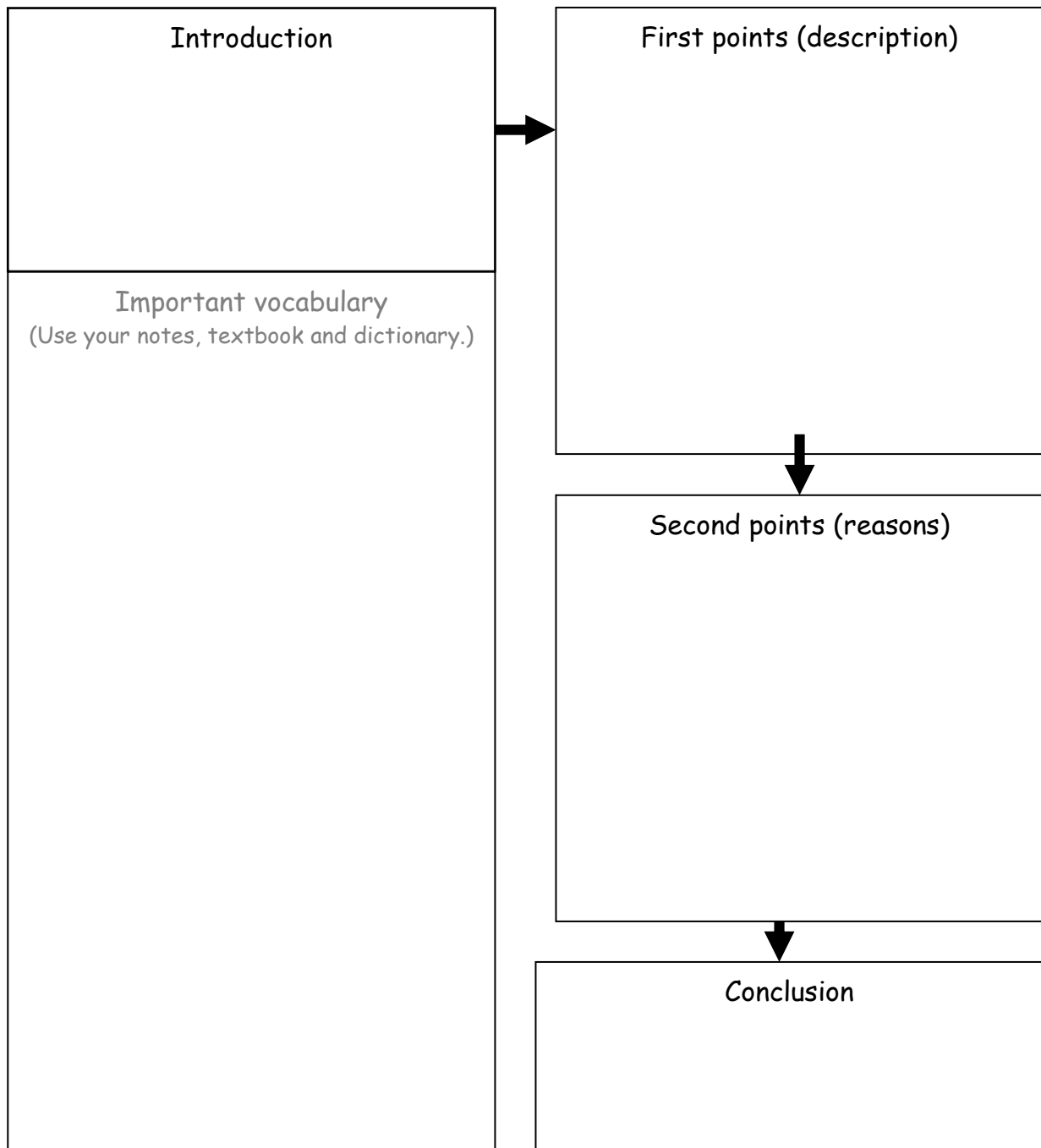
NAME: _____ DATE: _____
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Language Level: A2 / B1
Type of activity: pairs / small groups
Suggested time: 40 minutes

Preparing to give a short talk

You are going to give a talk to your class. The topic of your talk is '**The type of environment in which I would like to live**'. You must describe the environment and explain why you would like it. Use your keyword list, textbook and dictionary to help you.

First plan what you are going to write by making notes on this chart:



Language Level: all
Type of activity: individual
Suggested time: 30 minutes



Vocabulary

1. Match the words in column A to words in column B that have a similar meaning. Use your keyword list, textbook or dictionary to help you.

A	B
storey	single
photograph	grass
one	attached
lawn	flat
type	floor
terraced	route
road	picture
apartment	sort

Level A2 / B1

2. Put these words in the correct order to form sentences. Don't forget your punctuation - capitals, full stops and question marks. Use your keyword list if you can't remember some words.

three-storey are outskirts houses on there the town of the

responsible the survey is ordnance Ireland making for maps of

spaces there parking are block beside flats the of?

Language Level: all
Type of activity: individual
Suggested time: 40 minutes



Grammar points

In this Unit, we came across the following adjectives:

- oblique
- aerial
- rear

Look up these words in your dictionary and write your own definition.

Adjective	Meaning	Word in my language
oblique		
aerial		
rear		

Adjective Hunt

Circle 10 adjectives from the unit in these columns.

Score 4 points for each correct answer.

Who will score the highest? Perhaps you will. Good luck!

close

town

red-brick

routes

detached

location

outskirts

orientate

neighbouring

terraced

dwelling

suburban

bungalow

rear

front

direction

geographical

sections

railway

shopping centre

newly-built



Score: _____ points

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Alphaboxes

Using your textbook, find **one** word beginning with each of the letters of the alphabet. Write the word in the relevant box. You could also write the word in your own language.

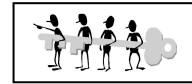
a	b	c
d	e	f
g	h	i
j	k	l
m	n	o
p	q	r
s	t	u
v	w	xyz

Do you understand all these words?



Get your teacher to check this, then file it in your folder so you can use it in the future.

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Word search

Find the words from the list below.

S M
 C V
 M Y W V
 Y M A P
 D A R E A A
 U T Y P E S
 U L A R G E B F B S B A C K G R O U N D
 S M E M S B B O B L I Q U E F W R H N K
 W G G A E R I A L I F E A T U R E S
 P V C O J P H O T O G R A P H C
 M M D W E L L I N G W I V W
 B U I L D I N G S P E W
 S D E T A C H E D L D Q E V
 G L Y I D I R E C T I O N A
 V S Z S I C A M E R A P P E A R
 A R R O W C V F S T O R E Y
 T O W N V A B X L O C A T E
 R R O U W I G J X S
 Z N O P W H J A
 K D F Q

AERIAL	DETACHED	TYPES
APPEAR	DIRECTION	LARGE
AREA	DWELLING	LOCATE
ARROW	FEATURES	MAP
BACKGROUND	PHOTOGRAPH	OBLIQUE
BUILDINGS	STOREY	
CAMERA	TOWN	

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Play Snap

Make Snap cards with 2 sets of the same keywords. See *Notes for teachers* for ideas about how to use the cards.



aerial	aerial
oblique	oblique
vertical	vertical

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photograph	photograph
dwelling	dwelling
features	features

NAME: _____ DATE: _____
GEOGRAPHY: Photographs and geographical information

location	location
camera	camera
buildings	buildings

Answer key

Working with words, page 8

1. b, a
2. Geographical information: fields, distance, houses, river, coastline, location, foreground, parking spaces, factory, roads

Picture sentences, page 9

1. b,c,b
Aerial photographs are useful.
There are two types of aerial photographs.
Vertical photographs should be divided into nine areas.

Odd one out, page 10

friend, girl, boy, father

Geography Keywords, page 11

Photo, noun, vertical, adjective, oblique, adjective, camera, noun

Unscramble the letters, page 12

Photographs, vertical, oblique, parts
Secret code: aerial

Completing Sentences, page 13

The use of **photographs**, especially **aerial** photographs, is an excellent as well as an enjoyable way of learning more about geographical information. When photographs are used with Ordnance Survey maps many interesting activities can be used to create discussion among fellow students in your class.

Types of aerial photographs

There are two types of aerial photograph:

- **vertical** photographs which are taken when the camera is pointing directly on the area being photographed
- **oblique** photographs which are taken when the **camera** is pointing at an angle on the area being photographed.

These are suggested answers only, there are lots of possible answers.

1. Old photographs of towns are very *interesting*.
2. It is *enjoyable* / *interesting* to learn about your own town.

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3. Looking at photographs makes it *easy* to see different places in the town
4. You must not look *directly* at the sun.

Multiple choice, page 14

1a,2c,3c,4a,5a

Vocabulary, page 17

Storey/floor

Photograph/picture

One/single

Lawn/grass

Type/sort

Terraced/attached

Road/route

Apartment/flat

Scrambled sentences

There are three-storey houses on the outskirts of the town.

The Ordnance Survey is responsible for making maps of Ireland.

Are there parking spaces beside the block of flats?

Grammar points, page 18

Close, red-brick, detached, neighbouring, terraced, suburban, rear, front,
geographical, newly-built

NAME: _____ DATE: _____
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Word Search, page 20

S M
C V
M Y W V
Y M A P
D A R E A A
U T Y P E S
U L A R G E B F B S B A C K G R O U N D
S M E M S B B O B L I Q U E F W R H N K
W G G A E R I A L I F E A T U R E S
P V C O J P H O T O G R A P H C
M M D W E L L I N G W I V W
B U I L D I N G S P E W
S D E T A C H E D L D Q E V
G L Y I D I R E C T I O N A
V S Z S I C A M E R A P P E A R
A R R O W C V F S T O R E Y
T O W N V A B X L O C A T E
R R O U W I G J X S
Z N O P W H J A
K D F Q