POWER DISCOVERY ZONE

KS2

FACTSHEET 10

Mapping The Power

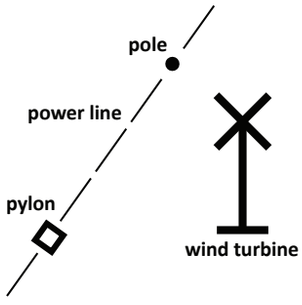
GEOGRAPHY

How to use this worksheet

- Select a small area from a local street map or Ordnance Survey map as reference – a little larger than the area you plan to walk around, so that large structures visible from a distance, such as pylons or substations, can be recorded on the map children draw. If there is a power station or other electricity generation source locally, this can be recorded, too.
- The children should be familiar with the type of map selected and understand the symbols and scale used. Use Ordnance Survey symbols for the key and map, if possible, but where no symbol can be found the children can make up their own.

*Always carry out a risk assessment before undertaking class work away from school.

- On your walk around the local area*, encourage children to look on the ground and at different levels on walls and buildings, and above their heads.
- Link this with other work on power generation. Remind the children that electricity generated at a power station (or hydro-electric plant or wind farm) has to be brought to the places where it is needed. Point out that the power station electricity has a high voltage and this has to be reduced before it reaches buildings.



Key Electricity Facts

- Electricity companies make sure electricity gets from power stations or other places where it is generated to the places where it is needed. This is called distribution.
- Look around your local area for features that help distribute electricity: substations, poles, pylons, and overhead lines. You won't see underground cables unless there are repairs going on, but you will see the metal covers of their inspection chambers.
- Never climb up poles or pylons that carry electric cables. Never open inspection covers. These places are all very dangerous.

Exercise Extension: As a homework task, request that the students take photos of their journey from school and gather imagery of power generation or distribution.

National Curriculum supporting information

GEOGRAPHY

Geographical enquiry & skills:
1b) collect and record evidence

2b) use appropriate fieldwork techniques (for example, labelled field sketches) and instruments (for example, a camera)

Breadth of study:
7c) carry out fieldwork investigations outside the classroom

SCIENCE

SC1 Scientific enquiry, Investigative skills:
2b) use first-hand experience and simple information sources to answer questions

Breadth of study:
1a) a range of domestic and environmental contexts that are familiar and of interest to them

1c) using a range of sources of information and data, including ICT-based sources

Related Material
www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/geography

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Serving the Midlands, South West and Wales

POWER DISCOVERY ZONE

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WORKSHEET 10

Mapping The Power

GEOGRAPHY

Use a printer or online map to help you draw your own map of your local area.

1. Use a map to help you draw mapping symbols in the key to the right. Make up symbols for things that aren't already marked on the map.
2. Draw your own map of your local area in the space below. Start by drawing the roads and main buildings.
3. Look around your local area for features that help bring electricity from a power station to where it is needed and mark these things on your map.

Key

roads

buildings

substation

pylons

overhead cables

inspection holes

power station

Now try this!

- Visit your electricity company's website to find out how electricity is distributed.
- See if you can find a local map on the site. Compare it with yours.

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