Key Vocabulary...

Compass Directions	Can be 4, 8 or 16-point. The most basic form being North, East, South and West.
Contour Line	A line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.
Distance	The length of the space between two points, usually measured in metres, kilometres or miles.
Four Figure Grid References	A four figure grid reference points you towards a particular square on a map. On all OS maps these squares represent one square kilometre.
Six Figure Grid References	Six figure grid references allow you to be more accurate with a location than a 4 figure grid reference. Harder to get the hang of, but an essential tool for geographers
The Ordnance Survey	A government agency that are responsible for mapping. They create a number of maps at different scales used originally by the armed forces, and then as an accurate maps of the whole country, as well as overseas. Often referred to as OS Maps.
Location	A particular place or position.
Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including, space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Symbol	Meaning
⚐	Camp site
🚐	Caravan site
✿	Garden
⚑	Golf course or links
i	Information centre, all year / seasonal
🦆	Nature reserve
P P&R	Parking, Park and ride, all year / seasonal
⚒	Picnic site
▨	Selected places of tourist interest
✆	Telephone, public / motoring organisation
☀	Viewpoint
V	Visitor centre
!	Walks / Trails
▲	Youth hostel

COMPASS POINTS

North, NW, NE, West, East, SW, SE, South

HEIGHT AND RELIEF

RELIEF the difference between the highest and lowest heights of an area.
TOPOGRAPHY the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.

LAYER SHADING
Areas of different heights are shown using different colours. A key is used to show how high the land is.

SPOT HEIGHTS
The exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.

CONTOUR LINES
Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height.

Homework Project: Design and build an Island. Your task is to design and create your own model Island. You can create this from anything you like – rubbish, Lego, clay, foam, sponges, cardboard – Whatever you have at hand. Assessment Criteria - You need to include : Grid References, Scale, Compass Star, Map Symbols and a Key.

SCALE AND DISTANCE

OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250m in real life. On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its scale.

LINE SCALE
0mi 10mi 20mi
0km 10km 20km 30km

Using a line scale on a map is as easy as using a ruler. The important thing to remember is that a line scale shows measurements in km and the measurements on a ruler are in cm.

WORD SCALE
One centimeter on the map represents 3 kilometres on the ground. (1cm = 3 km)

Using the scale above, if we measure the distance on a map between two places with our ruler. The measurement is 4cm. We then have to multiply that measurement by 3 to calculate that the real distance between the two places is 12km.

4 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right.

The first two numbers give the eastings. **32 26** The second two numbers give the northings.

Remember... eastings then northings!

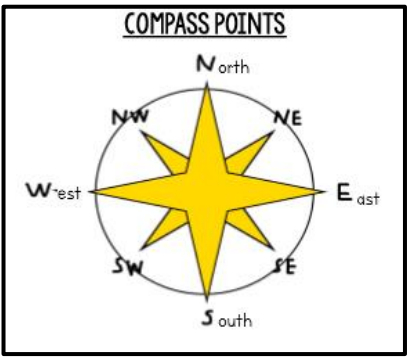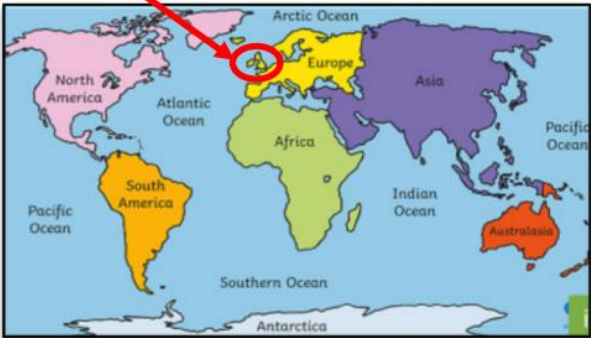Along the corridor and up the stairs!

6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

015 795

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.

WHERE IS THE UK?

The United Kingdom (UK) is an Island country located in the continent of Europe, it is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

THE UK

ATLAS SKILLS

There are generally three main types of maps shown in an atlas:

PHYSICAL MAPS these show topography/relief (the shape of the land) and other physical features such as rivers and lakes

POLITICAL MAPS these show country borders, cities, transport links etc.

THEMATIC MAPS these show information such as climate data, agriculture types etc.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE

Unlike grid lines where we go along the corridor and the stairs, here we go UP and ACROSS

LATITUDE
Flat lines.   Flat-itude!

LONGITUDE
Long lines – up and down

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1. What are the 3 ways we can show height on a map?
2. How can we measure distance on a map?
3. Give two reasons why we use map symbols?
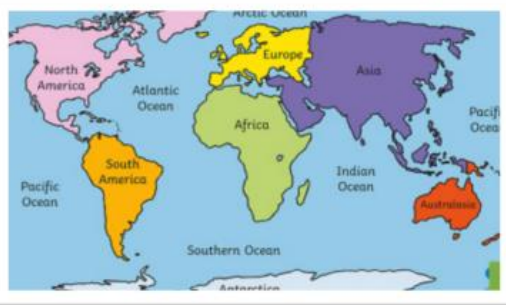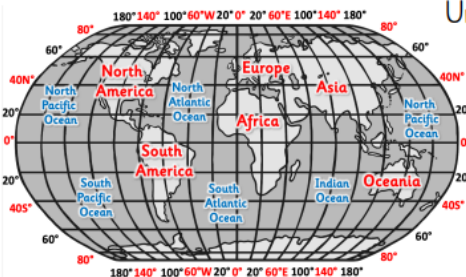
Name the map symbol.

PO

Sch

Questions

Why do we use 6 figure grid references instead of 4?

What careers do map skills help with?

Challenge- Using the template you have been given create your own 2D map with 10 questions your partner has to answer testing their map skills.