



Types of map

Physical maps - A map showing mountains, rivers and coasts

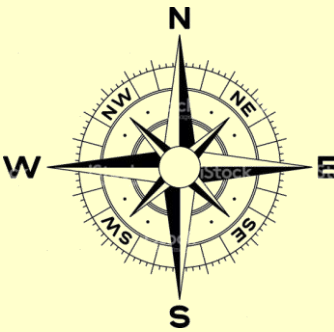


Political maps - A map showing countries or regions



Weather maps - A map showing the weather

The Cardinal Directions



These are the way that we locate things and give directions

- North
- East
- South
- West

Compass directions mnemonic

- Never
- Eat
- Shredded
- Wheat

Reading maps - all maps should have the following

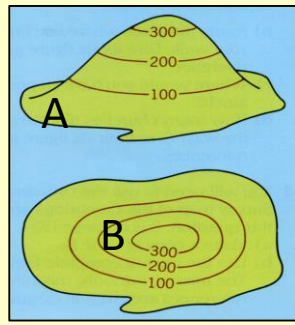
- Scale - shows the true size of things on the map
- Keys/Legends - shows what the different symbols on the map represent in real life
- Title - tells us what the map is about



Key word	Definition
Map	A way to represent (show) an area of land on paper including roads, buildings, landforms etc.
Physical map	A map showing mountains, rivers and coasts
Political map	A map showing countries or regions
Scale	A way to show how big something is in real life, on a map. The map might be 1:10 so everything on the map is 10 times that size in reality.
Symbol	A picture or shape on a map that represents something in the real world.
Distance	How far something is, usually measured in metres, kilometres or miles.
Direction	Which way something is. North, south, east, west, northeast etc.
Latitude	Position in the world north to south. Distance from equator measured using imaginary lines.
Relief	Height and shape of the land
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the world. Latitude 0 degrees.

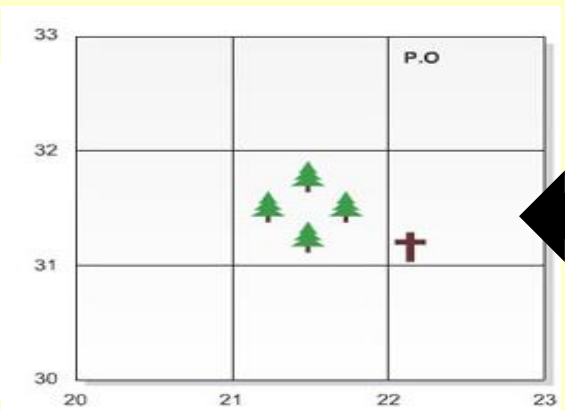
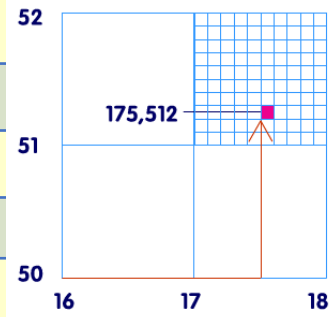
MAP SYMBOLS

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



Contour lines

- Shows height above sea level (altitude) as a line with a number
- Closer lines mean a sudden change in height (steep)
- Wider spaces between lines mean little change in height (flatter)



6-figure grid references

- Along the corridor and up the stairs
- 4-figure grid references tell us what square a symbol is in.
- 6-figure grid references tell us what square and where within the square



Homework 1:

1. Describe the things that we would see on a physical map. When would it be useful?
2. Describe the things that we would see on a political map. When would it be useful?
3. Think up a way to remember the cardinal directions by making a pneumonic (Never eat shredded wheat is an example)
4. Use the continent map to try to order the continents from largest to smallest
5. Describe what three things should be on every map. Explain why they are useful

Homework 2:

- Learn the key terms from the sheet you were given in class.
- Practice recalling both the definition and key term.
- Get someone to test you
- Write up 4-6 sentences including the key words

Homework 3:

1. What continent is immediately to the east of South America?
2. What continent is immediately to the northwest of Australia/Oceania?
3. What is the difference between distance and direction?
4. How high above sea level would you be standing if you were at points A and B on the contour lines diagram
5. On the map in the bottom right give a four or six figure reference for the numbers.

	I can...	Tick
What things can maps be used to show us?	Label the seven continents and five oceans of the world	
	Be able to identify different types of maps, such as physical maps, political maps and OS maps.	
	Explain what lines of latitude and longitude are and name and locate some of the most important ones such as the Equator and The Prime Meridian	
How do we read different information from maps?	Be able to use an 8 point compass and use compass points to indicate direction	
	Understand scale and explain that 1:10 means that whatever the size of something on a map, in real life it is 10 times bigger	
	Use a ruler to measure distance on a map	
	Identify and name a range of common OS map symbols	
	Use 4 and 6 figure grid references to locate features on maps	
	Identify contour lines and use them to describe relief (height and shape) of land	

