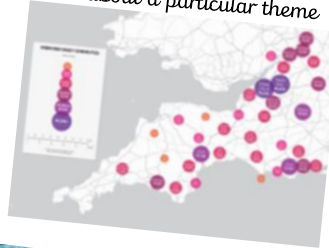


What is a map? A map is a drawing which shows part of the earth's surface from directly above. Cartography is the study of making maps. A cartographer is a person who draws or produces maps

Political- show countries, cities boundaries, seas and oceans.



Thematic- shows information about a particular theme



Topographical- detailed and show road names and buildings



Physical- show physical features such as major rivers and lakes

Ordnance Survey Maps

An Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency of the United Kingdom which covers the island of Great Britain. An OS Map is a scale topographical map that can be used to navigate effectively across a given region



OS maps use symbols that label real-life features and make the maps easier to understand. With so many features on an OS map, there just wouldn't be enough space to label everything with text, meaning the map would become very cluttered and difficult to use. All OS maps use the same symbols, which are included in a key so people using the map know what each symbol represents. The symbols represent human features.

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Camp site
- Caravan site
- Garden
- Golf course or links
- Information centre, all year / seasonal
- Nature reserve
- Parking, Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Picnic site
- Selected places of tourist interest
- Telephone, public / motoring organisation
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks / Trails
- Youth hostel

Features of maps

Compass rose:

A compass rose is a cross-like figure that shows direction. Compass roses display the four cardinal directions – north, east, south and west – as well as the ordinal directions: northeast, southeast, northwest, southwest.

Lines of longitude and latitude

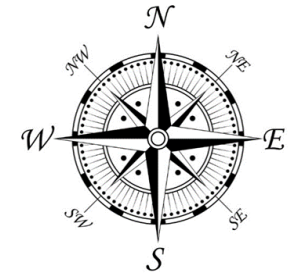
The meridian lines of longitude and parallels of latitude create a grid on the map. The coordinates, specific numbered points, on this grid make it easier to find an exact place on the map.

Title: Each map has a title that describes what the map represents.



Key: Most maps use symbols and colours that represent certain things, so they have map keys, also called legends, which tell you what the symbols mean.

Map scale: A map has to 'shrink' a large area of land to represent it at a much smaller size. To demonstrate how much they have had to 'shrink' things, cartographers use a map scale. A map scale, which looks like a tiny ruler in the corner of the map, shows the relationship between the distance on the map and the distance in real life.



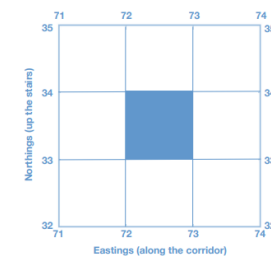
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Human or Physical? Human Geography looks at the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world. Physical Geography looks at the natural processes of the earth, such as climate and plate tectonics.

Grid references: The horizontal lines that divide the map are known as eastings and the vertical lines are known as northings. A grid reference helps to locate a specific point on a map. A four-figure grid reference corresponds to a specific square on the map, allowing you to accurately describe an area on the map.

First use the eastings to go 'along the corridor' until you come to the first two-digit number in reference. Then use the northing to go 'up the stairs' until you find the second two-digit number in the reference.

Shown below is the four-figure grid reference 7233



Y5 AUTUMN TERM MAP SKILLS