

# VOCABULARY

**Lines of latitude** Imaginary lines around the world that goes from East to West

**Lines of longitude** Imaginary lines around the world that goes from North to South

**Continent** A landmass made up of many countries

**Grid square** Used to help locate places on a map

**Scale** The ratio of a distance on a map to the real distance on the ground

**Relief** The difference between the highest and lowest elevations in an area

**Compass** An instrument used for navigation and orientation

**Physical features** The natural features on the earth's surface that are not manmade

**Human features** All the features on the earth's surface that have been added by humans

**Density** The average number of people living in an area per square kilometer (sq/km)

**Ordnance Survey:** The official government organisation responsible for producing maps in the UK.

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3: Counties and Cities in the UK

## WHAT COMES NEXT

Locating Countries; Year 6: World Countries

## COMPASS AND MAP WORK

### WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

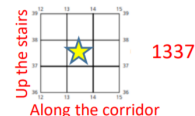
- Find counties and cities using a map.
- Use the compass points to describe counties and cities in relation to each other.
- Observe aerial view photographs to compare counties and cities

A **map** is a two-dimensional drawing of an area. Maps can show the countryside, a town, a country or even the whole world! They are used to help plan routes from one place to another, or to find certain features such as castles or hills. Different types of map are used for different things depending on whether you are walking, driving or even flying somewhere. Maps can be on paper or on a mobile phone, tablet or computer.

**Maps are divided into grid squares.** These help to locate places/objects on a map easier. Each grid square is given a number. In order to find a grid reference you must go "Along the corridor and then Up the Stairs."

**To find a 4 figure grid reference you must;**

- Go along the corridor and find the grid square.
- Choose the bottom left number on that square.
- You then go up the stairs, find the grid square and choose the bottom left number on that square.
- The 4 figure grid reference for the star is 1337



**6 Figure grid references give you an exact location of a place.**

**To find a 6 figure grid reference you must;**

- Go along the corridor and find the grid square.
- Choose the bottom left number on that square.
- Imagine the square is divided into tenths and decide how many 10th's across the object it. This will be 3rd number.
- You then go up the stairs, find the grid square and choose the bottom left number on that square.
- Imagine the square is divided into tenths and decide how many 10th's across the object it. This will be 6th number.



**Scale:** The scale of a map helps us calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on the map AND the distances between different points. The scale shows how much bigger the real world is than the map. If the scale is 1:50,000 it means that the map is 50,000 times smaller than the real world. For example, every 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm in the real world.

### Measuring distances- scale

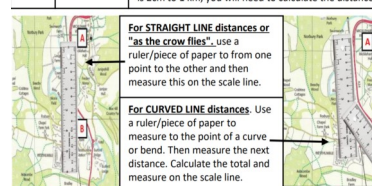
Scale can be shown on a map in different ways:

**Scale Line**

A scale line on a map shows that 1cm on a map is the same as 1km on the ground. Sometimes it can be shown in miles also.

**Ratio**

Ratio can be shown in different ways on a map, you need to check this when measuring distance. If a scale is 1:25,000, you will need to calculate the distance.



### Relief and height of the land

You can tell the height of land on a map in three different ways:

**Contour Lines**

Contour lines are line on a map that join places of equal height. They are usually shown as fine brown lines on a map

**Layer colouring**

Layer colouring uses colours to represent areas of higher land. Areas of mountainous land are usually shown as brown, like in this map of the UK

**Spot heights**

Spot heights are usually shown as a dot or triangle with a number on a map. They give the exact height of a point on the map.

Contour lines give you an idea of the shape of the land. Most have their height marked on them in meters.

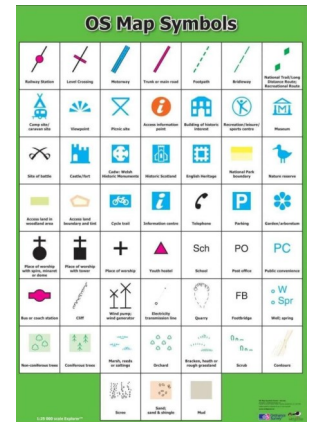
- If contour lines are close together, the land is steep.
- If contour lines are far apart, there is a gentle slope.

# KEY LEARNING

**DESCRIBING DIRECTION ...**  
**CARDINALS:** North, South, East, West  
N - Never  
E - Eat  
S - Shredded  
W - Wheat



To be able to understand maps, it is important to have map-reading skills. Maps are usually too small to contain lots of writing so instead there are symbols which show important landmarks, places and areas. There is usually a key at the side of the map which explains what these symbols mean.



## SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) when locating features on a map  
Create a basic map of my local environment, showing key physical and human features