

Continents, Oceans and key lines of latitude

Geography Skills Knowledge organiser—Map Skills



DESCRIBING DIRECTION ...

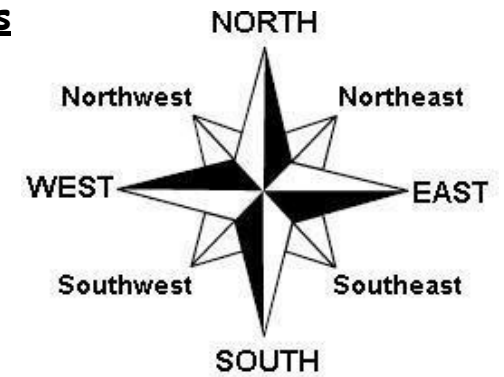
CARDINALS: North, South, East, West

N - Never

E - Eat

S - Shredded

W - Wheat



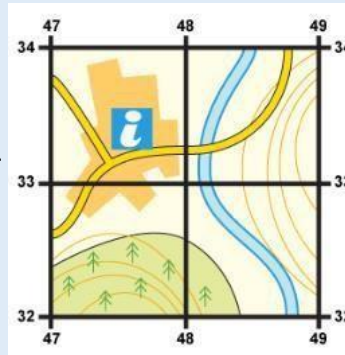
FOUR FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

Maps have grid lines on them—we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid reference. A four-figure grid reference is a handy way of identifying any square on a map, six-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always go along the corridor before you go up the stairs.

Step 1: Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want. Write this number down e.g. 47 (**EASTING**)

Step 2: Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want e.g. 33 (**NORTHING**)

Step 3: Now put your two answers together e.g. 47 33. There is no need to add brackets, commas, dashes etc.



MAPS

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.

Symbol	Meaning
	Campsite
	Motorway
	Railway

	Railway station
	River
	School

	Place of worship
	Post office (rural areas only)
	Woods

SCALE

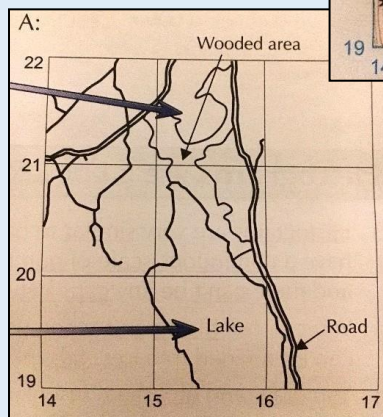
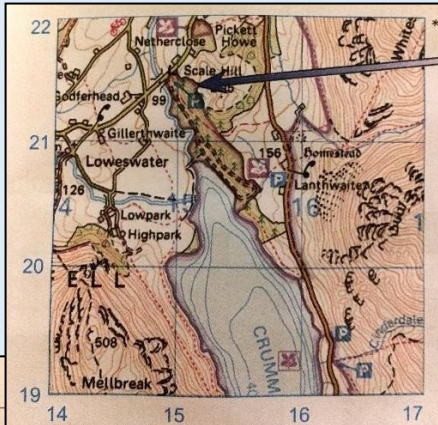
The scale of a map helps us calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on the map AND the distances between different points.

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.

SKETCHING MAPS

To sketch a photo or a map. It's easy to do if you follow this check list;

- 1) Make sure you've identified the bit they want you to sketch - if it's a map you can always add the grid lines on to make it easier
- 2) Draw in pencil - mistakes can be rubbed out then
- 3) Start your sketch...
- 4) Identify some key points that you can draw - look for large features, roads, towns, woodlands etc. that you can draw onto your sketch



- 5) REMEMBER to label your sketch

Geography Skills Knowledge organiser—Map Skills



Ordnance Survey is an organisation that has mapped the UK. It produces paper maps and digital mapping products.

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP SYMBOLS/KEYS

It's a good idea to know and be able to identify some of these features usually found on the **legend** (below).

CONTOURS

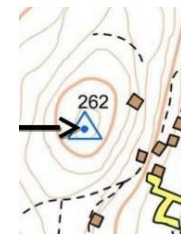
These are lines drawn on a map that join places of the same height

- On OS maps they are orange/brown
- Some will have their heights written on them—some you will have to work out
- They are always an EQUAL distance apart
- If the lines are CLOSE together the land is steep
- If the lines are FAR apart the land is flat or very gently



SPOT HEIGHTS

- The exact height of the land shown by a black dot with a number next to it.
- The number is the height above sea level in metres.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvsfr82> - use this link to BBC Bitesize KS2 Geography/Maps to help with learning the key facts

