

### St.George's Geography Knowledge Organiser Maps and Fieldwork Milestone 2

# What is a map?

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. To show the Earth on a flat map we need to peel the surface of the globe and flatten it out.

# Map reading

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. There is usually a key at the side of the map which explains what the symbols mean.

#### Map Symbols



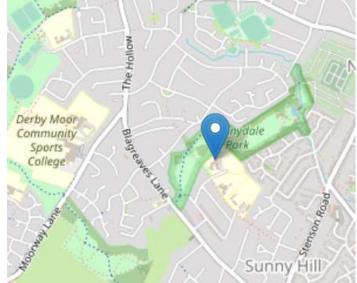
north-east east

outh-east

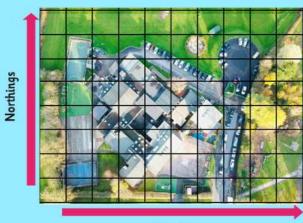
Key Vocab

Atlas	A book of maps
Lines of latitude and longitude	A system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth
Equator	An imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth
Compass	A tool for finding direction
Eastings	The horizontal lines on a map
Northings	The vertical lines on a map
Contour lines	Lines that show high and low areas of land on a map
Undulating	Something that undulates has gentle curves or slopes

We can use a map to locate our school.



DE23 1GG Coordinates Latitude: 52.8944 / 52°53'39"N Longitude: -1.5036 / 1°30'13"W OS Eastings: 433490 OS Northings: 333107 OS Grid: SK334331



Eastings

#### 6-Figure Grid References

Maps have grid lines on them - we use them to pinpoint locations by using arid references.

4-figure grid references are a handy way of identifying any square on a map. e.g. our school is (33,10).

6-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: Find the 4-figure reference

Step 2: Imagine this square is divided up into 100 tiny squares, 10 along the bottom and 10 up the side.

Step 3: Still remembering to go along the corridor then up the stairs, estimate how far across and then up the square the feature is.

Vocabulary	
aerial view	a view from above
floor plan	the layout of rooms on one floor of a building
grounds	the land around a building
human geography	features of land that have been impacted by human activity
physical geography	natural features of land
route	a way from one place to another
surrounded	to be present all around



**Village:** A group of houses together with other buildings such a church and a school in the countryside. **Town:** A densely populated urban area, smaller than a city and larger than a village, having some local powers of government. **City:** A large town.

County: an area of a country having definable characteristics but no fixed boundaries.