

Map Skills

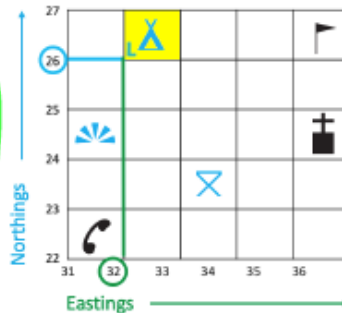
MAP SYMBOLS

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



4 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right.



The first two numbers give the eastings.

32 26

The second two numbers give the northings.

Remember... eastings then northings!

Along the corridor and up the stairs!

6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

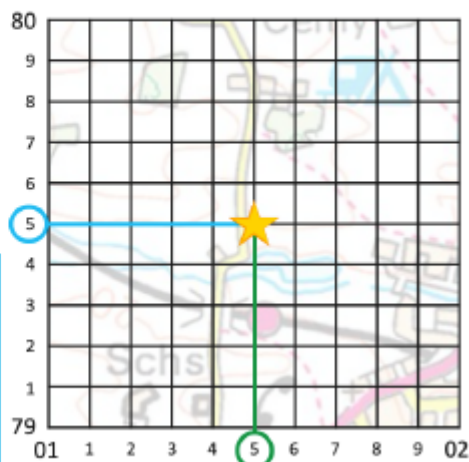
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

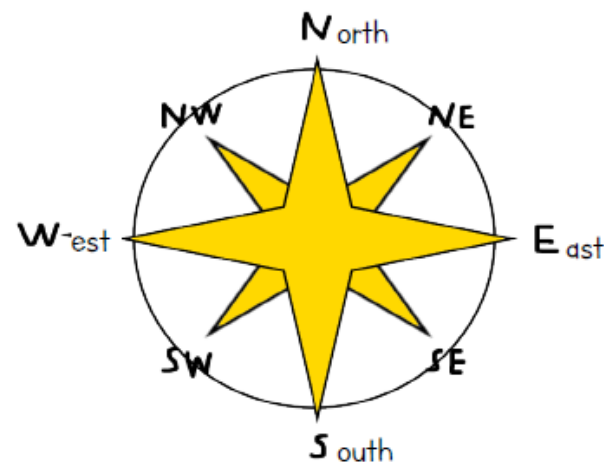
015 795

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.



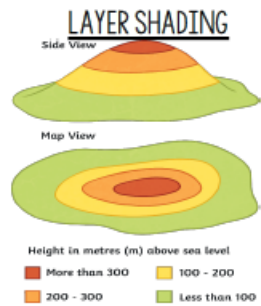
COMPASS POINTS



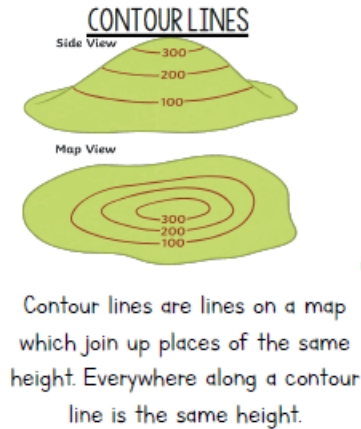
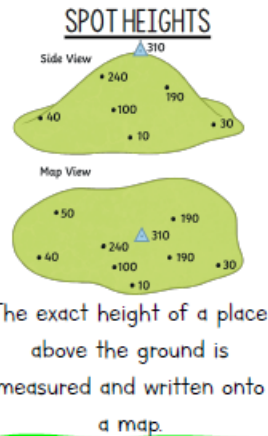
HEIGHT AND RELIEF

RELIEF the difference between the highest and lowest heights of an area.

TOPOGRAPHY the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.



Areas of different heights are shown using different colours. A key is used to show how high the land is.



Key Terms

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

Topography – This is about the height and shape of the land.

Grid Reference - A grid reference is a location on a map, which is found using the northing and easting numbered lines.

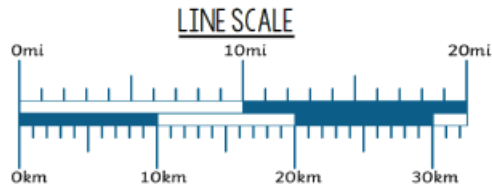
Scale – shows how much bigger the real world is than the map. If the scale is 1:50,000 it means that the map is 50,000 times smaller than the real world.

Relief – is the term geographers use to describe the shape of the land, including the height and steepness

Contour Line – A line drawn on a map which joins places of the same height.

SCALE AND DISTANCE

OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250m in real life. On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its scale.



Using a line scale on a map is as easy as using a ruler. The important thing to remember is that a line scale shows measurements in km and the measurements on a ruler are in cm.

WORD SCALE

One centimeter on the map represents 3 kilometers on the ground. (1cm = 3 km)

Using the scale above, if we measure the distance on a map between two places with our ruler. The measurement is 4cm. We then have to multiply that measurement by 3 to calculate that the real distance between the two places is 12km.