

# Map Skills

## TYPES OF GEOGRAPHY

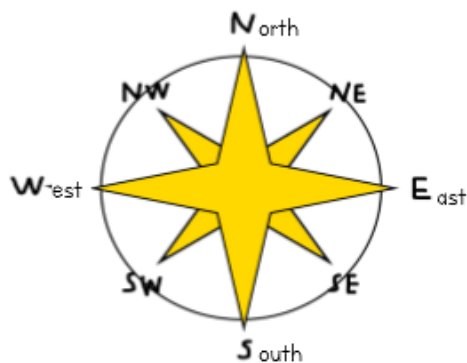
- HUMAN GEOGRAPHY** The impact of people on the earth
- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY** The natural world without people
- ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY** Human interaction with nature

## WHAT IS GEOGRAPHY

"Geography is the study of the Earth's landscapes, peoples, places and environments. It is, quite simply, the study of the world we live in."

Geography is part of your everyday life; you use it every day without even realizing!

## COMPASS POINTS



## WHERE IS THE UK?



The United Kingdom (UK) is an Island country located in the continent of Europe, it is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

## THE UK



## 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!

## 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.



MOTORWAY



FOREST



PARKING



GOLF COURSE



TRAIN STATION



BUS/COACH STATION



CYCLE TRAIL



NATURE RESERVE



FOOTPATH



RIVER



VIEWPOINT



MARSHLAND

## ATLAS SKILLS

There are generally three main types of maps shown in an atlas:



**PHYSICAL MAPS** these show topography/relief (the shape of the land) and other physical features such as rivers and lakes

**POLITICAL MAPS** these show country borders, cities, transport links etc.

**THEMATIC MAPS** these show information such as climate data, agriculture types etc.

## 6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

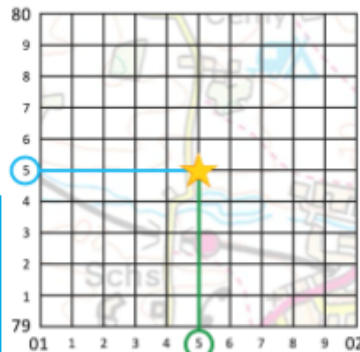
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths.

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.



## KEYWORDS

SPACE

NORTH

PLACE

EAST

DISTANCE

RELIEF

CONTOUR

SCALE

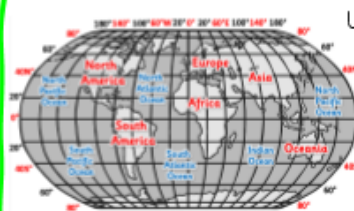
SOUTH

SCALE

WEST

TOPOGRAPHY

## LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE



Unlike grid lines where we go along the corridor and the stairs, here we go UP and ACROSS

**LATITUDE**

Flat lines. Flat-itudel

**LONGITUDE**

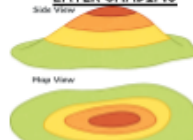
Long lines - up and down

## HEIGHT AND RELIEF

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

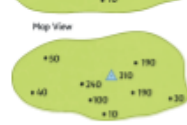
**TOPOGRAPHY** the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.

### LAYER SHADING



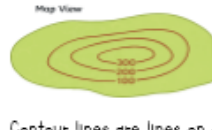
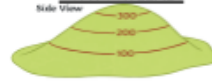
Height (in metres (m)) above sea level  
 More than 300    100 - 200  
 200 - 300    Less than 100

### SPOT HEIGHTS



The exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.

### CONTOUR LINES

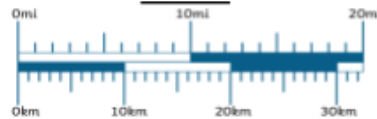


Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height.

## 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.

### LINE 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.