

1. Key words		
1	Grid reference	a set of numbers that tell you where to find something on a map
2	Ordnance survey map	maps of places with lots of detail, drawn to scale
3	Contour lines	lines joining places of the same height above sea level in metres
4	Spot heights	give the exact height of a place, in metres, above sea level
5	Scale	the ratio of the distance on a map to the real distance on the ground
6	Map symbols	Images, letters and abbreviations used on a map to show the main features e.g. SCH school
7	Map key	This tells the reader what the map symbols mean
8	Relief	The height and shape of the land
9	Physical geography	natural features e.g. rivers, mountains, earthquakes
10	Human geography	man made features e.g. houses, canals, churches
11	Environmental geography	how people affect the natural world e.g. global warming, deforestation

FOUR AND SIX 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: Go along the bottom of the map until you reach the easting which forms

Step 2: Then, go up the side of the map until you reach the northing that forms the bottom side of the square your trying to locate e.g. 33

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

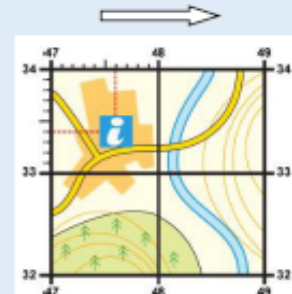
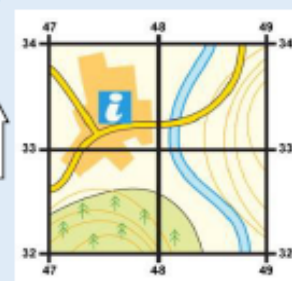
SIX FIGURE GRID REFERENCES...

To pinpoint an exact place on a map, such as a church or farm building, then you will need to use a six-figure grid reference.

Step 1: Find the four-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 and then up the stairs, estimate how far across and then up the square the feature is. 476 334



6. Ordnance Survey Maps: Relief (contour lines) and scale

Height/ shape of the land is referred to as Relief. Maps show this in numerous ways

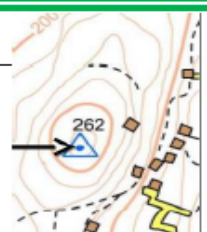
Contours

These are lines drawn on maps that join places of the same height. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Some contour lines have their height above or below sea level written on them. It is possible to use them to see the shape of the land - if contour lines are close together the slope is steep, if they are far apart the slope is gentle.



Spot heights

Shows the exact heights by a black dot with a number next to it. The number is the height above sea level in metres.



Scale

Most maps have a scale. These help us to work out distances on maps. This is given by the scale statement (eg 1:25,000) and/or by showing a scale bar. 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.

Using Scale

- To measure distance on a map you need to use the scale. Use a ruler to measure the distance on the map and then compare it to the scale. You could also measure the distance by marking it on the edge of a piece of paper and then compare this to the scale.
- If the line you are measuring is curved then use the technique shown in the image to the right. The more often you turn the paper you are marking, the more accurate your result will be.

Crazy Curves!

Place the edge of a piece of paper next to the line you are measuring so that your paper and the line are pointing in the same direction.

Turn your paper every time there is a bend in the line, so that your paper and the line always follow the same path.

1. Command Words

1	Name	Recall one or more pieces of information.
2	State	Write down what the term in the question means.
3	Give	Recall one or more pieces of information.
4	Describe	Give an account in words of someone or something including all of the relevant characteristics, qualities or events.
5	Explain	Make an idea, situation or problem clear by describing it in detail revealing relevant data or facts
6	How	Discuss the creation of something giving specific references to support.

