

# Y5 Knowledge Organiser Geography: Mapping

## What I should already know

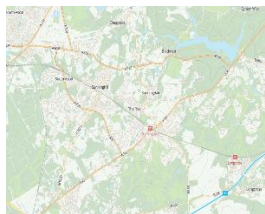
- To show the world on a flat map we need to peel the surface of the globe and flatten it out.
- That an atlas is a book of maps
- That lines of latitude and longitude are imaginary lines which circle the earth
- That lines of latitude and longitude can be used to make a grid in an atlas
- That you can use an index to find countries/cities in an atlas
- That a compass on a map points north-south on a map

## Symbols

Symbols are generally the same on most types of map. For example, buildings or tourist attractions are shown with blue symbols.



Different types of roads are shown in different colours - blue for a motorway, red for a main road and yellow or orange for narrower roads. Dotted green lines are usually used to show footpaths.



|  |                                 |  |           |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------|
|  | Motorway                        |  | Paths     |
|  | Dual carriageway main road      |  | Footpath  |
|  | Single carriageway main road    |  | Bridleway |
|  | Secondary road                  |  |           |
|  | Narrow road with passing places |  |           |



## Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps Symbols and Keys

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

| Symbol | Meaning         | Symbol | Meaning                        |
|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|
|        | Campsite        |        | River                          |
|        | Motorway        |        | School                         |
|        | Railway         |        | Place of worship               |
|        | Railway station |        | Post office (rural areas only) |
|        |                 |        | Woods                          |



## Key Vocab

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

All the tourism and leisure symbols on an OS map are blue

|  |              |  |                       |
|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|
|  | Parking      |  | Other tourist feature |
|  | Picnic site  |  | Public house          |
|  | Country park |  |                       |

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## 6-Figure Grid References

Maps have grid lines on them – we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid 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.



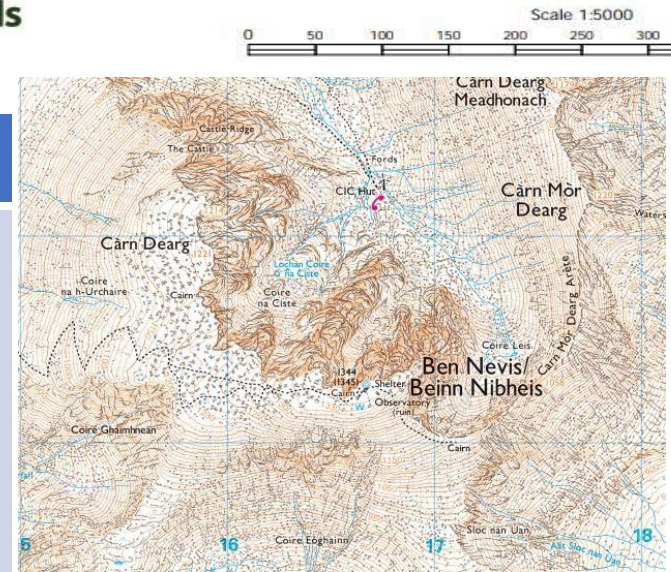
Digimap for Schools



## Contours

Some maps contain *orange/brown* contour lines. These are lines that show high and low areas of land.

When they are close together it means the hill or mountain is steep. When they are far apart it means the land is gently sloping, or undulating.



Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain in the UK. The contour lines are close together, which means it is very steep.

