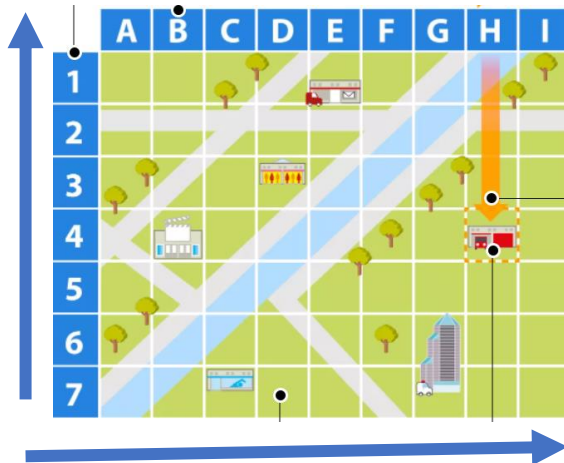


Local study/ Field work



Year 4 - Geography Summer 2



The golden rule

'Along the corridor and then up the stairs'

The importance of Maps

Maps are used to help plan routes from one place to another or to find certain features, such as churches or mountains.

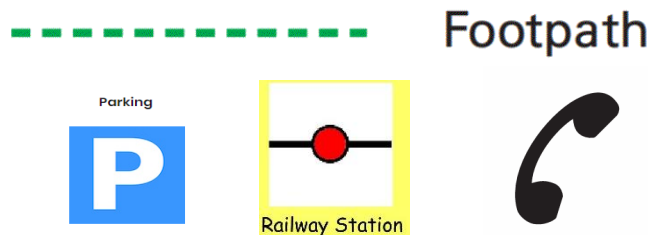
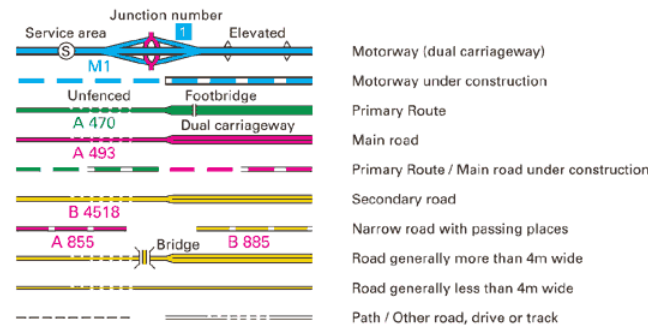
Maps can be in paper format or on a mobile phone, tablet or computer.

A map can represent a zoo or theme park, a town, country or even the whole world.

Maps are generally too small to contain lots of writing; instead, **symbols** are used to represent real-life features, such as roads, buildings and important landmarks.

Vocabulary

Map	A map is a two-dimensional drawing of an area.
Eastings	A grid of squares helps the map-reader to locate a place. These are the vertical lines
Northings	The horizontal lines.
Grid reference	A map reference indicating a location with a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.



The Ordnance Survey Map

Ordnance Survey (OS) maps show physical and human features as symbols. They were first made for the military in the 1700s but it wasn't until the early 20th century that they started work on the maps we might recognise today.

The Ordnance Survey Symbols

The **symbol** often looks like the thing it represents. They can be small pictures, letters or lines. For example, a simple picture of a tent is often used to indicate a campsite.

Four figure grid references

These can be used to pinpoint a location to within a square. To find the number of the square:

1. Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want. Write this number down.
2. Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want. Look at the number of this grid and add it to the two-digit number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference.