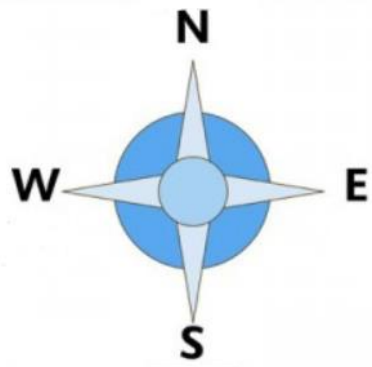




# Year 2 Map Makers



Naughty  
Elephants  
Squirt  
Water  
is a good way  
to remember  
North, East,  
South and West.

A compass rose shows the direction of **North, East, South** and **West**.

When reading maps we use **directional language** to help us to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

Direction language: North, South, East, West, forward, back, up, down, left, right, below, next to, behind and in front.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>aerial view</b>	A view from above.
<b>floor plan</b>	The layout of rooms on one floor of a building.
<b>grounds</b>	The land around a building.
<b>human geography</b>	The features of land that have been impacted by human activity
<b>physical geography</b>	<b>Natural</b> features of land.
<b>route</b>	The way we go from one place to another.
<b>surrounded</b>	To be present all around.
<b>village</b>	A small group of houses.
<b>urban</b>	A busy location which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.
<b>rural</b>	A location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.
<b>local</b>	The area that can be easily reached on foot around the school.

## Sticky Knowledge

- A village is usually linked with the countryside and is smaller than a town.
- Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.



Aerial view of our school



It's hard to put lots of information on a map and make it easy to read. Maps use symbols to show the important features. This is called a **key**.



Map of our school and surrounding area

Maps are made up of human and natural features. A **human** feature is something that is man-made, such as buildings and roads. A **natural (physical)** feature is something that has occurred naturally such as a river or mountain.

