



Year 6 Map Work



Ordnance Survey is an organisation that has mapped the UK. It produces paper maps and digital maps.

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

Scale helps us calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on a map and the distance between the points.

Contours are lines drawn on a map that join places of the same height. On **OS maps** they are orange/brown. Some will have their heights written on them- some you will have to work out. They are always an EQUAL distance apart. If the lines are **CLOSE** together the land is steep. If the lines are **FAR** apart the land is flat or very gently sloped.

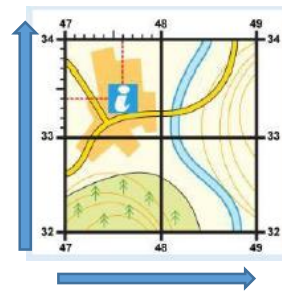


Key Vocabulary

Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.
Greenwich meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.

Sticky Knowledge

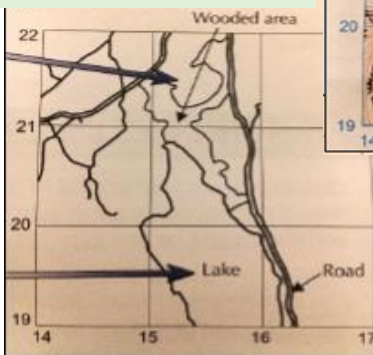
- **Cartography** is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a **cartographer**.
- There are two norths: **true north** and **magnetic north**. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points.
- Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as **Mappae Mundi**, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes.
- The world map that is familiar to most of us is the **Mercator projection**, but it is full of distortions so some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are.
- North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most western maps put east at the top instead.



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.

Sketching maps

1. Identify the bit you want to sketch- if it's a map add the grid lines.
2. Start your sketch in pencil- mistakes can be rubbed out.



4. Identify some key points that you can draw- look for large features, roads, towns, woodlands etc. that you can draw onto your sketch.
5. Add labels.

Spot Heights

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

