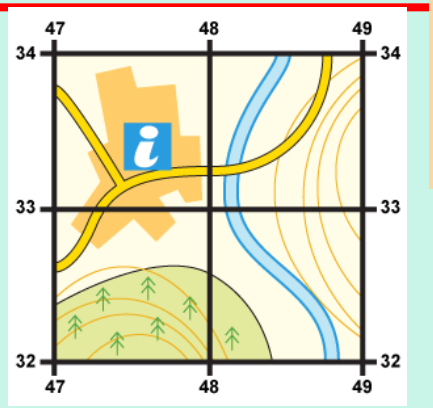
Year 7 Geography Topic 3: How can we show information on maps?

www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/

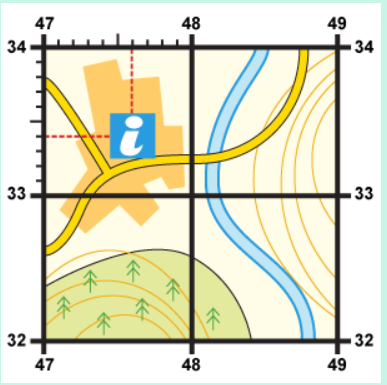
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJp4yCtYcXprknSY_FAUpWG5ZbDwHmfY7



4-figure grid references

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 line and add it to the two-digit number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference.

In this case, the tourist information office is in grid square 4733.



6-figure grid references

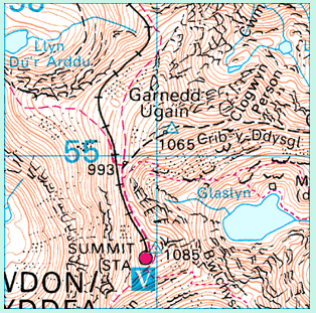
Imagine that each grid is divided into 100 tiny squares. The distance between one grid line and the next is divided into tenths.

1. First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits.
2. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits.
3. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the last two digits.

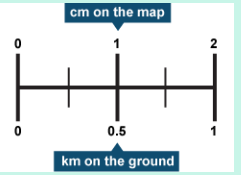
In this instance, the tourist information office is located at 476334.

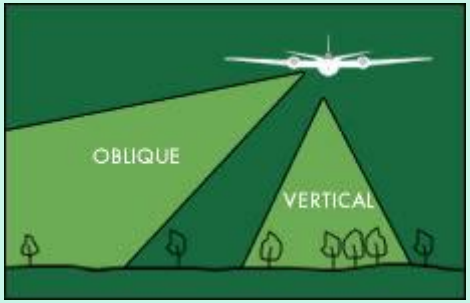
Height on maps

Spot heights show the exact heights by a black dot with a number next to it.
Triangulation pillars are blue triangles with the height next to them.
Contour lines are brown and drawn at intervals to show the height. If they are close together the slope is steep. If they are far apart the land is flat.

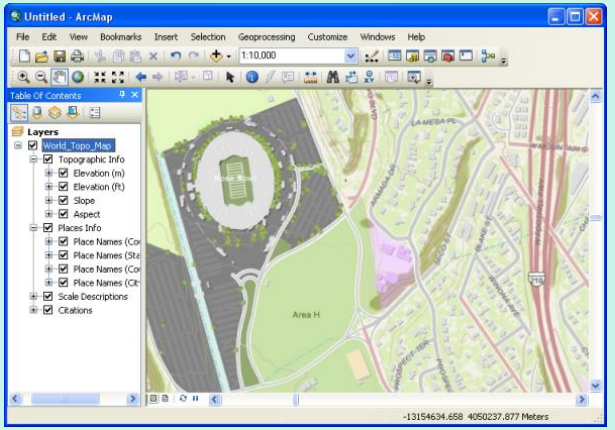


Distance on maps.Most maps have a scale. These help us to work out distances on maps. This is given by the scale statement (eg 1:25,000) and/or by showing a scale bar.
The scale shows how much bigger the real world is than the map. If the scale is 1:50,000 it means that the map is 50,000 times smaller than the real world. For example, every 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm in the real world.





1. Aerial photos are usually taken from an aeroplane. They cover a wider area than ground photographs so they are useful in showing **spatial** patterns. There are two main types:



a) Oblique photos are taken from a high point at an angle.

b) Vertical photos are taken from a high point looking straight down.

Geographical information systems (GIS) maps are digital maps that have layers of data added to them. GIS maps can be changed to show specific information about a place. Information layers can be shown.

2. Satellite photos These are high-**resolution** photographs taken from **satellites** in space. They show a very wide area, but in less detail than close-up images.