# MAPS

A **map** is a bird's eye view of an area, drawn to scale. A map shows the shape and pattern of features within that area (see figure 55).

There are many different types of maps, some are good maps and some are poor.

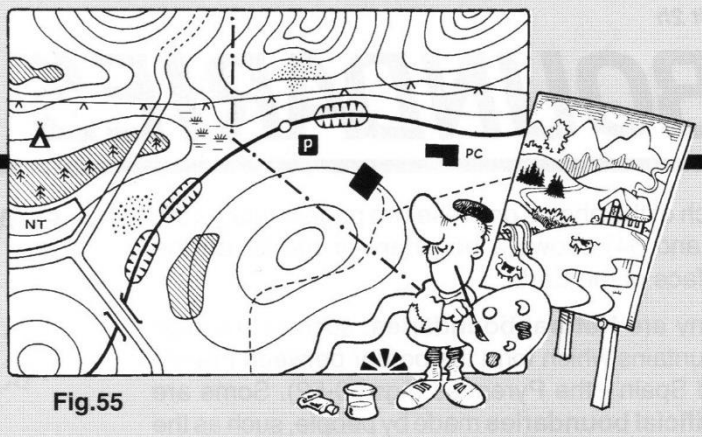



Fig.55

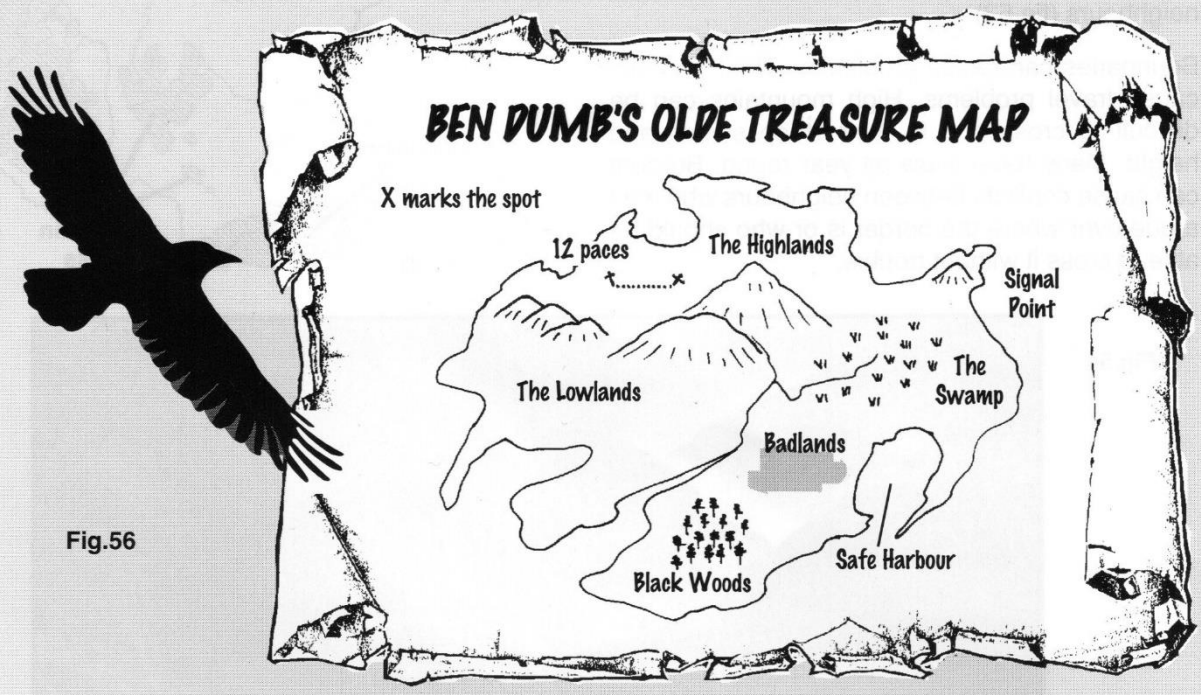



Fig.56

Ben Dumb's Olde Treasure Map (fig.56) can be improved. A **key** and **symbols** can be used to show the pattern of features in the area such as rivers, marshes, forests, farms and settlements etc. The map should show the direction of **North**. The map should also have a scale and be a true bird's eye or aerial view. If Ben Dumb's Treasure Map was to be drawn in this way then his buried treasure would more easily be found !

In the United Kingdom we use maps made by the **Ordnance Survey** (O.S.). Nowadays our maps are drawn by computers and based on satellite photos. People use all types of O.S. maps for many different purposes (fig.57).

Geographers make a lot of use of maps in studying people and places and other interesting features on the Earth's surface.

Fig.57

# Maps

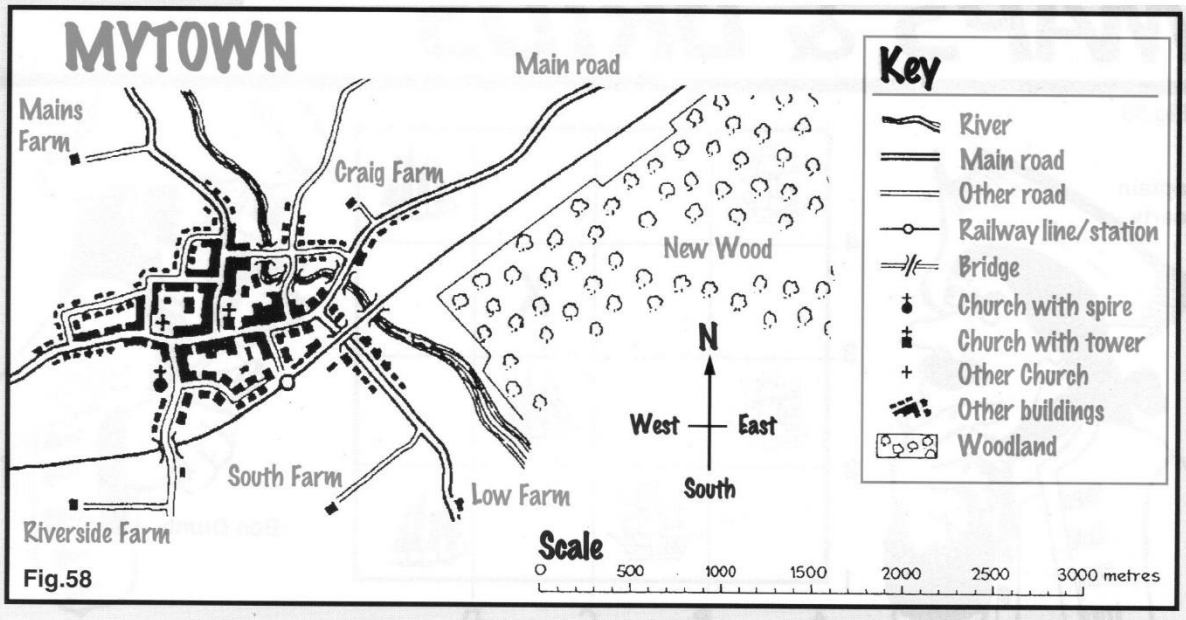



Fig.58

**1** What is a **map** ?

**2** Study the map of **MYTOWN** (fig.**58**) above. Answer the following questions -

i. Make a list of five features (such as roads) that are shown on the map and then a list of five features that are not shown.
ii. How many main roads lead into Mytown ?
iii. How many churches are there in Mytown ?
iv. How many bridges does the river flow under ?
v. What is the **direction**.....
.....from Riverside Farm to Low farm ?
.....South Farm to Craig Farm ?
.....Mains Farm to Riverside Farm ?
.....Low Farm to Riverside Farm ?
vi. Use the Scale to work out the distance between Low Farm and Craig Farm ?

**3** Make a copy of and then fill in the table below:
Choose from: **Title, Names, North, Scale, Border, Symbols, Key**

| GOOD MAPS HAVE.... |
|---|
| To show what the map is about |
| A neat line around the map |
| To show how far places are from each other on the map |
| To make features simple to understand on the map |
| To say what symbols mean |
| To help show direction on a map |
| of towns, streets, rivers, woods etc. |

**4** Study Ben Dumb's Olde Treasure Map (fig.**56**).

i. List all the reasons why it would be very difficult to find Ben's treasure using his map.
ii. Redraw Ben's map to make it easier to find his buried treasure (see Qu.**3**)

**5** Make a list of all the maps you see in a day. The one with the most maps is the winner. Look for maps in newspapers, diaries, on TV, at bus stops, etc.

**6** Look at the photographs on pages **42** and **43** of the book.
Which of the photographs shows a bird's eye or aerial view ?

**7** Write a sentence about why each of the people shown in figure **57** might need to use a map. Do the same for at least **two** other people who might need to use maps.

**8** Why are the following **not** shown on maps ?
cars sheep caravans people

## *Summary*

**A map is a bird's eye or aerial view of an area drawn to scale. A map shows the shape and pattern of features within that area. The O.S. make most of the maps used in the United Kingdom.**

# Village Map


Secondary School
Cemetery
Houses
Zonga houses
Rural bank
Primary School
Houses
Refuse dump
Water tanks
Village square
Big Store
Nursery
Hall
Shrine
Mrosum river
shops
Market
Police
Church
house
Village clinic
My house
Church
Scale of Village Map : Centimetres
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

# Village Map

1. What is a **map** ? _____

_____

_____

Look at the sheet **Village Map 1** and then answer these questions.

2. Shade in **My house** in **red** on the map. You will need to find it first !

3. a. How many **houses** are there in the village ? There are _____ house in the village.

b. How many **churches** are there in the village ? There are _____ churches in the village.

c. Use a **red** pen or pencil for this question.
Draw **two** different ways of going from My house to the **secondary school on** to the map.

d. Draw the shortest way from the **cemetery** to the **football pitch** on to the map.
Use a different colour of pen or pencil for this.

e. Make a **Key** for the map in this box .
Choose different colours for the houses, churches, shops, schools, etc.

f. Now **shade in** the map of the village using the key above.

g. Give the village a **name**. Write the name in the title box on the map.

h. The **scale** of the Village Map is -

**One centimetre on the map stands for twenty metres on the ground.**

Use a ruler to work out how far it is between

i. The Big Store and My House - _____ metres

ii. The Bank and the Village Clinic - _____ metres

**Key to Village Map**

**Houses**

**Shops**

**Churches**

# Maps

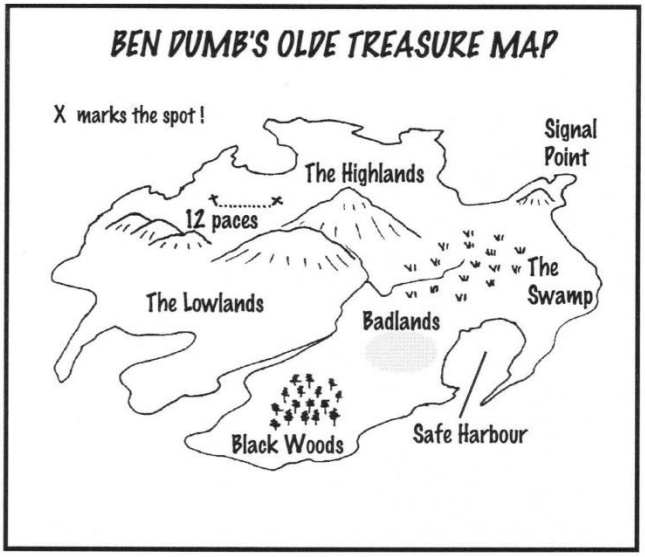
1. What is a **map** ? _____

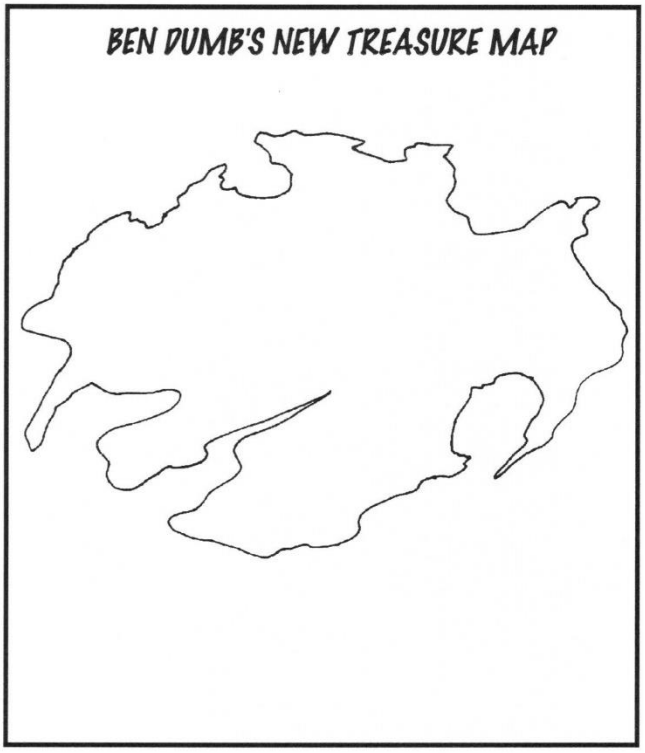
2. Look at **Ben Dumb's Treasure Map**.

   Why would it be very difficult to find Ben's treasure using this map ?

3. Can you draw a better treasure map ?
   What do all **good maps** have ?
   Try to make it easy to find the treasure with your good map.
   Use the blank map in this box to help you.

4. Write a sentence about why each of the people shown here might need to use **maps**.




**Postie**

**Fireperson**

**Architect**

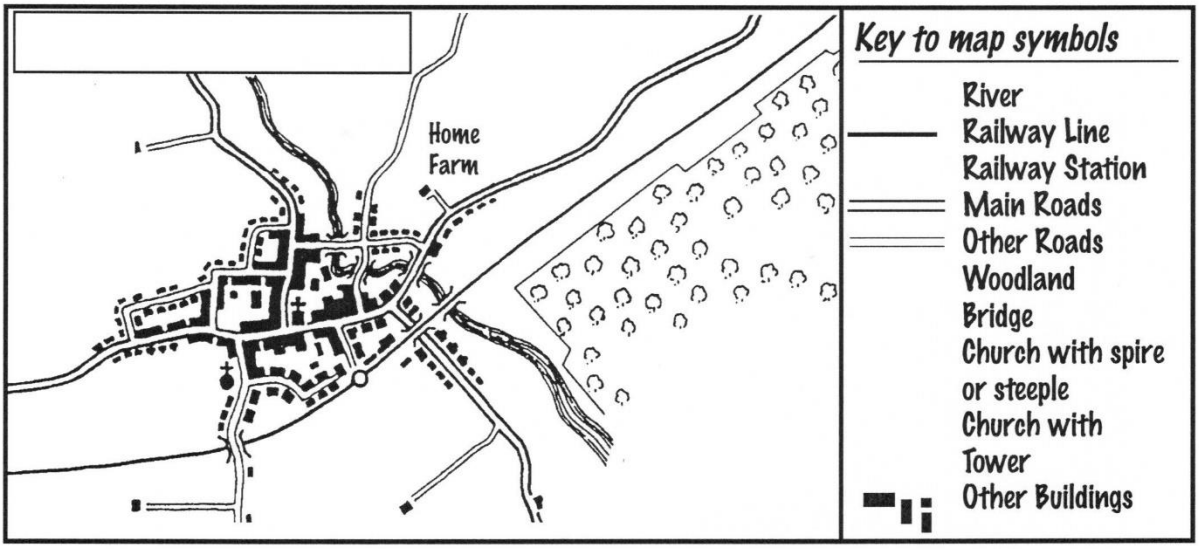
# More Maps

1. Make a list of **jobs** in which maps are needed.
Here are two clues to help !

***Jobs where maps are needed are :***


Teacher


Estate Agent




2. Look at the map above and figure **58**

i. Fill in the missing words in these sentences. Choose from : **north key distance title**

***All good maps have...*** a _____ to say what the map is showing,
a _____ to explain the symbols on the map,
a **Scale** to show_____ on the map,
an **Arrow** to show the direction of _____.

ii. Finish off the map above by :-

a. Giving the settlement a **name** (write the name in the box)
b. Giving the four other **farms** a name (write the name beside each)
c. Giving the **woodland** shown a name (write the name in the woodland above)
d. Filling in the missing **symbols** in the **key**.
e. Add a **North** arrow to the map.
f. **Shade in** the map and key neatly.

3. i. How many **churches** are there on the map ? _____

ii How many **bridges** are there on the map ? _____

iii. Which are the main ways that can you **travel** to the settlement on the map ?

# Map Symbols

1. Why are **symbols** like the ones below used on maps ? _____

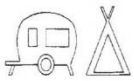
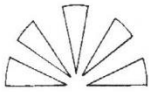
_____

_____

2. Look at the list of **map symbols** below. Ask your teacher for a **key** to map symbols.

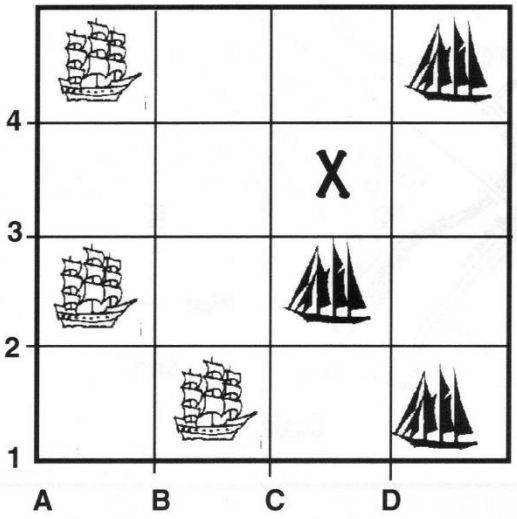
   a. What do the map symbols below stand for ? **Write** their meaning beside each one below.

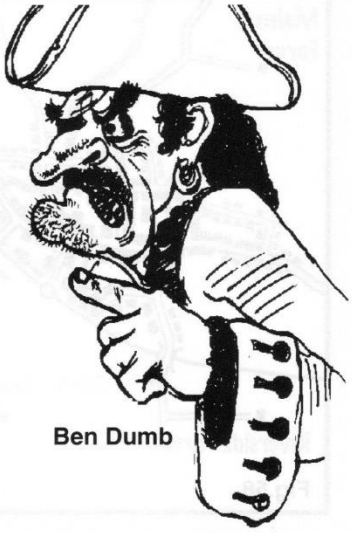
   b. **Draw** the symbol for each of the following : **Motorway Post Office Parking Golf Course Bus Station**

| MAP SYMBOLS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Symbol* | *Meaning* | *Symbol* | *Meaning* |
|  | |  | |
|  | |  | |
|  | |  | |
|  | | | MOTORWAY |
|  | | | POST OFFICE |
|  | | | PARKING |
|  | | | GOLF COURSE |
| TH | | | BUS STATION |

# MAPS & GRIDS

Fig.59

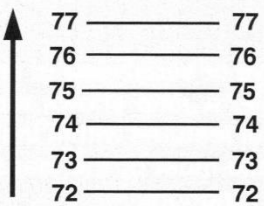

Pirates like Ben Dumb could have found their buried treasure (at **X** above) more easily if they had known about **grid references**. This is a way of telling exactly where a place is on a map. C3 is a **two figure reference** to the treasure. It tells us which square to look at on a map covered by a grid of lines (see fig.59). Horizontal lines (or **Northings**) and vertical lines (or **Eastings**) make up a grid. To find square **A** on fig.60, first find the two lines which cross in the bottom left hand corner or the square. Next name the Easting (in this case **16**). Then name the Northing (in this case **24**). The **four figure reference** for square A is written like this (1624).

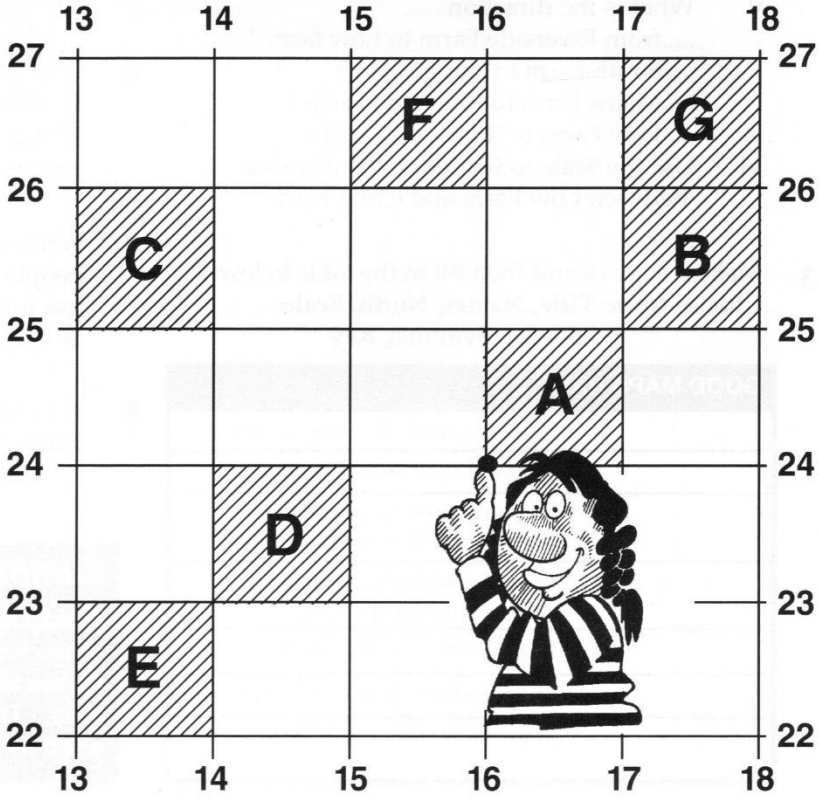
## FOUR FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

Fig.60

The vertical lines (up and down the map) are called **EASTINGS** as their numbers increase to the East.

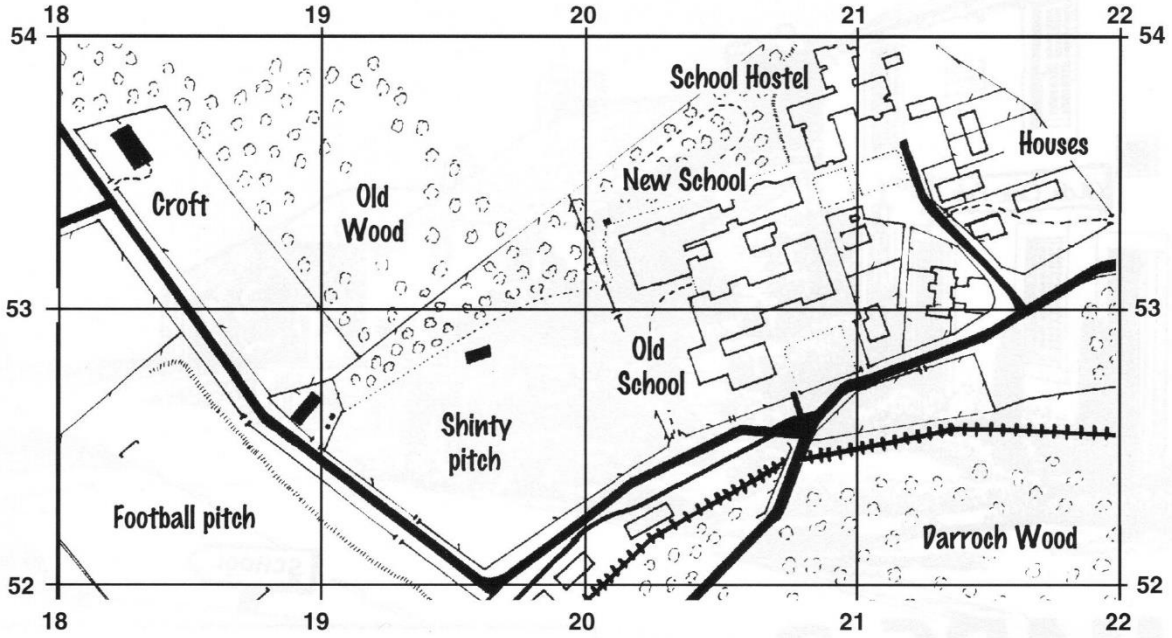

The horizontal lines (across the map) are called **NORTHINGS** as their numbers increase to the North.



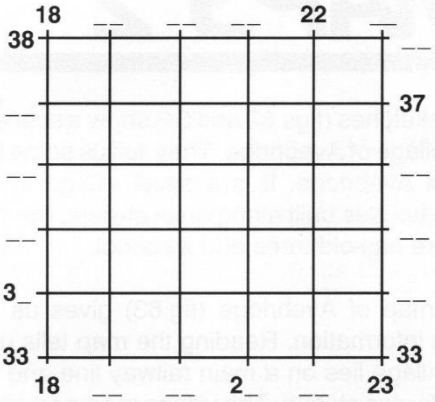



# Maps & Grids

Fig.61




**1** i. Make a copy of the grid opposite.
ii. Fill in the missing grid numbers.
iii. Which lines are the Eastings ?
iv. Which lines are the Northings ?
v. Why are the lines on a grid called Eastings and Northings ?
vi. Why are grids useful on maps ?




**2** Study figure **60**.
Give **four figure references** to the following squares -

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| i. | **A** ( 1624 ) | ii. | **B** ( ) |
| iii. | **C** ( ) | iv. | **D** ( ) |
| v. | **F** ( ) | vi. | **G** ( ) |

**3** Study figure **61**.
Copy out the following paragraph and fill in the missing words.

Pupils at Loch Dubh High School are lucky. They have a _____ ___ (1952) and a football pitch ( _____ ). The High School has two buildings, the Old School ( _____ ) and the New School ( _____ ). The school has two woodlands nearby. One is the _____ _____ ( 1953 ) and the other is the Darroch Wood ( ____ ). Some pupils live beside the school. Their houses look into the school grounds ( ____ ). Other pupils stay in the school hostel ( ____ ). One family lives on the _____(1853).

**4** In which squares are the pirate ships to be found in fig.**59** ?

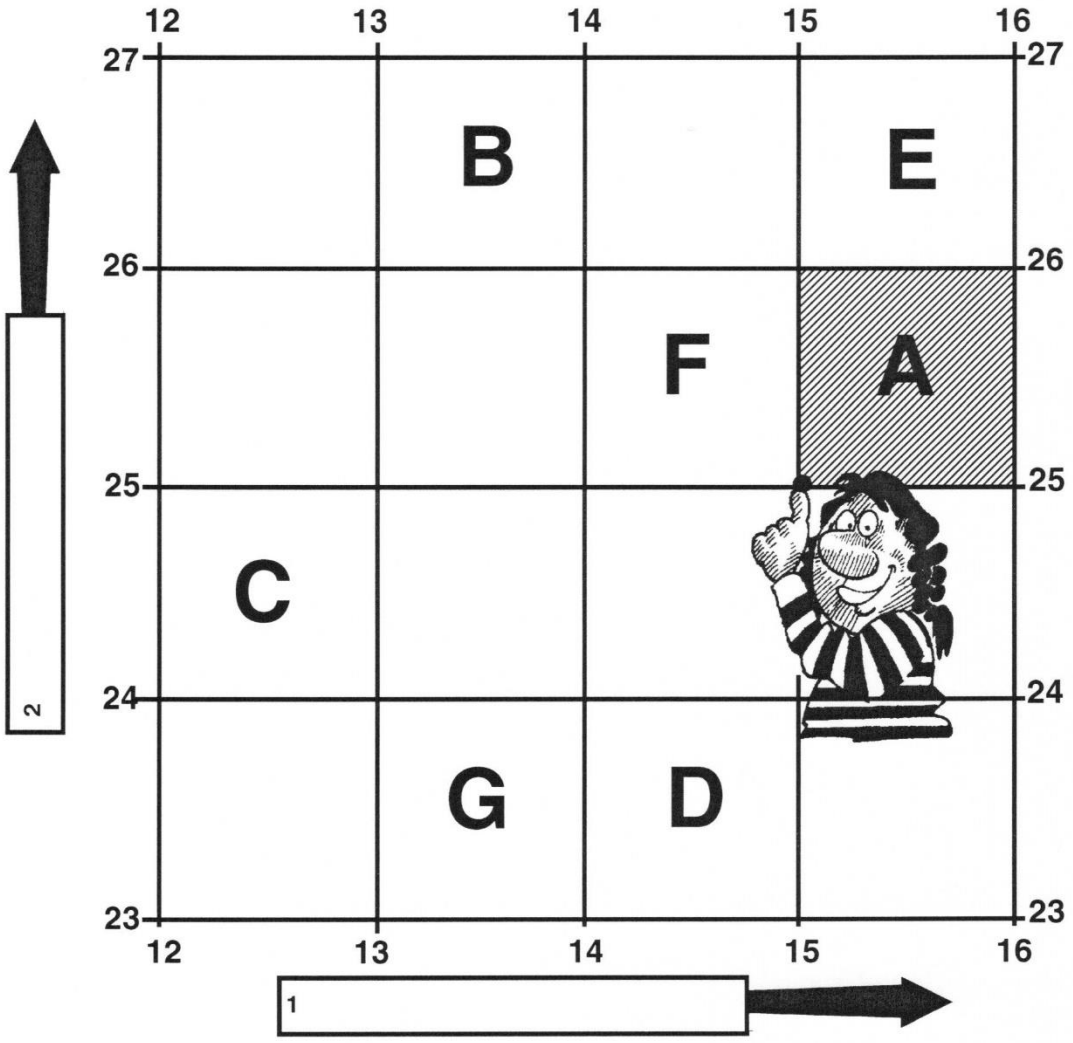
**5** Ask your teacher for an **O.S. map** extract. Any map will do for this exercise.
Write down four figure grid references for at least **two** examples of -

**farm house** **telephone box**
**where two rivers join together**
**woodlands** **village or town**

## Summary

**Grids are used to help us tell exactly where a place is on a map. They are made of Eastings and Northings. Four figure grid references are used with the Easting given first then the Northing.**

# Maps and Grids




## FOUR FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

1. Write the words **Eastings** and **Northings** in boxes **1** and **2**.

2. If square **A** has the four figure reference (**15 25**), give the references for the following squares :-

   **B** (_____) **C** (_____) **D** (_____)

   **E** (_____) **F** (_____) **G** (_____)

3. Write the letter and then **shade in** the following squares :-

   **H (15 23)** **I (13 24)** **J (12 25)** **K (13 25)** **L (12 23)** **M (14 26)**


Fig.62

# MAPS 2

The sketches (figs.62 and 64) show a scene from the village of Ayebridge. They tell us some things about Ayebridge. It is a small village with old, large houses built along quiet streets.The village square has old trees and a school.

The map of Ayebridge (fig.63) gives us much more information. Reading the map tells us that the village lies on a main railway line and that it has its own station. The village is named after the River Aye and was built at the main crossing point on the river. The village has a church, a pub and a Post Office. There is a school to the west of main street as well as a park for children to play in. The map shows us the street pattern and where the village square lies. Measuring the map and using the scale tells us that the pub is 200 metres from the bridge.

But even the map cannot show everything that is on the ground in Ayebridge. If every feature (buildings, streets, wood) were named, the map would be covered with words and impossible to read clearly. Instead, map makers use symbols.

**Symbols** are simple drawings of the real thing, which are used on maps to make them clear and simple. A good map will have a **key** to explain what the symbols stand for. Sometimes capital letters are used to save writing the whole word. Do you think the Ayebridge map a good map ?

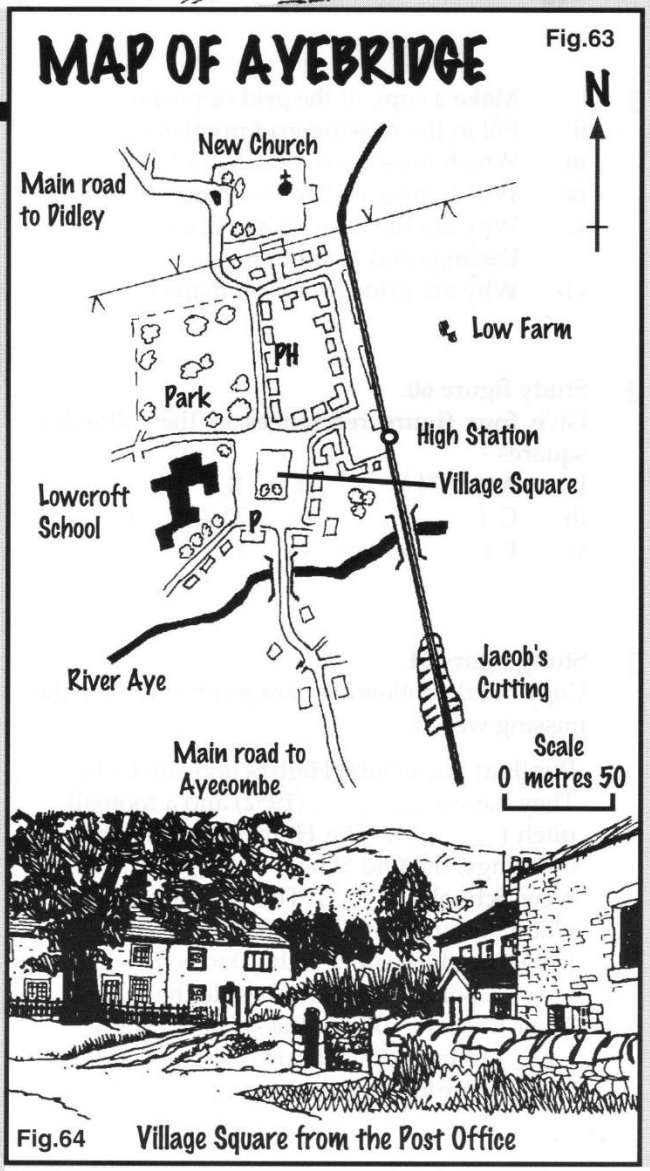



Fig.63



Fig.64 Village Square from the Post Office

# Maps 2

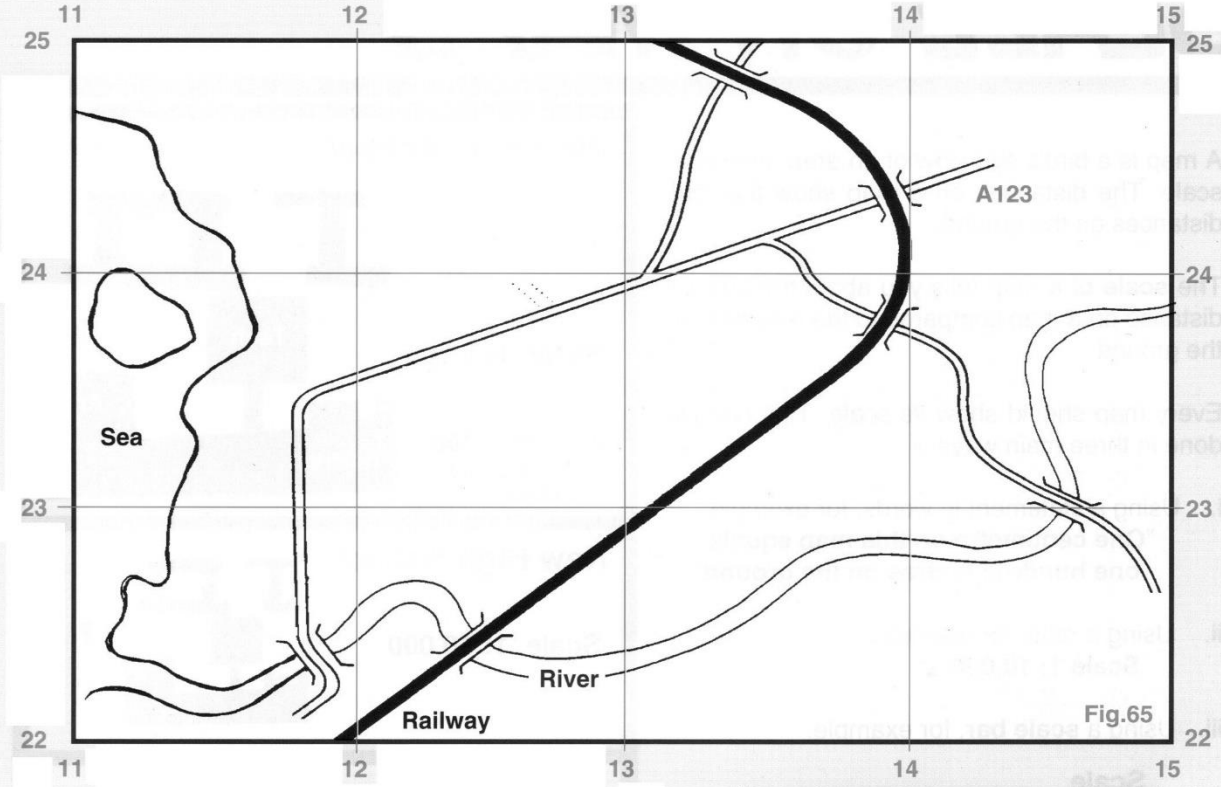



Fig.65

**1** Write a **sentence** to answer each of the following questions.

i. Why are **symbols** used on maps ?

ii. What is a map **key** used for ?

**2** Study figures 62 and 63 carefully. Answer the following questions -

i. Write a paragraph to describe the village of Ayebridge.

ii. Do you think the map of Ayebridge is a good map ? Why ?

**3** Make your own copy of the map in figure **65**.

**4** Add the following features to your copy of the map -

i. Give the **island** in grid square (1123) a name.

ii. Draw in a **railway station** in square (1322).

iii. Mark in an **electricity line** from North to South on your map.

iv. A **marsh** in square (1422).

v. **Woodland** between the main roads in square (1324).

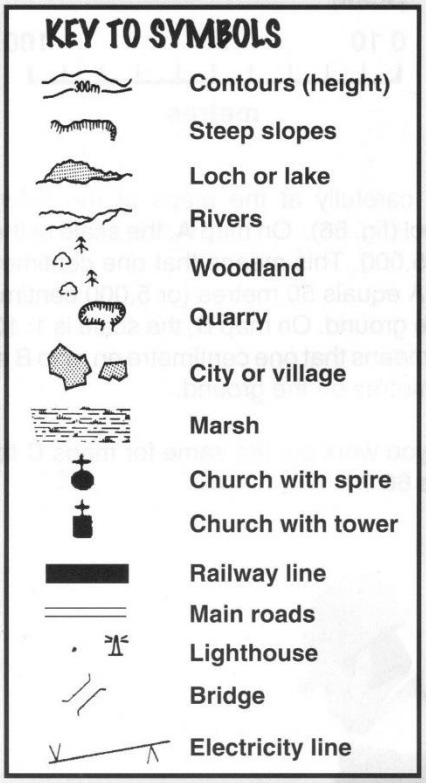
vi. A **quarry** in square (1423).

vii. A **church with a spire** lies between the bridges in square (1222).

viii. Mark in a **town** along the main road in squares (1123), (1223) and (1324).

ix. A **lighthouse** in square (1122)

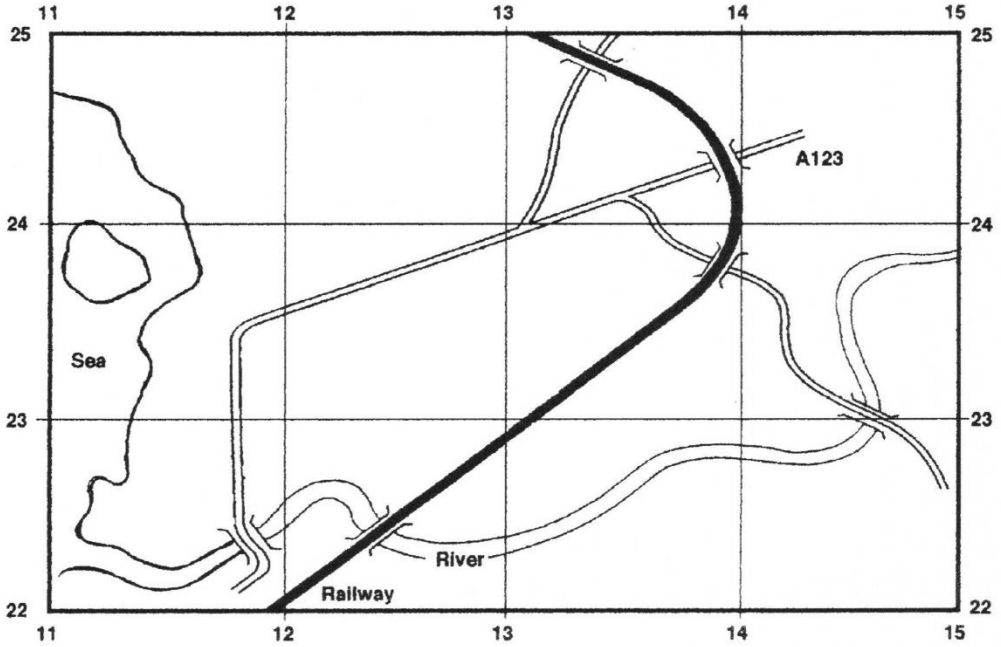
x. Shade in your map neatly.

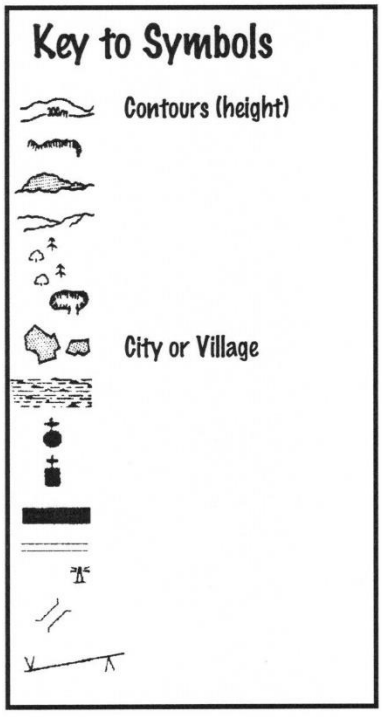



## Summary

**Symbols are used on maps to make them clear and simple. Symbols are simple drawings which show the most important features on maps. The symbols can be explained in a key.**

# Maps 2




1. Why are **symbols** used on maps ? _____

_____

_____

2. Fill in the **Key to Symbols**

3. What is a map **key** used for ? _____

_____

_____

4. Add the following features to the map above :-

   i. Name the **island** in grud square (1123).
   ii. Draw a **railway station** in square (1322).
   iii. Mark in an **electricity line** from North to South on the map.
   iv. There is a **marsh** in square (1422).
   v. There is a **woodland** between the main roads in square (1324)
   vi. There is a **quarry** in square (1423).
   vii. A **church with a spire** lies between the bridges in square (1222).
   viii. Mark in a **town** along the main road in squares (1123), (1223) and (1324).
   ix. A **lighthouse** is found in square (1122).

5. **Shade in** your map neatly.

# SCALE ON MAPS

A map is a bird's eye view of an area, drawn to scale. The distances on a map show the real distances on the ground.

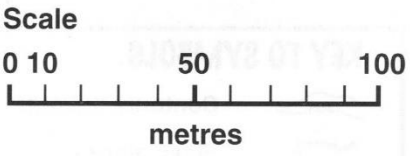
The **scale** of a map tells you about the size or distance on a map compared to the real size on the ground.

Every map should show its scale. This can be done in three main ways :-

i. Using a statement in words, for example,
"**One centimetre on this map equals one hundred metres on the ground**"

ii. Using a ratio, for example,
**Scale 1: 10,000**

iii. Using a **scale bar**, for example,




Look carefully at the maps of the New High School (fig. 66). On map **A**, the scale of the map is 1: 5,000. This means that one centimetre on map A equals 50 metres (or 5,000 centimetres) on the ground. On map **B**, the scale is 1: 10,000. This means that one centimetre on map B equals 100 metres on the ground.

Can you work out the same for maps **C to F** on figure 66 ?

Fig.67

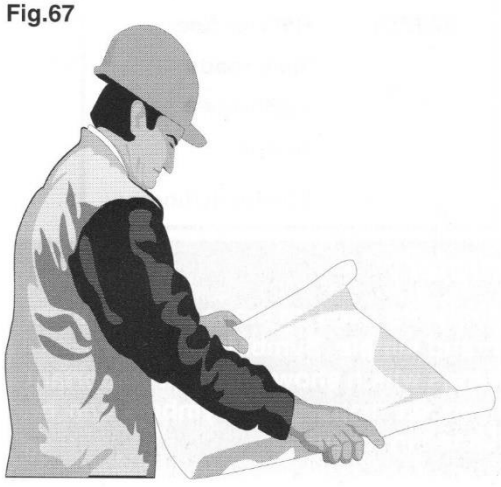
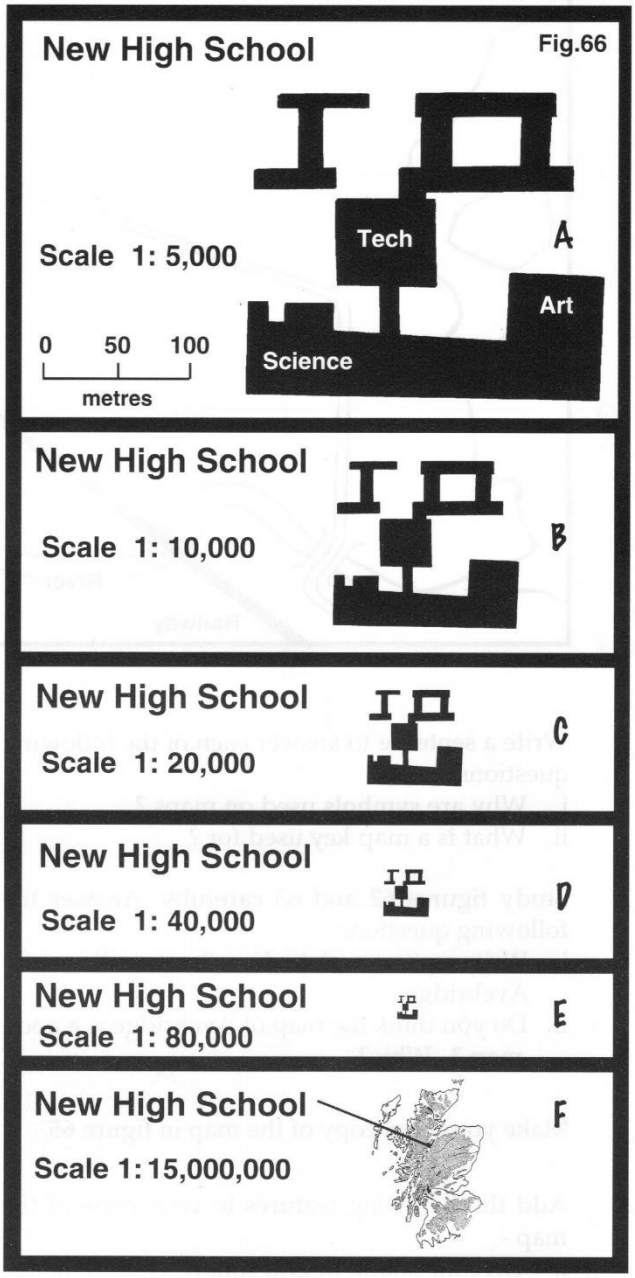


Fig.66




What happens to maps A to F as the scale numbers increase ?
Map **A** shows a small area around the New High School and has a large scale (1: 5,000). Small areas are therefore shown on **large scale** maps.

Map **F** shows a very much larger area and has a scale of 1: 15,000,000. Larger areas are shown on **small scale** maps.

Ordnance Survey maps produced for the United Kingdom can range from large scale maps of streets in a town to small scale maps of the whole country.

# Scale on Maps

**1** Write a **sentence** to explain what **scale** on a map is.

**2** Study figure **66**

Copy the following table and then fill in the missing information...

| Map | Scale | In words |
|---|---|---|
| A | 1: 5,000 | One centimetre on the map equals 50 metres on the ground. |
| B | 1: 10,000 | |
| C | | |
| D | | |
| E | | |
| F | | |

**3a** Look carefully at Figure **68**.
Write out the scale in words.

**3b** Copy out then fill in the missing numbers in the sentences below. Use the scale and a ruler to work out the **straight line distances** :

My house is _____ metres from my school.
I go to the Youth Club every Friday night. It is _____ metres from my house. I cycle the _____ metres to the shop for the newspapers on a Saturday. The church is close to my house and me and my mum walk the _____ metres to it on a Sunday morning.

**3c** Copy out the sentences above but this time fill in the missing numbers using the **shortest road distances** between places.

**4a** There are large scale maps and there are small scale maps. Which do you think the person in fig.**67** is using ? Give your reasons.

**4b** For each of the people in figure **69**, say what sort of map, large or small scale, each would use.

**5** Use any **O.S. map** for this question.
i. What is the scale of the map ?
ii. Is it a large or small scale map ?
iii. Measure some distances between farms; between churches and between settlements.

Fig.68

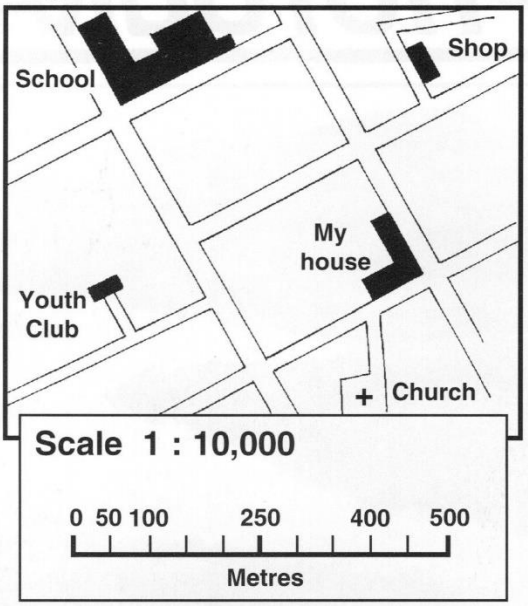
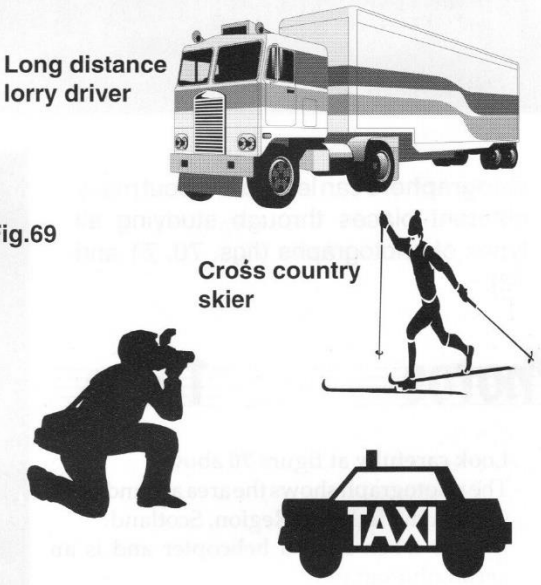



Fig.69




## Summary

**The scale of a map tells you about the size or distance on a map compared to the real size the ground. Large scale maps show small areas. Small scale maps show large areas such as countries.**

# Scale on Maps

**Scale** on a map tells you about the size or distance on a map compared to the real distances on the ground. Every map should show its scale.

1. Scale can be shown on maps in **three** ways. What are they ?

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

2. For each of maps **A, B** and **C** alongside, fill in the following table of information about their scales.

| Map | Scale | In words |
|---|---|---|
| A | 1 : 5,000 | |
| B | | |
| C | | |

3. Which of maps **A** to **C** is a **large scale** map ? Give a reason for your answer.

   **Map** ___ _____

   _____

   _____

4. Look at the map of the British Isles alongside

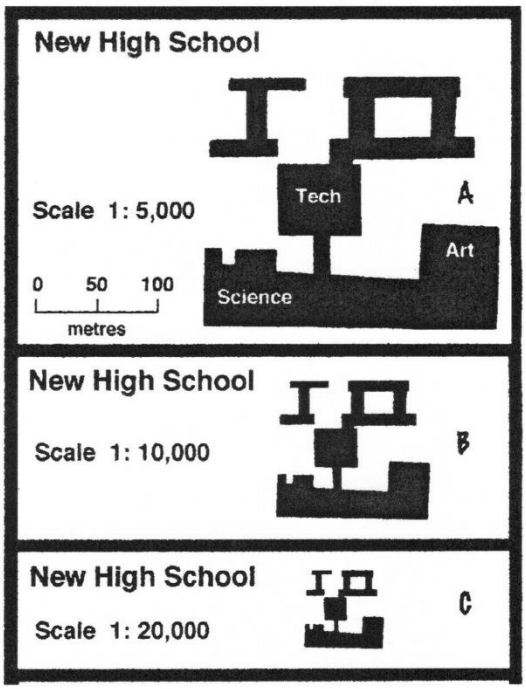
   How **far** is it (in kilometres) between :-

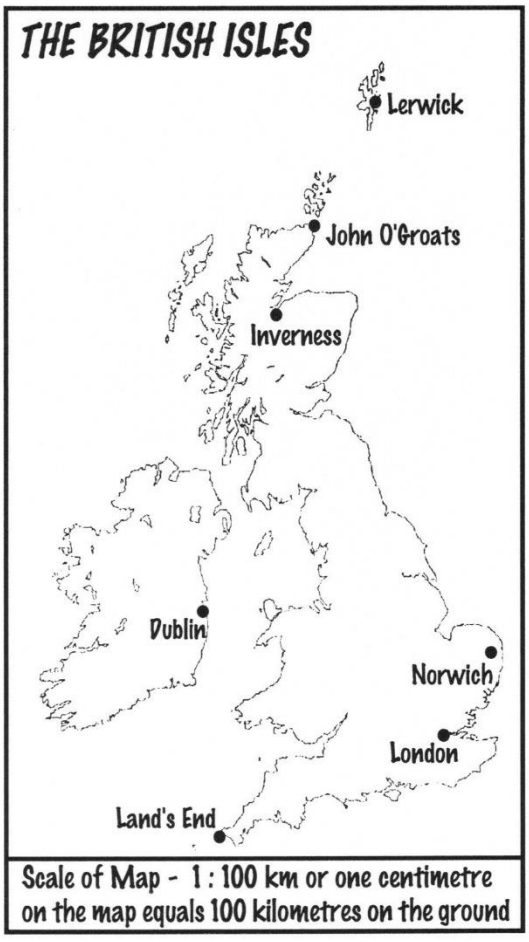
   **Lerwick and London** _____

   **Dublin and Norwich** _____

   **Land's End and John O' Groats** _____

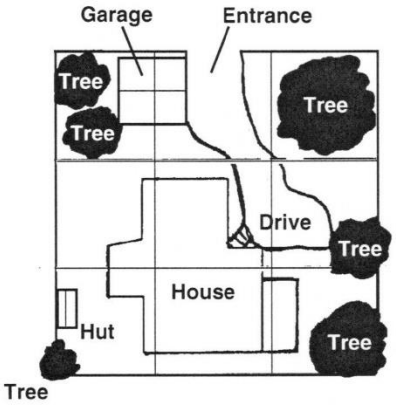
   **London and Inverness** _____



# MAKING MAPS USING GRIDS

**Map of House and Garden**

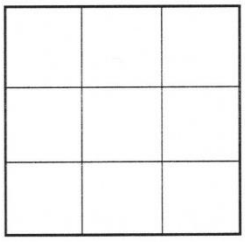



This **map** shows a house and garden drawn in a grid.

**Grids** can be used to help draw maps.

Grids can also be used to make maps smaller or bigger.

What you have to do is to make **two maps.**



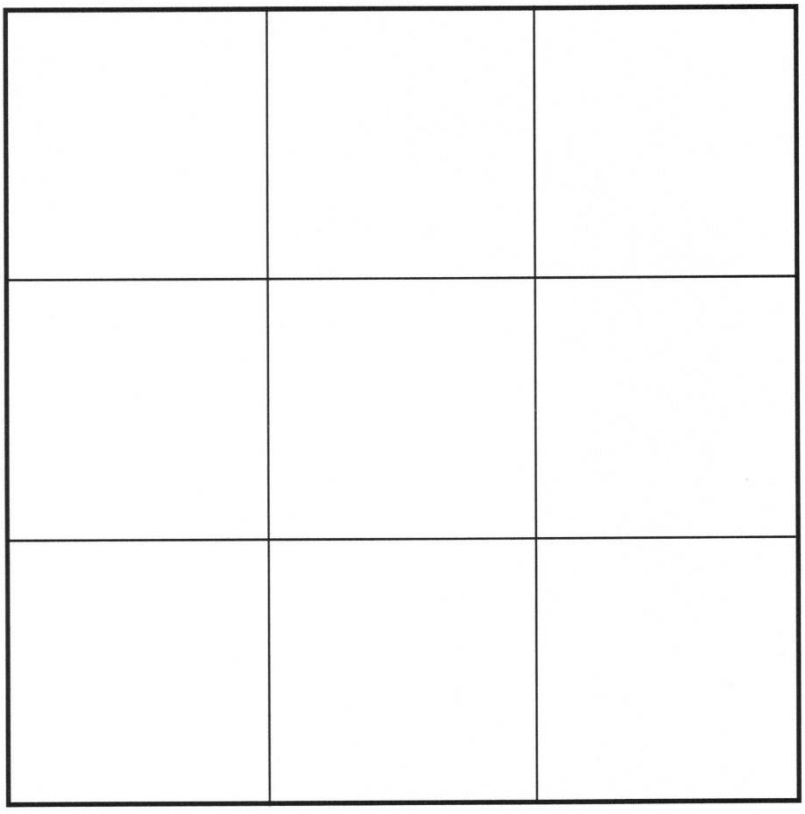
1. Use the small grid below to make a smaller map of the house and garden. Make a **key** to use. You will not be able to draw in all the features.

2. Use the large grid to draw a bigger map of the house and garden.

   This time, you may wish to draw in more details on your map such as chimneys, flower beds, grassy areas, etc.

3. **Shade in** both maps using the same colours.

4. What happens to the **scale** as maps become smaller or bigger ?
   **Write your answer on the back of this sheet.**



# UPS AND DOWNS

**Fig.74** A large vineyard on steep slopes in the Pyrenees.

A map is usually drawn on a flat piece of paper. But a map of the area shown in figure 74 - a steep sided valley in the Pyrenees between France and Spain - would need to show the slopes as well as the roads, farms and vineyards. Look closely at the photograph. Can you see the grapes planted in lines ? Most are planted along the steep slopes of the valley.

Map makers have the difficult task of showing all the ups and downs of the landscape on a flat piece of paper ! Maps must show whether the land is high or low, where its slopes are gentle or steep or where the land is flat.

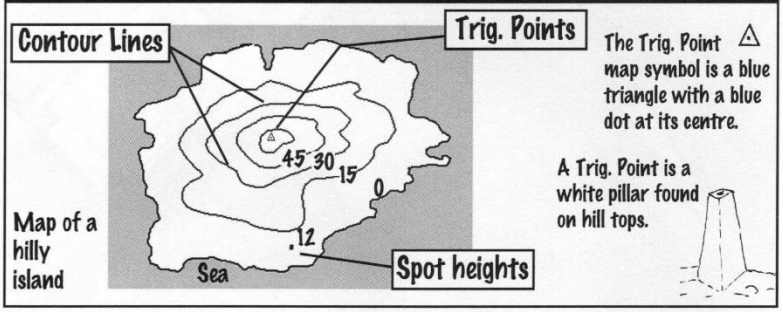
Height on maps is always measured **above sea-level** (usually known as **0** metres). Maps show height in three main ways (see fig.75).

A point where the exact height above sea-level is measured is called a **Spot height**.

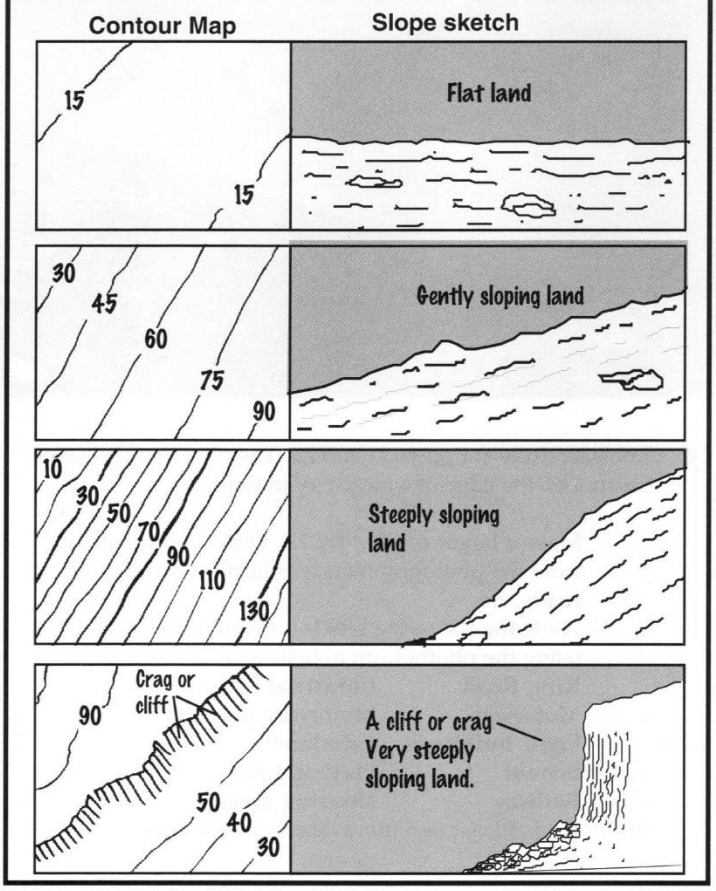
Lines which join places which have the same height are called **Contour lines**. They are usually shown as brown lines on O.S. maps. Where contour lines are far apart the land is flat (fig.76). Where the contour lines are close together the land is steeply sloping. Where the contours are so close together that the contour lines overlap each other, the land forms a **cliff** or **crag**.

**Trig**. (triangulation) **Points** are used by map makers when measuring height or distances. They are often found on hill tops.

## Maps show height in three ways Fig.75




## GENTLE OR STEEP SLOPES ? Fig.76



# Ups and Downs on Maps

**1** Why is height on maps measured **above sea-level**?

**2** Copy figure **77** and then write the following labels beside the correct number :-

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cliff** | **Wide valley** |
| **Sea** | **Narrow valley** |
| **River** | **Mountain** |
| **Low hill** | |
| **Steep slope** | |
| **Gentle slope** | |

**3** Write a sentence to explain what each of the following means :-

| | |
|---|---|
| **Contour lines** | **Spot heights** |
| **Trig. Points** | **Cliff or crag** |

**4a** How do contour lines show how gentle or steep a slope is ?
Draw some diagrams to help explain your answer.

**4b** Is there a general rule which helps answer question **4a** ?

**5a** Copy the following information :-

"Contour lines give us information about the height and slope of the land. This is called the **relief** of the land. From the pattern of contour lines, we can find out the shape of the land."

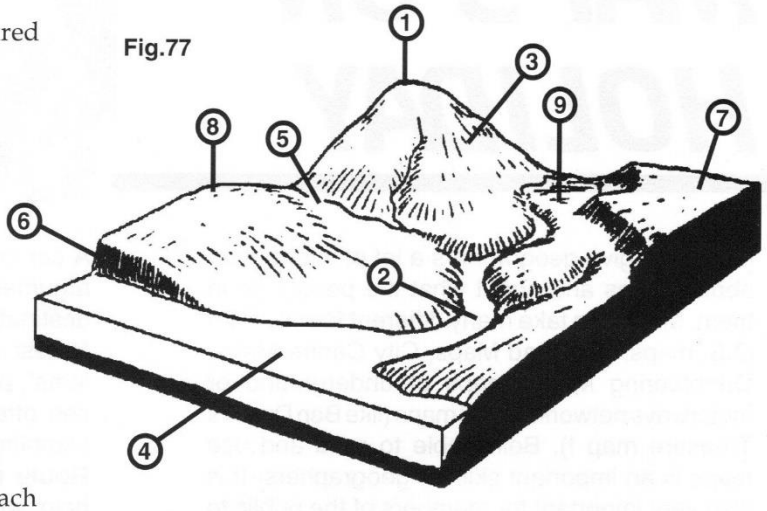
**5b** Look at figure **78** carefully.
This is a contour map of figure 77.

i. What is the **contour interval** on this map ? (Hint: by how many metres do the contours increase by?)

ii. Match the **letters A to J** on the map with the numbers on figure **77**.

**6** Copy the maps in figure **79** then write the correct label beside each.
**Choose from** :
Hill with steep east side.
Rounded hill with even slopes.

Fig.77



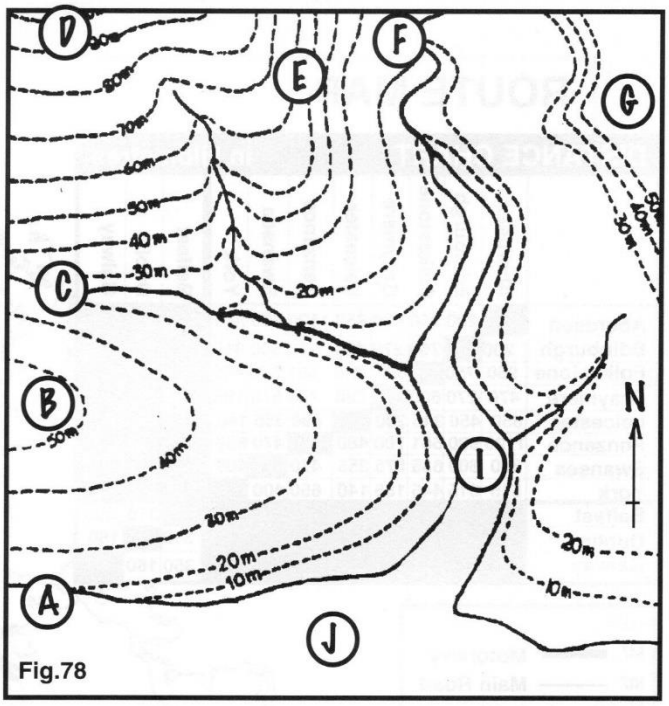
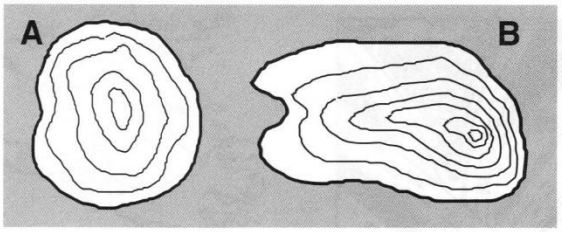




Fig.78

Fig.79

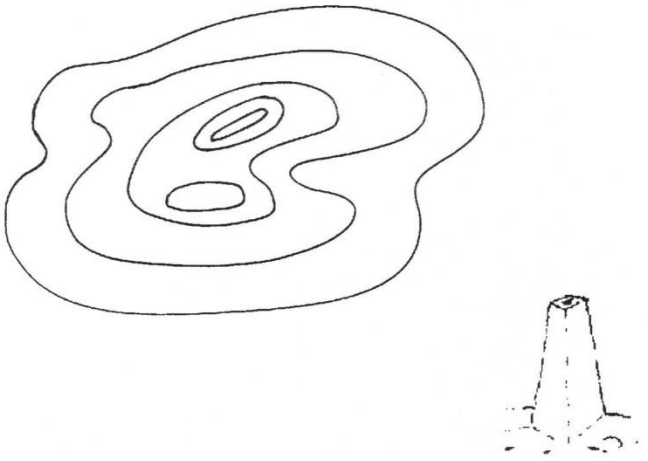



## Summary

**Height on maps is measured above sea-level. Maps show the height of land in three main ways - spot heights, contour lines and trig. points**

# Contour Lines and Landforms

## MAPS SHOW HEIGHT IN THREE WAYS



**1.** Copy the information from fig.**75** onto the diagram alongside to show the ways in which maps show **height**.

**2.** Why is height on maps always measured **above sea-level** ?

_____

_____

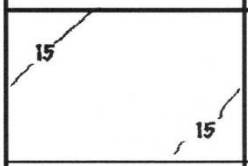
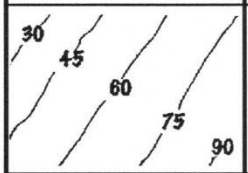
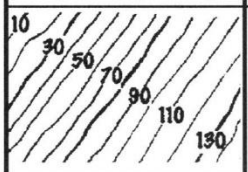
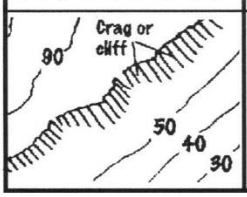
_____

**4a.** **Fill** in the missing words from the following sentences about height on maps.

i. A point where the exact height above sea-level is measured is called a _____.
ii. Lines which join places of equal height on a map are called _____.
iii. _____ are used by map makers in measuring height and distances.

**4b.** Find out what **trig. points** are used for and why they are known as **trig. points**

**5.** **Contour lines** tell us the height of the land (as well as the depth of water). They also tell us about the **slope** and **shape** of the land. Use figure **76** to fill in the table below.
For each contour map, make a **simple sketch** of the slope of the land and write a brief **description** of the landscape shown.

| CONTOUR MAP | SLOPE SKETCH | DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE |
|---|---|---|
|  | | *Low lying, very flat land with little slope. The land is about 15 metres above sea-level* |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |

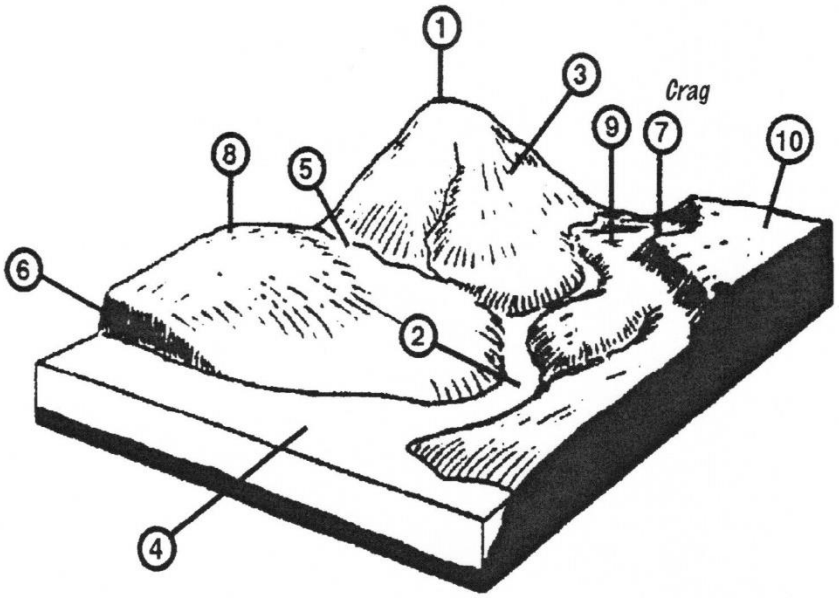
# More Contour Lines and Landforms

## LANDSCAPE DIAGRAM

1. Write the correct label beside numbers **1-10** on the **Landscape** diagram.

**Choose from :**

***Cliff***
***Sea***
***Crag***
***Low Hill***
***Steep Slope***
***Gentle Slope***
***Wide Valley***
***Narrow Valley***
***Mountain***
***River***




2. How do **contour lines** show how steep or gentle a slope is ? _____

_____

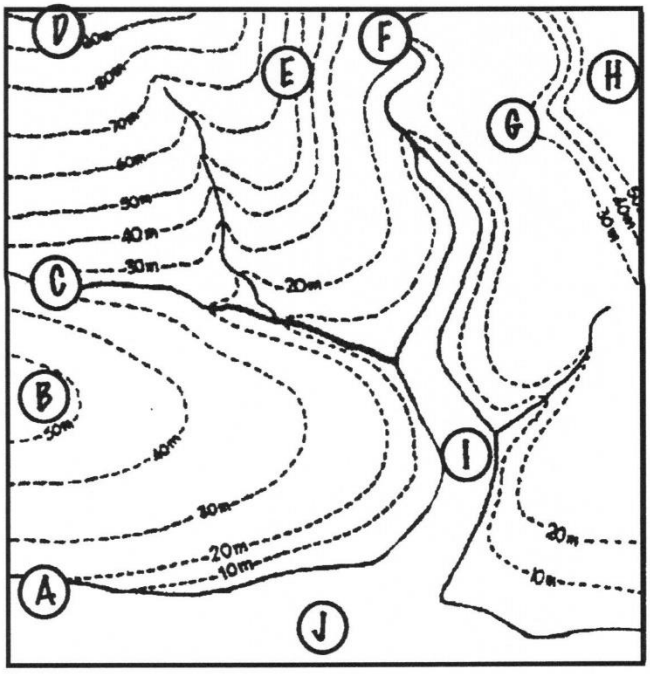
_____

3. Look at the **Contour map of the landscape** alongside.

Fill in the table below by matching the letters **A to J** on the map to the numbers on the diagram above.

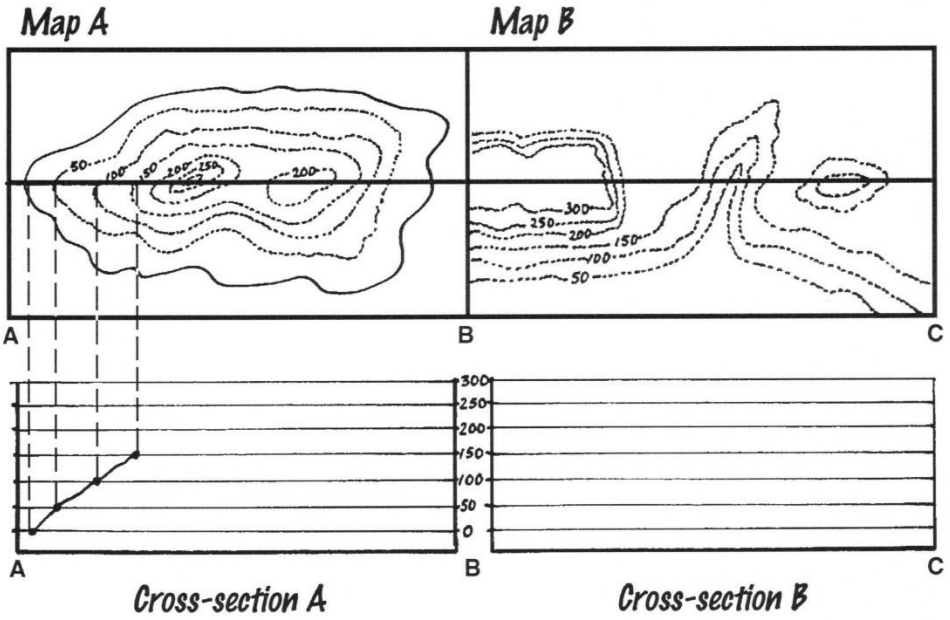
| Number | Label | Letter |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Cliff | A |
| | Sea | |
| | Crag | |
| | Low Hill | |
| | Steep Slope | |
| | Gentle Slope | |
| | Wide Valley | |
| | Narrow Valley | |
| | Mountain | |
| | River | |

## CONTOUR MAP OF THE LANDSCAPE




4. What is the **contour interval** (difference in height between the contours) on the map ? _____metres.

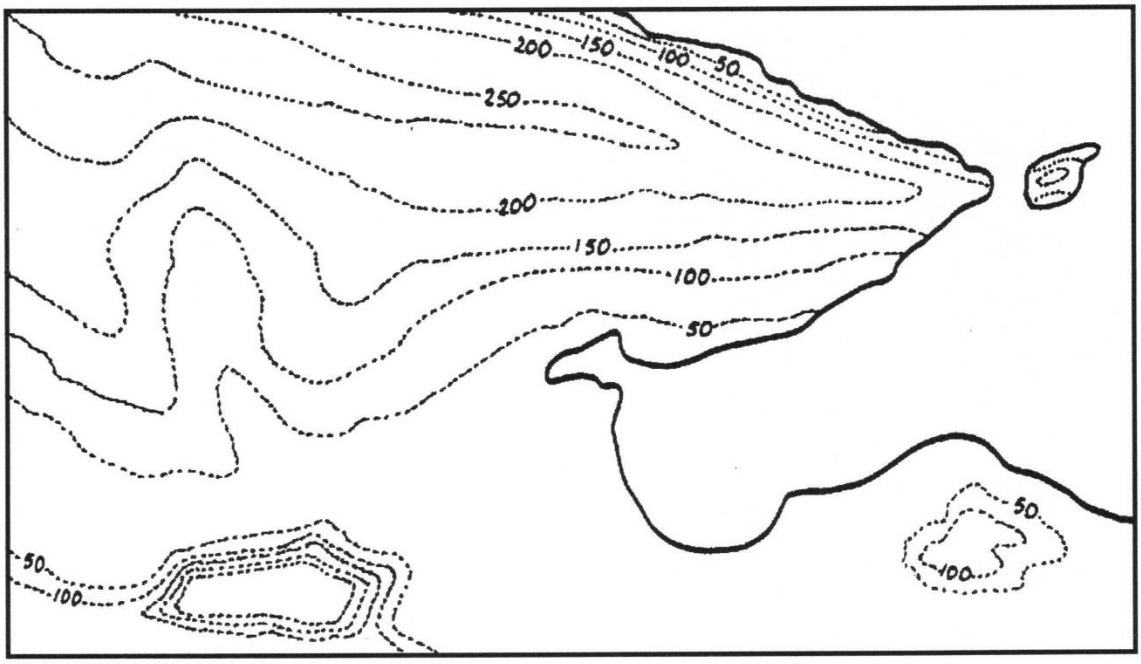
# Contours, cross-sections and Landforms




1. Use Maps **A** and **B** to draw their **cross-sections** above.
   Part of Cross-section **A** has been started for you.
   Shade in the **landform** in each cross-section above.

2. Look at the **Contour map** below which shows some basic contour shapes and their **landforms**.
   Write the following labels on the map below in the correct place.

   **Choose from : Gentle slope Steep slope Ridge Spur Valley Island Bay Plateau Low hill Plain Cliff**




3. Draw **two** of your own landforms on the map above. Use contour lines to help you.

# MAPS ON HOLIDAY

Fig.80

Maps can give geographers a lot of information about places and about what the people do in them. Maps can take many different forms - from O.S. maps, AA Road Maps, City Centre Maps, Orienteering Maps, maps of underground or motorways networks to old maps (like Ben Dumb's Treasure map !). Being able to read and use maps is an important skill for geographers. It is also very important for members of the public to be able to read and use all types of maps.

A car or holiday journey can often start heated arguments about the best way to get to the destination ! Sayings such as "Let's go the fastest route", or "Let's try to miss motorway jams", or "Let's take the scenic (beautiful) route" can often be heard when a group or family is planning a holiday journey.

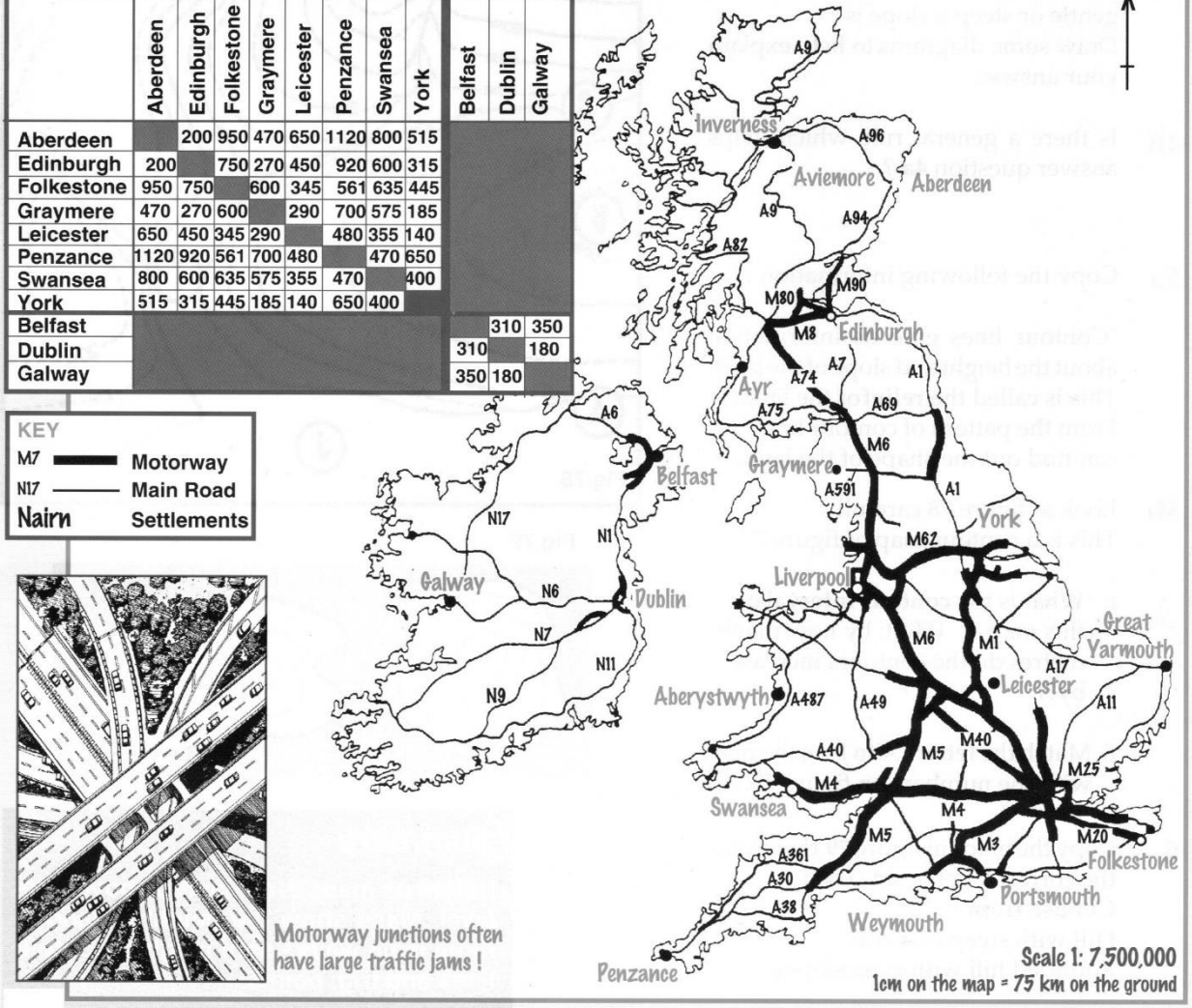
**Route maps** (fig.81) and distance charts can help when planning routes for long distance journeys.

## ROUTE MAP

Fig.81

**DISTANCE CHART** in kilometres

| | Aberdeen | Edinburgh | Folkestone | Graymere | Leicester | Penzance | Swansea | York | Belfast | Dublin | Galway |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | | 200 | 950 | 470 | 650 | 1120 | 800 | 515 | | | |
| Edinburgh | 200 | | 750 | 270 | 450 | 920 | 600 | 315 | | | |
| Folkestone | 950 | 750 | | 600 | 345 | 561 | 635 | 445 | | | |
| Graymere | 470 | 270 | 600 | | 290 | 700 | 575 | 185 | | | |
| Leicester | 650 | 450 | 345 | 290 | | 480 | 355 | 140 | | | |
| Penzance | 1120 | 920 | 561 | 700 | 480 | | 470 | 650 | | | |
| Swansea | 800 | 600 | 635 | 575 | 355 | 470 | | 400 | | | |
| York | 515 | 315 | 445 | 185 | 140 | 650 | 400 | | | | |
| Belfast | | | | | | | | | | 310 | 350 |
| Dublin | | | | | | | | | 310 | | 180 |
| Galway | | | | | | | | | 350 | 180 | |






Motorway junctions often have large traffic jams !

Scale 1: 7,500,000
1cm on the map = 75 km on the ground

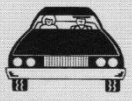
# Maps on Holiday

Fig.82

**1** Make a list of as many different types of map as you can find. Alongside each map, write down its scale and who might use it.

**2** Look carefully at figure **82**.
Three families are planning to go on holiday, by car, from **Inverness**.
For each family write out a plan for their car journey, listing the names of all the roads they should take. How far will they travel ?

The MacPherson's want to drive to **Folkestone** as fast as possible in order to cross the English Channel by car Ferry.



The Mackenzie's want to drive to **York** taking their time and going by Edinburgh.

The Graham family are holidaying at **Graymere** village. They like to take a slow and scenic route. They set off along the **A82**.

**3a** Look at fig.**83**.
The Graham family are staying at Yewtree Cottage in Graymere Village. What is the grid reference of their cottage ?

**3b** i. What route should the Grahams walk along to get to the Boat Hire & Teashop ?
ii. How do you know that Graymere is a good place for a family holiday ?

## Graymere Village

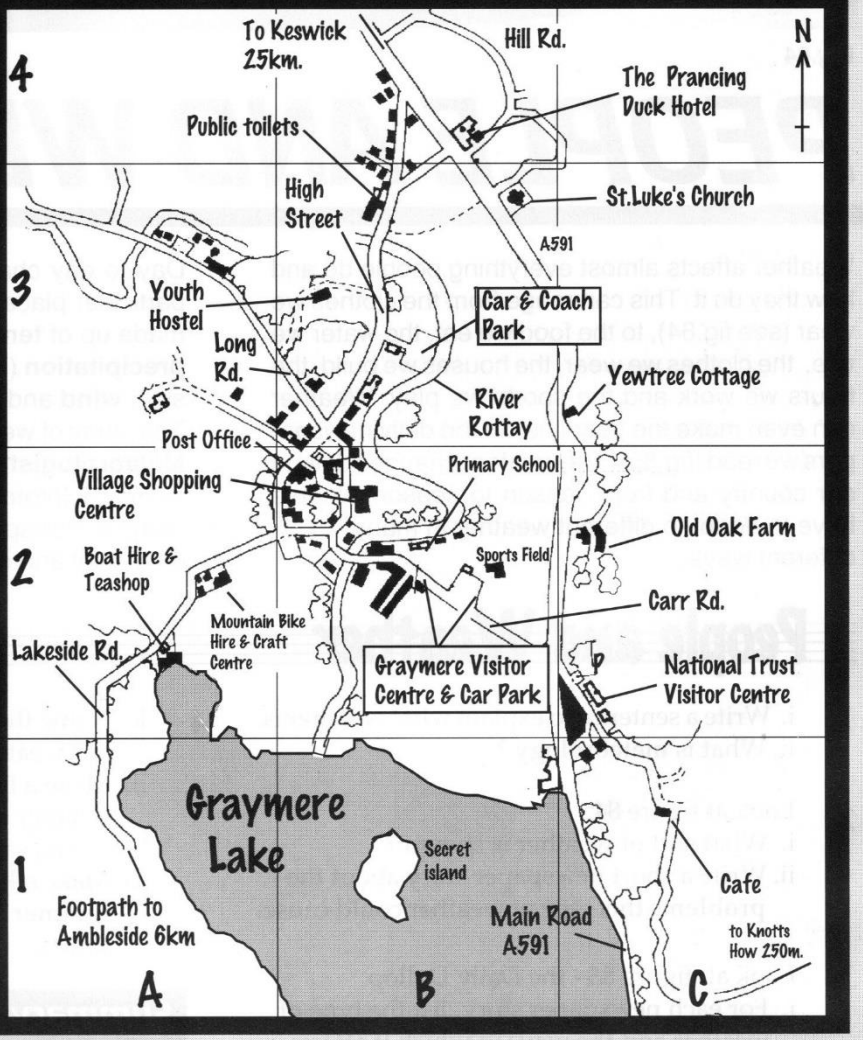
Fig.83

### Village Services

3 large Car & Coach Parks
6 Telephone boxes
Post Office
Doctor's Surgery
Dentist
5 Hotels
6 Public Houses
7 Cafes
4 Restaurants
2 Public Toilets
2 Petrol Stations

**Scale of Map 1: 5,000 or 1cm. on the map equals 50 metresthe ground**

High Street, Graymere




**4** Give the grid reference for each of the following on fig.83 **Post Office** **Secret Island** **Village Shopping Centre**

### *Summary*

**Being able to read and use all types of maps is an important skill for geographers.**

# Using Maps - Test 1

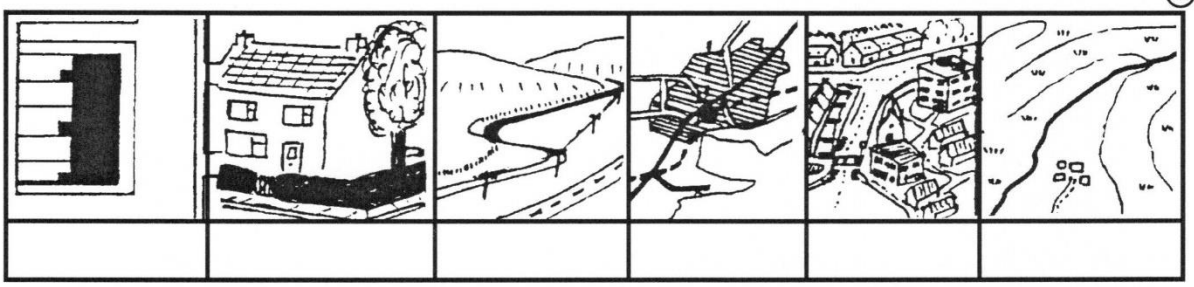
| Name | Class | Date | /40 |
|---|---|---|---|

1. What is a **map** ? _____

_____

_____ (2)

2. Only **three** of the following boxes show maps - but which are they ?
Write the word **map** in three of the boxes. (3)



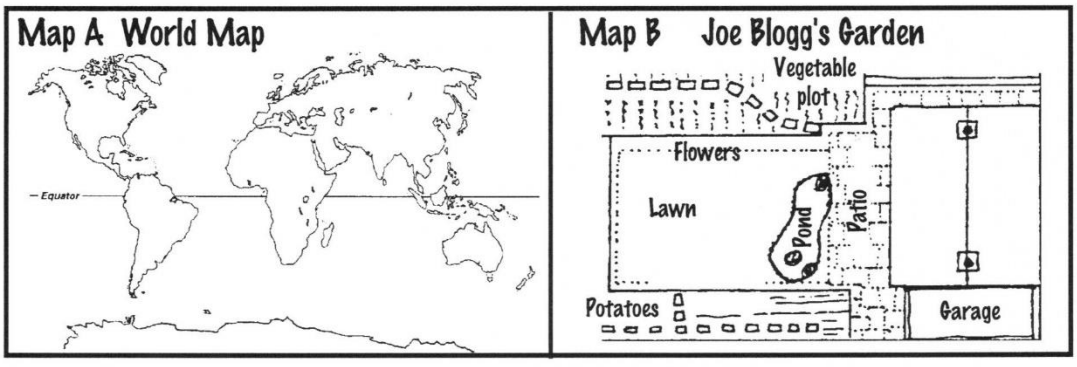
3. Answer **True** or **False** to each of the following sentences.

i. A scale on a map helps make it more interesting. _____
ii. All good maps show the direction of north. _____
iii. Large scale maps show small areas. _____
iv. The symbol  stands for a woodland on an OS map. _____ (4)

4. Look at maps **A** and **B** below.
i. Which map is a **large-scale** map ? _____
ii. Which map is a **small-scale** map ? _____
iii. Give reasons for your answers. _____

_____

_____ (4)




5. Name **two** people who would use the following maps in their daily work:-
**Large-scale maps** _____ _____
**Small-scale maps** _____ _____ (4)

# Using Maps - Test 2

**6.** What do the following map **symbols** stand for on O.S. maps ? ⑥

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
|  |   | TH |

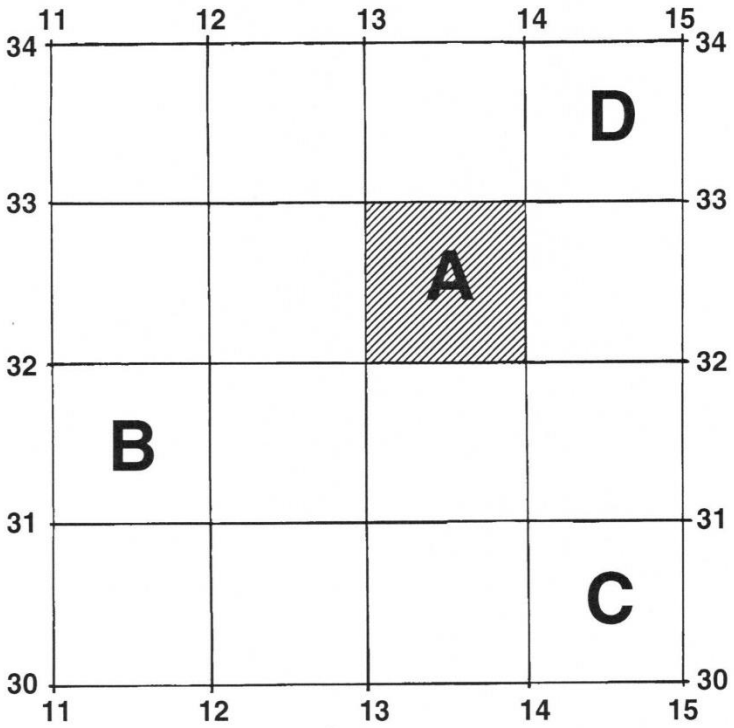
**7.** In the boxes below, **draw** themissing map symbols. ③

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Post Office** | **Bus Station** | **Motorway** |

**8.** In which **three** ways do maps show **height** ? Make a list below.

_____ _____ _____ ③

**9.** Look at the map **grid** alongside.




i. Give **four** figure map references for each of the following:-

**A** (_____)

**B** (_____)

**C** (_____)

**D** (_____) ④

ii. **Shade in** the following squares with references :-

**E (11, 30)**
**F (13, 33)**
**G (12, 32)**
**D (14, 31)**
**E (12, 30)** ⑤

**10.** If each grid square has an **area** of 2 km$^2$ what is the area of the grid above ? _____ km.$^2$ ①

**11.** What is another phrase for the difference in height between contour lines on a map ? _____ ①