
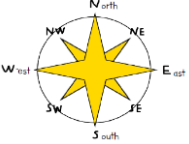



Year 3



Mapping Skills Knowledge Organiser

What can Maps tell us?

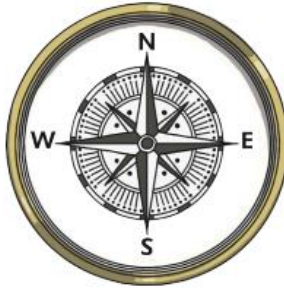
Key Vocabulary	Key Questions and Facts		
<p>Map: a drawing of all or part of Earth's surface.</p> <p>Ordinal: a number assigned to an ordered set.</p> <p>Grid Reference: tells you where something is on a map.</p> <p>Compass: a tool for finding direction.</p> <p>Atlas: a bound collection of maps.</p> <p>Index: an alphabetical list of names, subjects, etc. with reference to the pages on which they are mentioned.</p> <p>Coordinate: each of a group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point, line, or plane.</p> <p>Key: symbols, colours, or lines to represent important places or landmarks on a map.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey: a detailed map produced by the British or Irish government map-making organization.</p> <p>Land Use: the function of land - what it is used for.</p> <p>Questionnaire: a list of questions or items used to gather data.</p> <p>Environmental: the study of the impact of humans on the natural world.</p> <p>Route: a way for travel or movement, the path from point A to point B.</p> <p>Cardinal: North, south, east, and west are known as the cardinal points.</p> <p>County: the name for a piece of land.</p> <p>Recreation: A leisure time activity undertaken voluntarily and for enjoyment.</p> <p>Rural: of or relating to the country, country people or life, or agriculture</p> <p>Symbol: show important landmarks, places and areas.</p> <p>Urban: an area where many people live and work close together.</p> <p>Digital Map: a method of preparing maps in which the data is stored in a computer for ease of access and updating.</p>	<p>What can we learn from a digital map?</p> <p>It allows easy access to maps at a wide range of different scales. The maps have proved to be very useful in teaching about many different geographical topics.</p>	<p>Why do we need symbols on a map?</p> <p>Maps use symbols to label real-life features and make the maps clearer. With so many features on a map, there would not be enough space to label everything with text. Symbols can be small pictures, letters, lines or coloured areas to show features like campsites, pubs or bus stations.</p>	<p>How can we make directions more accurate?</p> <p>You can make your compass more accurate by adding more points to it. By drawing a line in between each of the cardinal points, you can create an eight-point compass that shows the directions for north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p>
	<p>How has our local area changed over time? (Land Use)</p> <p>Codsall and other areas across the UK have changed over time due to the needs of the population as well as climate changes and the need for farm land.</p>	<p>Why do places change over time?</p> <p>Places change over time as both physical and human processes change and then modify the characteristics of a place. Places change in size and complexity as a result of new knowledge, ideas, human migrations, climatic changes, or political conflicts.</p>	<p>Useful Websites:</p> <p>BBC Bitesize: Mapping the world Geography: School Learning Zone National Geographic Kids</p>
Key information			
	<p>What is geography?</p> 	<p>Compass Points</p> 	<p>Topographical maps</p> 
	<p>"Geography is the study of the Earth's landscapes, peoples, places and environments. It is, quite simply, the study of the world we live in."</p> <p>Geography is part of your everyday life; you use it every day without even realizing!</p>	<p>We use compass points to describe position and direction. There are four main (cardinal) points of the compass: North, South, East and West.</p> <p>We can be more specific if we use a further 4 (intercardinal) compass points. These come halfway between the main points and are called:</p> <p>north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p>	<p>A topographical map shows the shape and features of the land including mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys.</p>

Additional information

Compass Points

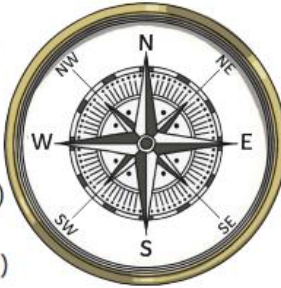
Four-Point Compass

N - north
E - east
S - south
W - west



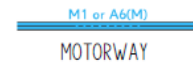
Eight-Point Compass

north (N)
north-east (NE)
east (E)
south-east (SE)
south (S)
south-west (SW)
west (W)
north-west (NW)



Symbols

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including, space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.



FOOTPATH



FOREST



BUS/COACH
STATION



RIVER



PARKING



CYCLE TRAIL



VIEWPOINT



GOLF COURSE



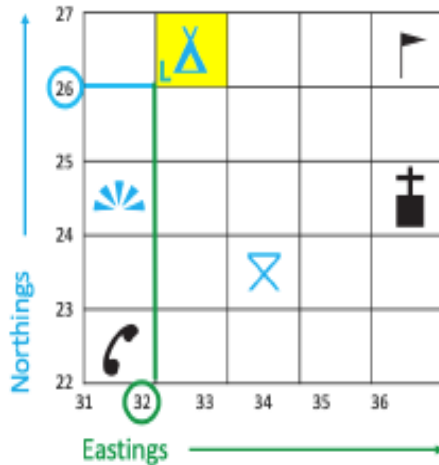
NATURE RESERVE



MARSHLAND

4 figure Grid references

Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right.



The first two numbers give the eastings.

32 26

The second two numbers give the northings.

Remember.... eastings then northings!
Along the corridor and up the stairs!

How is Land Used?

90% of land in the UK is rural.

- Housing
- Factories
- Education
- Recreation
- Business
- Farming

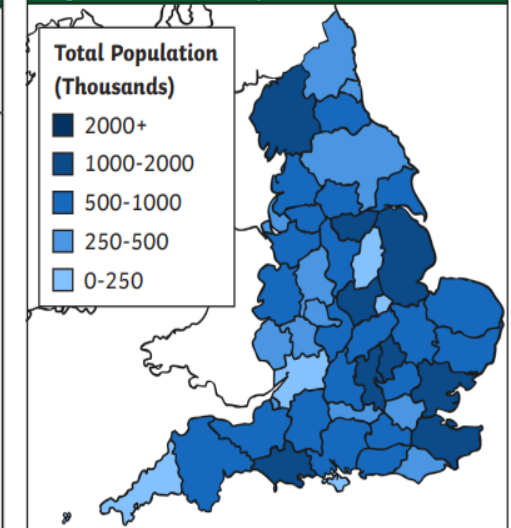
10% of the UK is urban.

- Housing
- Factories
- Education
- Recreation
- Business
- Healthcare
- Transport
- Retail

England Counties Population

Total Population (Thousands)

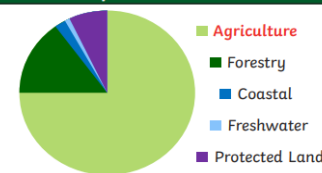
- 2000+
- 1000-2000
- 500-1000
- 250-500
- 0-250



Large Urban Areas in England

- London
- Birmingham
- Manchester
- Liverpool
- Leeds
- Newcastle

How Rural Space Is Used in the UK



Farming

- Growing grains
- Growing fruit and vegetables
- Growing flowers
- Growing grass
- Breeding animals for meat and other produce e.g. milk and eggs