

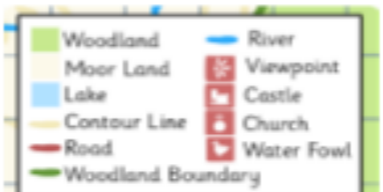

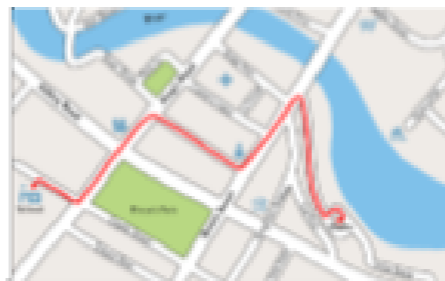



The Annunciation Catholic Junior School – Year 3 Map Skills – Knowledge Organisers

Key Vocabulary	
Sketch map	A simple map with only basic details
Key	Helps us understand map symbols. Also known as a legend
Compass rose	Printed on a map to show different directions.
Map symbol	A picture or sign on a map that represents something else.
Ordnance survey	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country
Route	A way of getting from a start point to a finish point.
Compass	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way.
Climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.
Atlas	A collection of maps in one book.
Continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are 7 continents; Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Australasia, Europe and Antarctica.
Country	A country is land that is controlled by one government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states.
County	Is a specific area of land within a country. England has 48 counties.
Ocean	A large area of salt water. There are 5 oceans; Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern oceans.
Ariel view	A view from above. Also known as a birds eye view.
Scale	A drawing that shows a real object with accurate sizes reduced by a certain amount.

What is a map?

A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and symbols to represent real life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.

Key Features	Compass directions	Planning a Route
Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose, symbols, a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.	People use a compass to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a compass are north, south, east and west.	When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest route.
		
Common map symbols		

Using an Atlas

An atlas shows maps of continents, countries oceans and the physical features of a place. Its contents page shows a list of all the maps and the page number they can be found on. The index page lists, in alphabetical order, all of the countries, cities and towns that can be found in the atlas and shows which page number to look on.

Grid references

Along the edges of maps 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. You check the eastings first, along the bottom, and then the northings that go up the map.



Physical features	Human Feature
A feature that has been formed by nature.	A feature that has been made or changed by humans.
Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Lakes • rivers 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridges

An Ariel view	Map facts
Maps are usually drawn from an aerial view. We can look at aerial photographs to see the main physical and human features of a place. Ariel photos taken by aircraft or other flying objects e.g. drones. A satellite photo is taken from a satellite in space.	Maps cannot possibly show everything. They are drawn to scale. A map maker is called a cartographer. The oldest known maps were made on pieces of clay.

