Primary Geography: Explain this...

Maps

When we go somewhere new, it's not easy to find our way around.

Child: Let's find the beach!

Child: It's this way!

Child: No, it's this way!

That's why we use <u>maps</u>. A map is a picture of a place, usually drawn from above. We have big giant maps ... and small maps with lots of detail. Maps can be printed on paper and folded, they can be three dimensional - like this globe - or even on a phone. The closer you look at a map, the more detail you see. Those green areas are national parks. If you get even closer, you'll be able to see the roads.

To help us find the important places - like the train station - we use <u>symbols</u>. There are all sorts of symbols used on maps - like an envelope for a post office, a shopping trolley for a market and even a paw print for a zoo! A good map will show you everything a place has to offer.

Child: And then the beach should be...

Child: This is not the beach.

Child: I don't understand.

Child: We had it upside down!

To help make sure you don't get the map upside down most maps have one of these... It shows you which way is <u>north</u>, <u>south</u>, <u>east</u> and <u>west</u> on the map. Maps also use <u>co-ordinates</u> to help you find what you're looking for. Co-ordinates work by drawing lines over the map and dividing it into sections which are numbered or lettered.

This line is called the <u>X-axis</u> and this is where you find the first number or letter from a co-ordinate. This line is the <u>Y-axis</u> and this is where you find the second number or letter from a co-ordinate. Think of it as crossing the hallway and then climbing the stairs. You need to cross the hallway first before you climb up the stairs.

Child: Where do we go now.

Child: I would quite like to go to the waterfall.

Child: The waterfall is here, which is B7.

Child: Alright then, lets go that way!