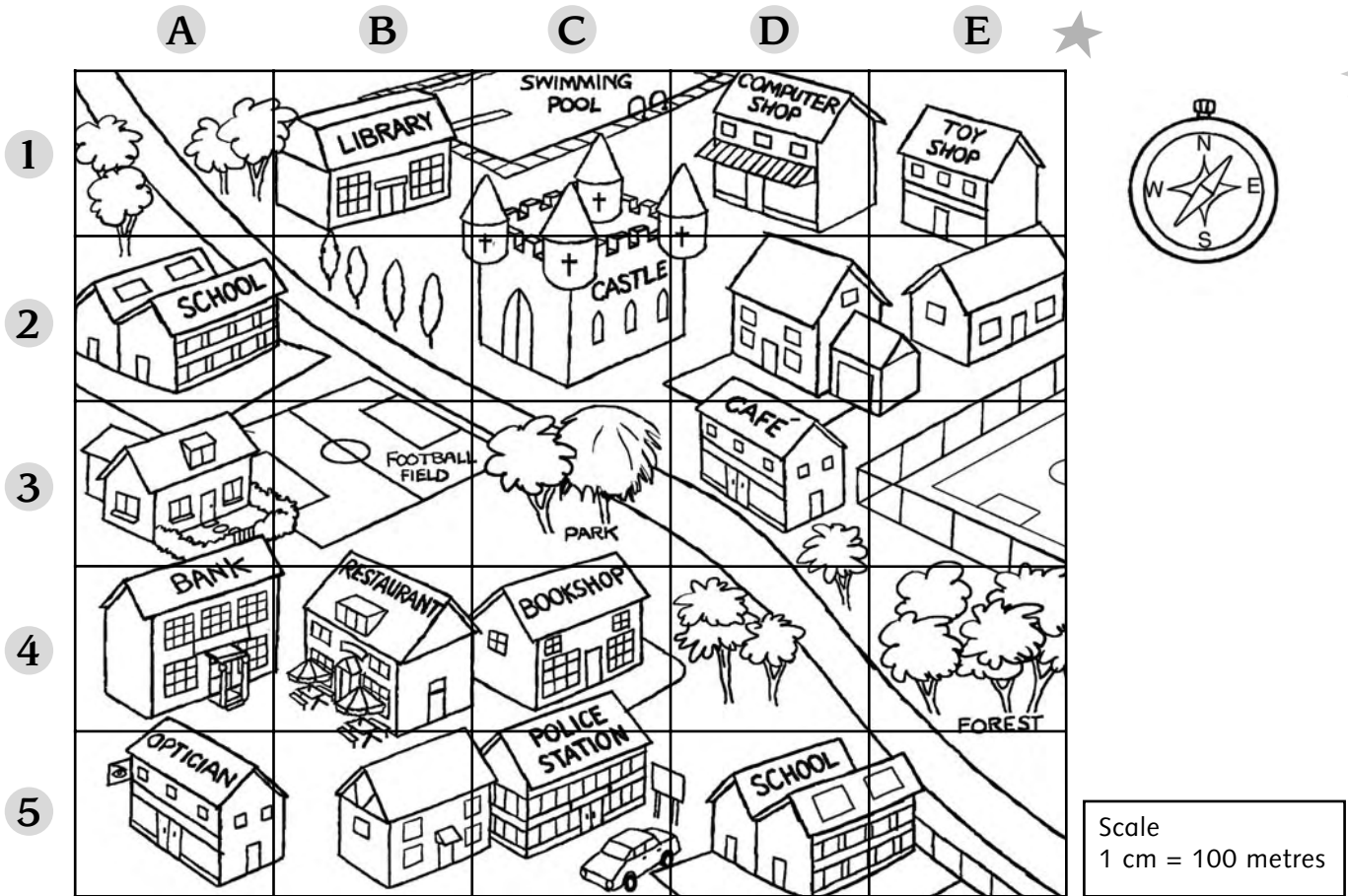


Geography - Map Reading



1 Look at the map and circle the correct words.

- 1 There is a school at A5 / **A2**.
- 2 There is a castle at C2 / D2.
- 3 There is a playground at E4 / E3.
- 4 There is a library at B1 / C1.
- 5 There is a school / toy shop at D5.
- 6 There is a bank / house at A4.
- 7 There is a castle / forest at E4.

2 Choose one of the houses and mark it with a cross. Complete the sentences.

- 1 To the North of my house there is _____.
- 2 To the South _____.
- 3 To _____.
- 4 To _____.

Geography - Distances and directions

Look at the map on your Map Reading worksheet.

1 Use a ruler to measure the distances and answer.

1 How far is it from the swimming pool to the bookshop?

2 How far is it from the bank to the computer shop?

3 How far is it from the school in the North West to the school in the South East? _____

4 How long is the river? _____

5 How wide is the forest? _____



2 Solve the riddles.

1 Look East and you can see the park and the river. Look South and you can see a restaurant. Look West and you can see a house.

Where are you? _____.

What are the co-ordinates? _____

2 Look North and you can see a house. Look South and you can see the river. Look West and you can see a park.

Where are you? _____.

What are the co-ordinates? _____

3 Look North and you can see a castle. Look South and you can see a bookshop. Look East and you can see a café .

Where are you? _____.

What are the co-ordinates? _____

3 Write your own riddle.

Look North and _____

Subject: Geography

Map reading – Worksheet A

Objective: map reading (co-ordinates)

Vocabulary: letters A-E, numbers 1-5, places in a town

Introduction

Map reading develops spatial awareness, co-ordination and an understanding of the relationship of places and objects to each other. Some of your pupils will find these activities quite a challenge, so let them do this worksheet in pairs if you prefer. It may help pupils' sense of direction if you give them coloured counters to place on the map.

Warm up

- Tell pupils to look at the map. Ask questions about it, for example, *What are the letters and numbers for? What do the letters N, S, E, W mean? Tell me some of the things you can see on the map. Can you find a (castle)? How many (restaurants) can you see? Are there any (schools)? What is the scale? How do we use it?*

Activity 1

- Pupils circle the correct co-ordinates or the correct words.

Answers: 1-A2; 2-C2; 3-E3; 4-B1; 5-school; 6-bank; 7-forest

Activity 2

- Pupils choose a house and then answer the questions according to the position of the house they have chosen.

Project ideas

- Draw plans of the school.
- Draw maps of your local area.

Distances and directions – Worksheet B

Objective: map reading (directions)

Vocabulary: *How long / far/ wide ...? North, South, East, West, places in a town*

Introduction

In worksheet B, pupils will be working with scale, measurements, directions and distances. When you are giving pupils a position on the map, use the cardinal points (N, S, E, W) rather than left, right, up and down (because these words do not fix a position, they need a reference point).

Warm up

- Use a map on the wall or in an atlas. Point to the map and ask pupils how you can work out the distance from one place to another. Explain that we use the scale but we need to do some maths.
- Explain that the scale shows us the relationship between the distance on the map and the real distance. Give some examples: 1 cm = 1 kilometre or 1 cm = 10 kilometres.
- Explain that the bigger the real distance the smaller the scale.

Activity 1

- Give out copies of Worksheet A.
- Pupils measure the distances and sizes, convert the numbers to scale and write the answers.

Answers: 1-600m; 2-800m; 3-900m; 4-1,700m; 5-250m

Activity 2

- Pupils read the riddles and write the answers.
- Answers:** 1-football field B3; 2-Cafe D3; 3-Park C3

Activity 3

Pupils write their own riddle and then give it to a friend to work out.

Project ideas

- Hold a treasure hunt using a map of the school with clues.
- Compare the information on different types of maps, for example, street maps, relief maps and climate and vegetation maps.