

DD-MM-YYYY

# Map Work



## Terminology: Map work



Map



Image / representation of the earth's \_\_\_\_\_.

- Shows how places on Earth are related to each other, in terms of their: \_\_\_\_\_



## Symbols

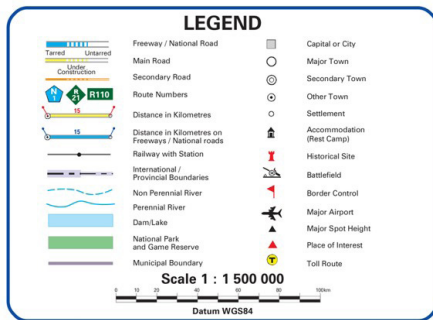
Pictures / visual representations that help and enable us to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ a map.

- Usually designed in such a manner for it to be universally identified.
- Symbols may vary between different maps. Symbols help us to place emphasis on specific places on a map.

Highway	Train Station	Tourist information	Conference Centre	Internet Access	Gardens / Landscaping
Main Road	Water Filling Station	Place of interest	Embassy	View	Amusement park
Other	Built-up area	Provincial Heritage Site	Post Office	Bus rentals	Aquarium
Railway	Park	Historical Monument	Lighthouse	Car rentals	Cave
Provincial Border	Industrial Area	Museum	Police Station	Bike rentals	Nature Reserve
Hiking Trail	Retail Area	Theatre	Fire Station	Petrol Station	Zoo
Coastline Major River	Filling Station	Cinema / Drive-in theatre	Bank / Foreign exchange bureau	Athletics	Bird enclosure
Other River	Controlled access	Shopping	Municipal Clinic	Motorsports	Picnic Area
Capital	Traffic light	Parking	Hospital	Golf	Winery
City	Toll Plaza	Cemetery	Caravan Park	Horse riding	Bar
Town	International Airport	Art Gallery	Camping Site	Hiking	Wine bar
Route number	Airport / Landing Strip	Library	Hotel	Ski	Café
Road number	Helipad	Toilet	Youth Hostel	Water Ski	Restaurant



## Legend / Key

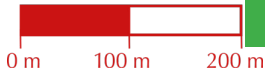


A box / frame that depicts all the symbols used on the map, to help us to read and understand the map.

- A key / legend usually depicts the symbols used on the map, with a short \_\_\_\_\_ of each.
- Every map will have a different legend.

1 : 100 000

Scale



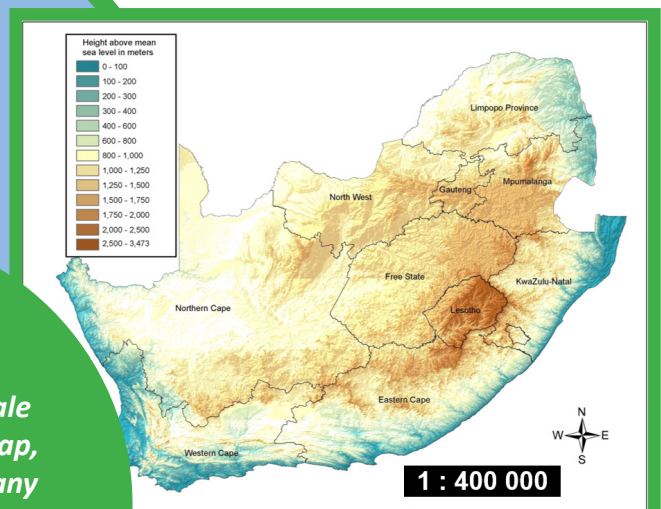
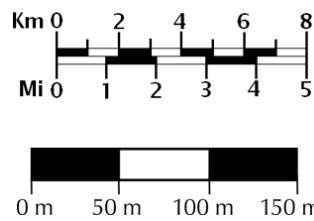
The distance on a map is \_\_\_\_\_ to (:) the size / distance of the actual area represented.

Different types of scales that can be used on maps:

1 : 400 000

1 : 100 000

1 : 50 000



Identify the type of scale which is used on the map, and determine how many kilometres are represented by every 1 cm used on the map.

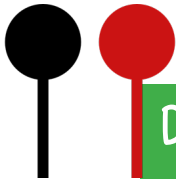
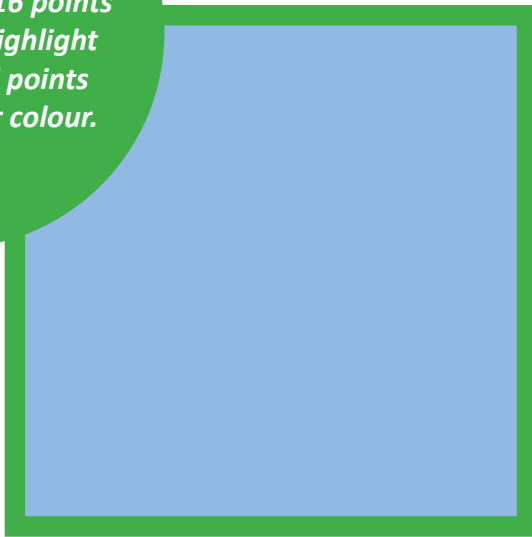


## Direction

Usually represented by a \_\_\_\_\_ on a map, and it helps us to determine the \_\_\_\_\_ from one place to another.

- When a map doesn't indicate the direction, we can assume that the top of the map points North.

*Use the space provided and depict the 16 points of direction. Highlight the 4 cardinal points with any other colour.*



## Distance Indicators

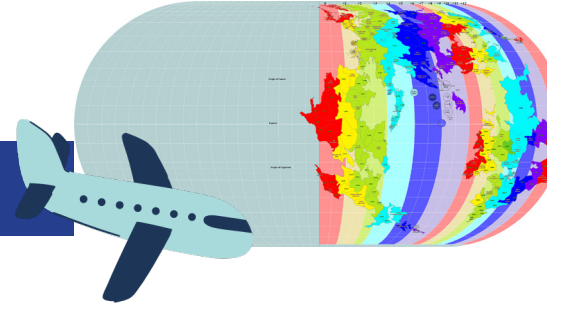
To determine the actual distance between two points on the map.

- Usually indicated in red or black on a map, along with a number, representing the distance in kilometers.



*If the distance is indicated in kilometers, calculate the distance between Touws River and Laingsburg.*

# Terminology: Time Zones



## The importance of time zones

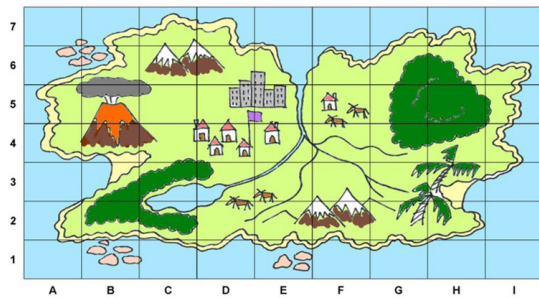
- \_\_\_\_\_ use it to determine the travel \_\_\_\_\_ for their clients / the tourists.
- Tourists use it if they travel across \_\_\_\_\_ time zones.
- To calculate \_\_\_\_\_ times, \_\_\_\_\_ times and the flight's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Considered when scheduling \_\_\_\_\_ with people from different countries.



## Grid References

### Used to find a specific location on the map.

- We make use of a combination of letters and numbers. E.g.: C13 / A3

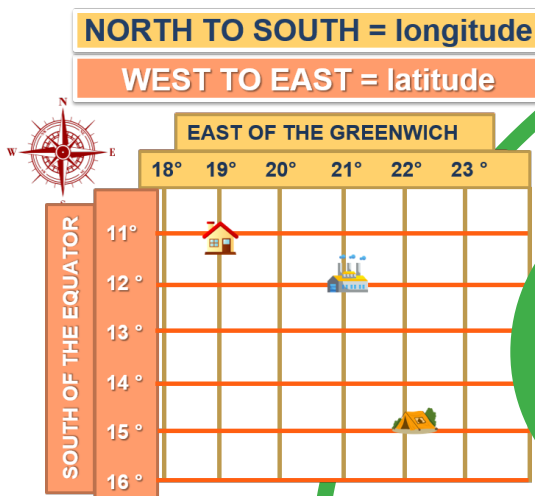


Volcano: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mountain: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Offices: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rocks in the water: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



### Point of intersection between the lines of latitude and longitude:

- We refer to the 0° longitude line (also known as: \_\_\_\_\_) and the 0° latitude line (also known as the: \_\_\_\_\_), if we want to determine the grid reference in degrees (°).
- This method is used to determine the \_\_\_\_\_ of a specific location.



### Lets try together!

The residential area's grid reference will be written like this: 11°S 19°E

Do the same for the factory and the camping site:



## Lines of Longitude

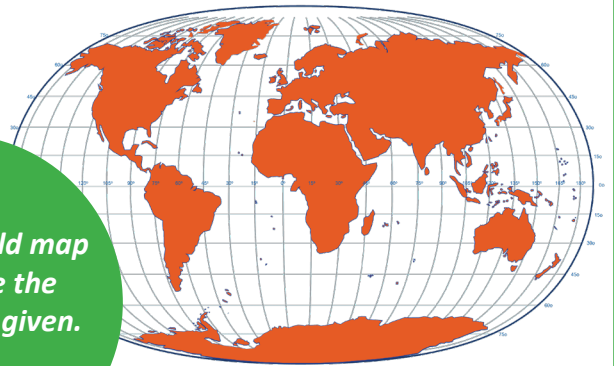
All meridians run from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ in intervals of \_\_\_\_\_°, which represents \_\_\_\_\_ hour each.

- These meridians / lines of longitude divide the earth into 24 time zones.
- Each time zone represents 1 hour in time.

Identify the line of longitude which is used to determine SA's standard time. \_\_\_\_\_

Highlight the above mentioned line in blue.

Use this world map to indicate the instructions given.

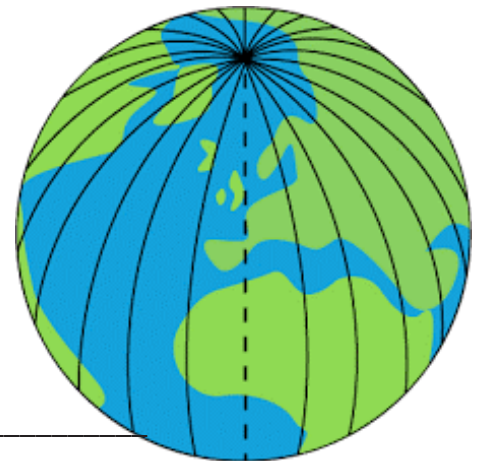


## UTC

UTC: \_\_\_\_\_

Time zones of a country are calculated by determining its relationship to the UTC.

- Based on the standard time of the 0° meridian, running through \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
- The time of the countries located west of the Greenwich = \_\_\_\_\_
- The time of the countries located east of the Greenwich = \_\_\_\_\_



The UTC is also known as the: \_\_\_\_\_



Make use of the world map at the top of the the page and highlight the UTC in green.

The UTC divides the earth into an \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.





## IDL



IDL: \_\_\_\_\_  
Imaginary line on the \_\_\_\_\_° longitude and this line determines the \_\_\_\_\_.

### IDL:



- Countries West of the IDL = 1 day \_\_\_\_\_, i.e. we add one day if we want to determine the date during travel.
- Countries East of the IDL = 1 day \_\_\_\_\_, i.e. we subtract one day if we want to determine the date during travel.

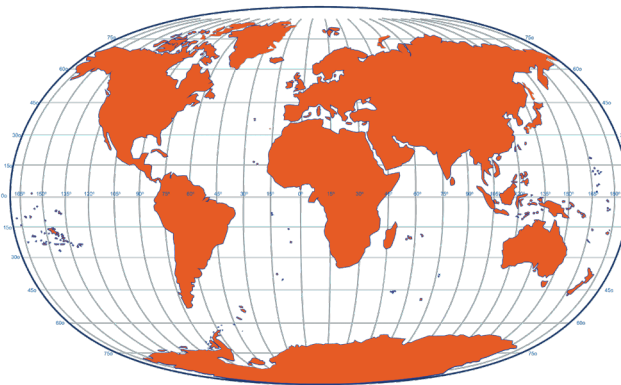


## Lines of Latitude



All the lines of latitude run \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- The Equator is the \_\_\_\_\_° latitude line.
- The Equator divides the earth into a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.



**Use this world map to carry out the instructions:**

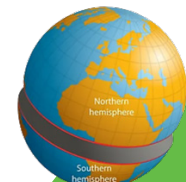
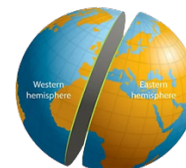
- Identify the Equator and highlight it in yellow.
- Identify the Northern Hemisphere and shade it with any other colour of your choice.



## Hemisphere

Half of a sphere / ball (earth).

- The \_\_\_\_\_ creates the Northern and Southern hemisphere.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ creates the Eastern and Western hemisphere.





## North Pole

The \_\_\_\_\_  
point of the earth.

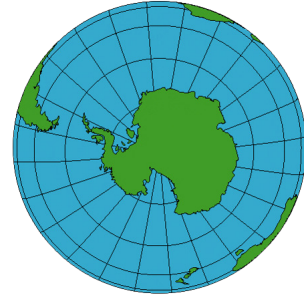
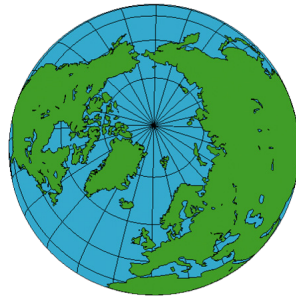
- Mass of ice with no \_\_\_\_\_ beneath it.



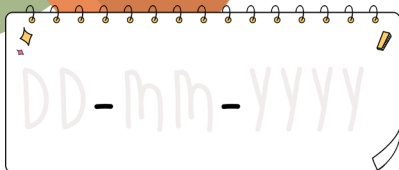
## South Pole

The \_\_\_\_\_  
point of the earth.

- Situated on \_\_\_\_\_  
which is covered with \_\_\_\_\_.



## Classwork: Intersection of latitude and longitude



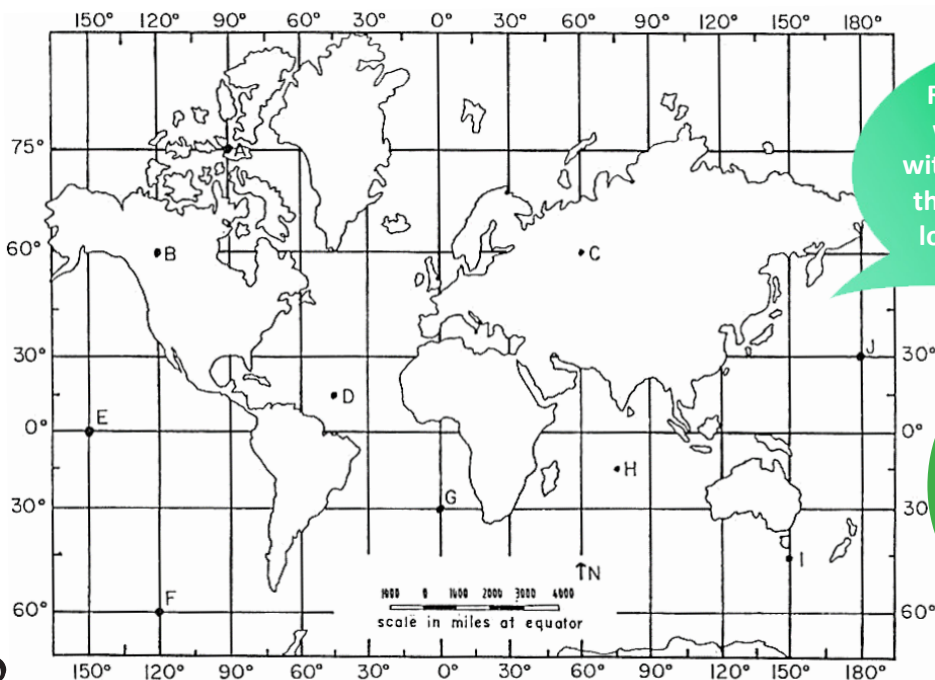
Teacher's feedback on the quality of the homework



Mark relevant option: Done / Not done

*Study the map below, and identify the coordinates represented by each letter (A-J), as it is indicated on the map.*

A:	B:	C:	D:	E:
F:	G:	H:	I:	J:



Remember: We always write the latitude first with its position relative to the Equator and then the longitude relative to the Greenwich.

Highlight the Equator in yellow.  
Highlight the Greenwich in green.