

2 Maps



1 **LISTEN, POINT and SAY.**

2 **WATCH and SING along.**

3 **LOOK** at the picture. What do you think the boy is thinking? **SAY.**

This place is

What a(n) ... place!

I'm so ... to be here.



LET'S SEE WHAT YOU ALREADY KNOW

What do you know about maps? **SAY.**

- a. the four cardinal points
- b. the shape of a globe
- c. ocean and seas that bathe the Spanish coasts
- d. different types of maps

WORD BANK

The four cardinal points are

The globe is





YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT:

- how to represent the Earth
- elements and objects to help find north
- elements of a map
- types of maps and scales
- territorial extent of Spain

LEARNING SITUATION GOAL

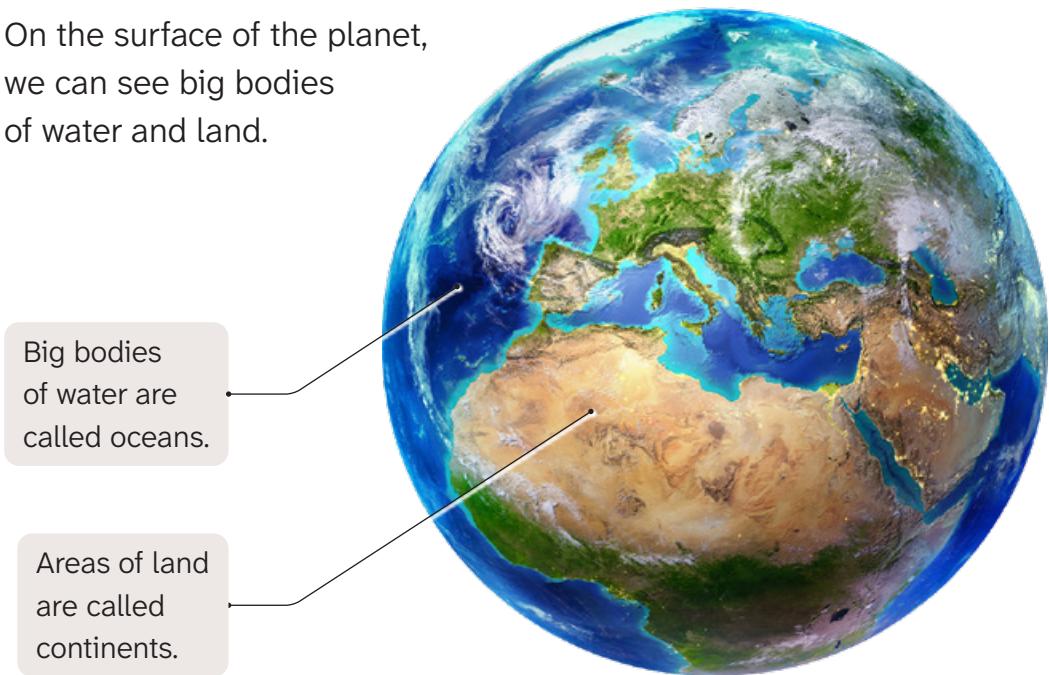
DRAW a map for a day trip.



Representation: maps and globes

We live in a planet called the **Earth**. Photos made from space show the appearance of the planet.

On the surface of the planet, we can see big bodies of water and land.



CHECK THIS OUT!

There are **artificial satellites** in space that "watch over" the Earth. They are so fast that they circle our planet completely in just 90 minutes, seeing the sunrise and sunset about 16 times a day!



Maps

A **map** is a representation of the Earth. It is usually on a flat surface.

A **world map** shows most of the Earth's surface. On a world map, you can see both the five oceans and the six continents together.

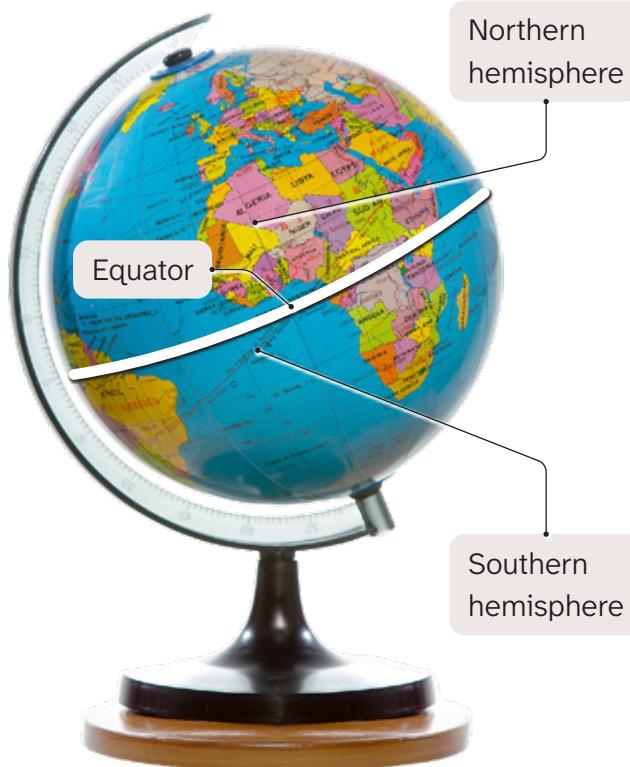


Globes

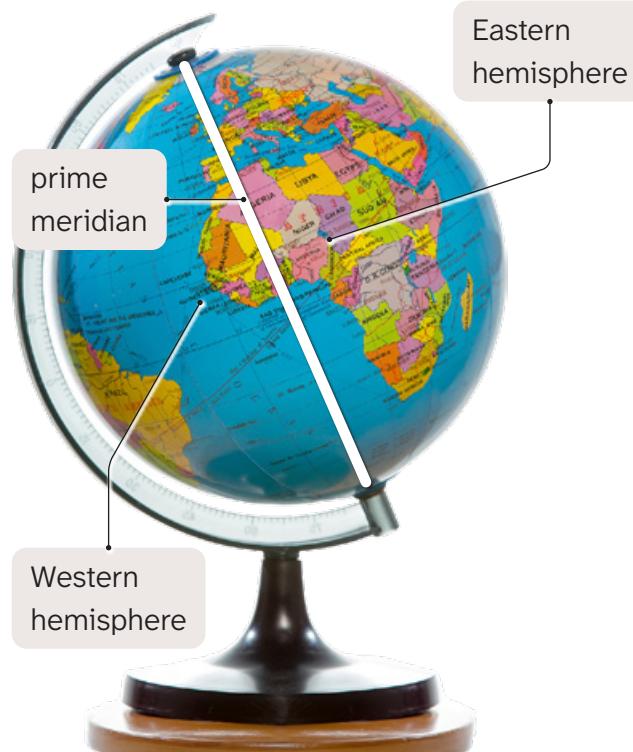
A **globe** is a representation of the Earth. It is spherical.

There are **imaginary lines** on maps and globes that help you locate places more easily.

- Parallels are horizontal lines.
- The **Equator** divides the Earth into the Northern hemisphere and the Southern hemisphere.



- Meridians are vertical lines.
- The **prime meridian** divides the Earth into the Eastern hemisphere and the Western hemisphere.



- 1 What information can you find on a world map? **SAY**.
- 2 **DEFINE** oceans. **GIVE** two examples.
- 3 **EXPLAIN** the difference between parallels and meridians.
- 4 **IDENTIFY** the hemisphere above the Equator.
- 5 Which representation of the Earth is like a sphere? **NAME**.

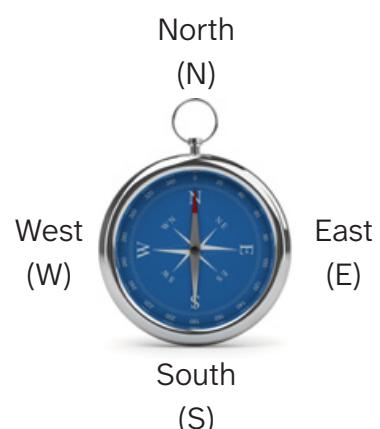


Orientation and location

The cardinal points

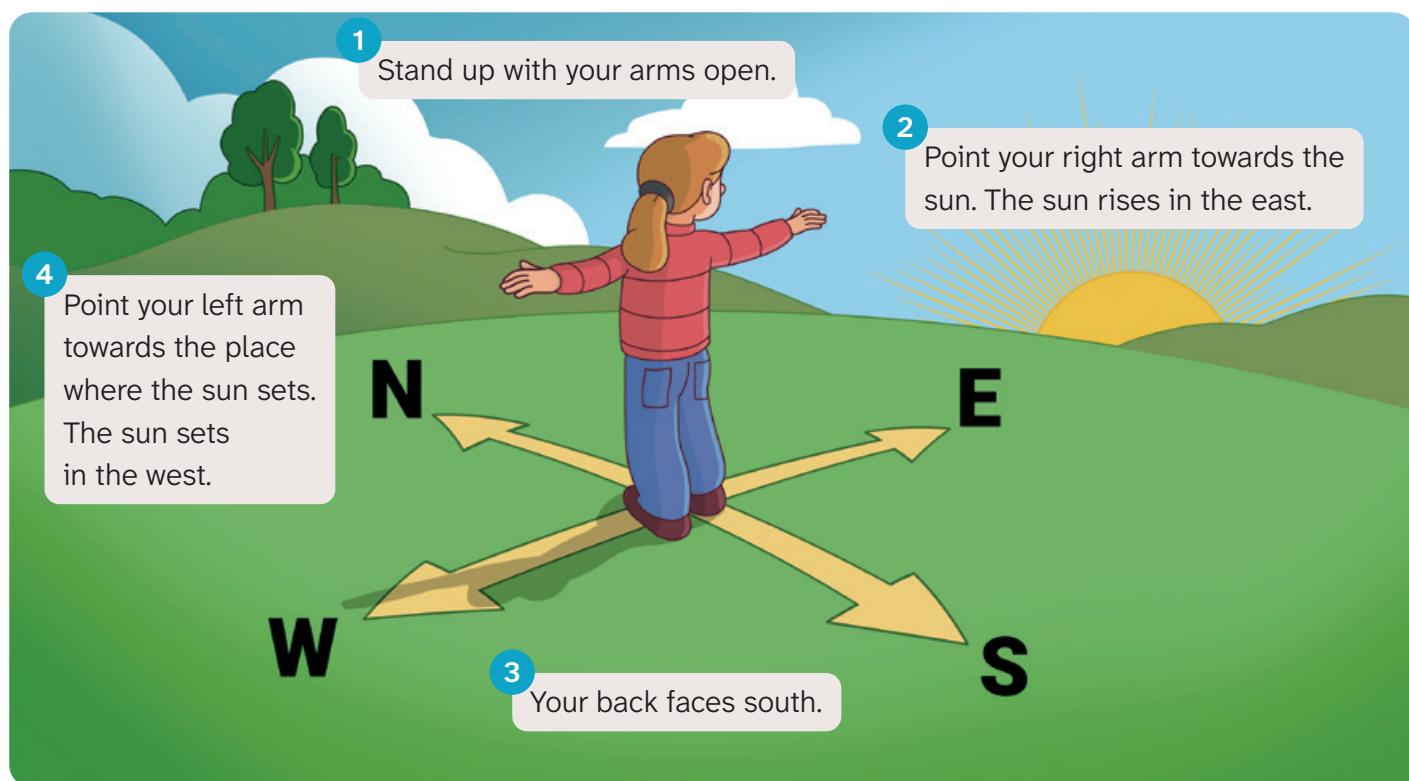
The **cardinal points** are a reference to help you orient yourself in a place.

The **compass** is the instrument that shows the main four cardinal points. An arrow always shows the north.



How to find north using natural elements

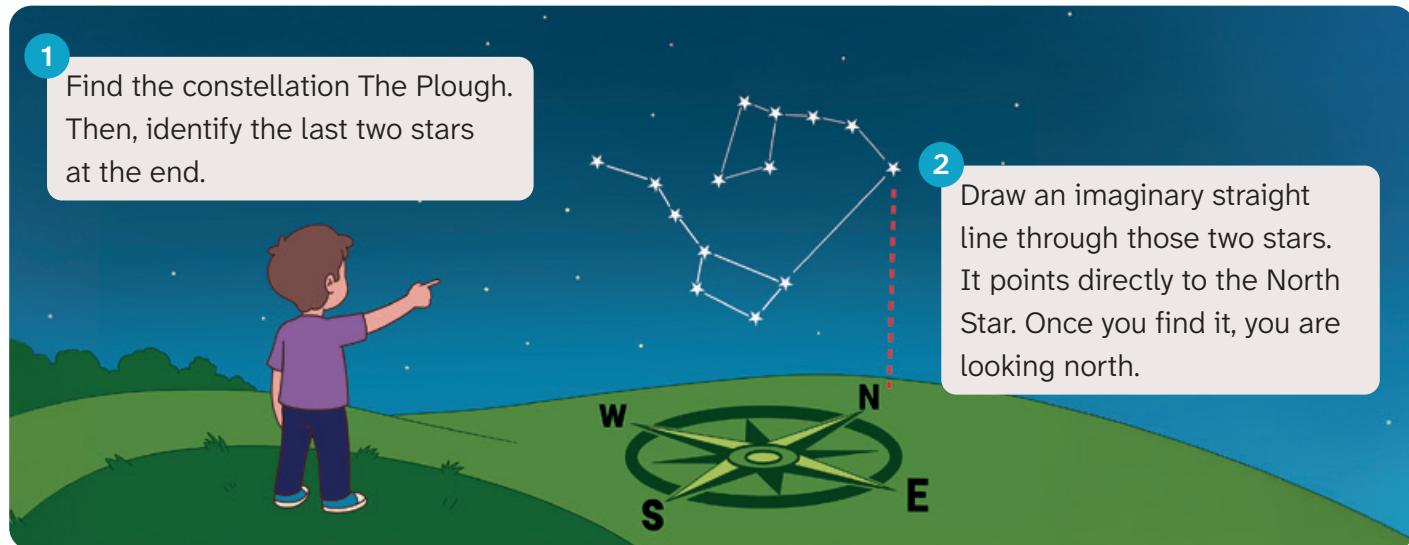
You can identify the north by looking at the sun.



Trees can help you find north too.

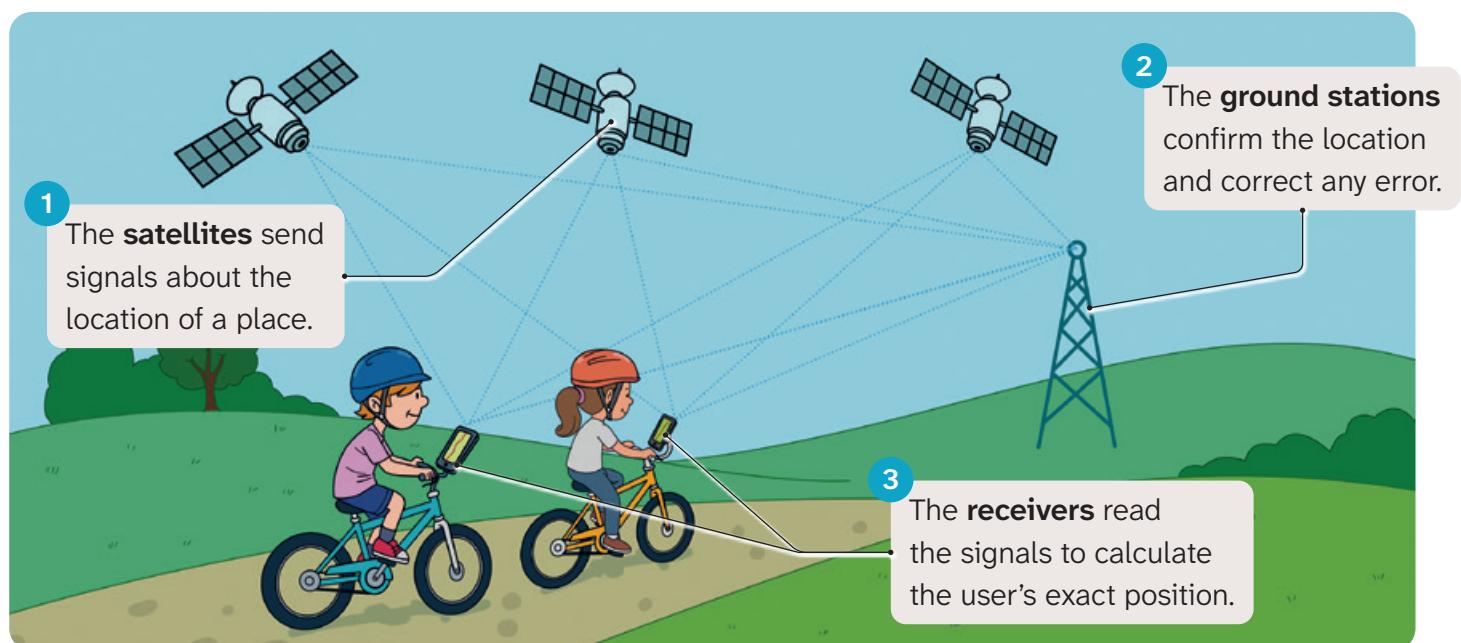


At night, you can also find north by looking at the stars.



How to find north using GPS

Today, people use GPS to locate any place. This system uses a group of satellites that orbit the Earth.



1 Where does the sun rise? **SAY**.

2 What does a compass show you?
EXPLAIN.

3 **DEFINE GPS**.

4 **DESCRIBE** how GPS works.

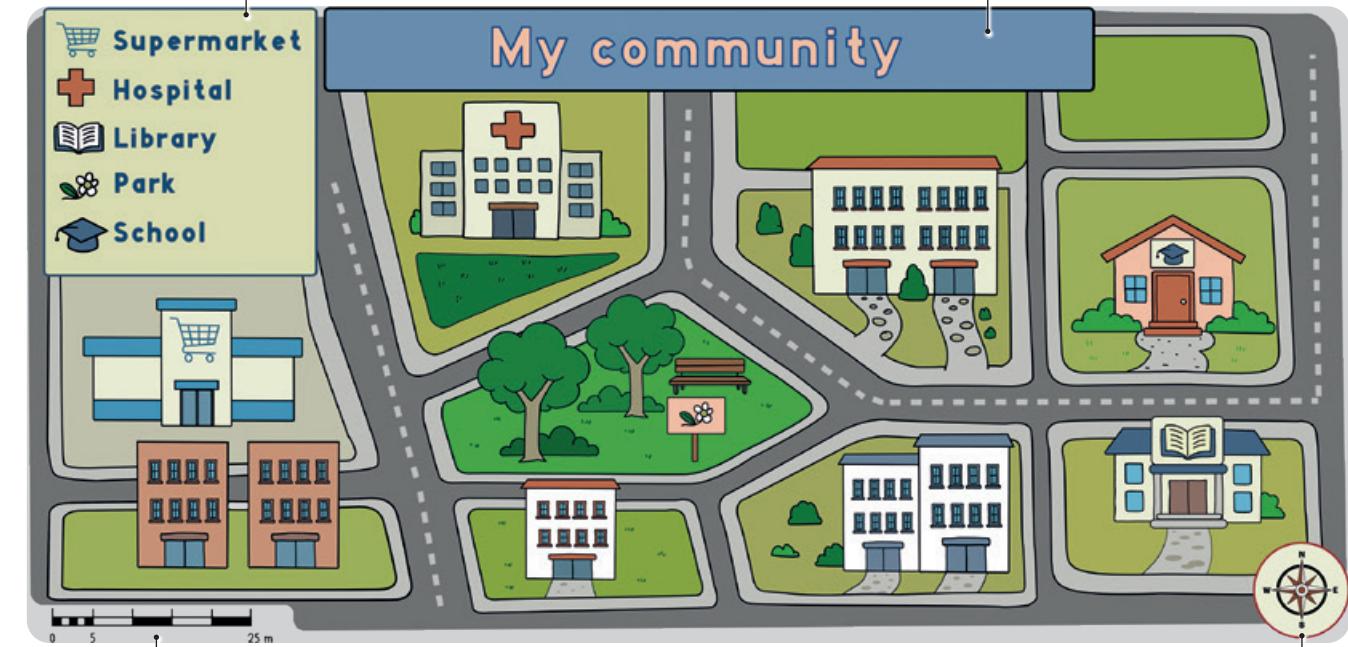
Elements on a map

The **key** explains the symbols and colours on the map.



The **title** shows what the map is about.

My community



The **scale** shows the relation between the distance on the map and the distance in the real world. In this case, 1 cm on the map is equivalent to 1 m.

The **compass rose** shows the four cardinal points.

The scale

There are two types of maps depending on the scale used.

Small-scale maps

- The area shown is large.
- You can see very little information.



Large-scale maps

- The area shown is small.
- You can see lots of information.



Types of maps

Today, maps use technology to be more precise.

There are many different types of maps depending on the information they show.

A **physical map** shows natural elements such as rivers, oceans and mountains.



A **political map** shows geographical borders, for example, between countries.



A **street map** shows roads, streets and other places, such as parks, in a city or village.



A **weather map** shows the weather conditions, like temperature, in an area.



1 **NAME** the four main elements you can find on a map.

2 Why is the title important on a map?
EXPLAIN.

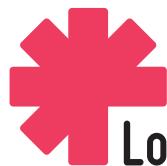
3 **DEFINE** scale.

4 **COMPARE** a small-scale map and a large-scale map.

5 **IDENTIFY** the map you need to find the following things:

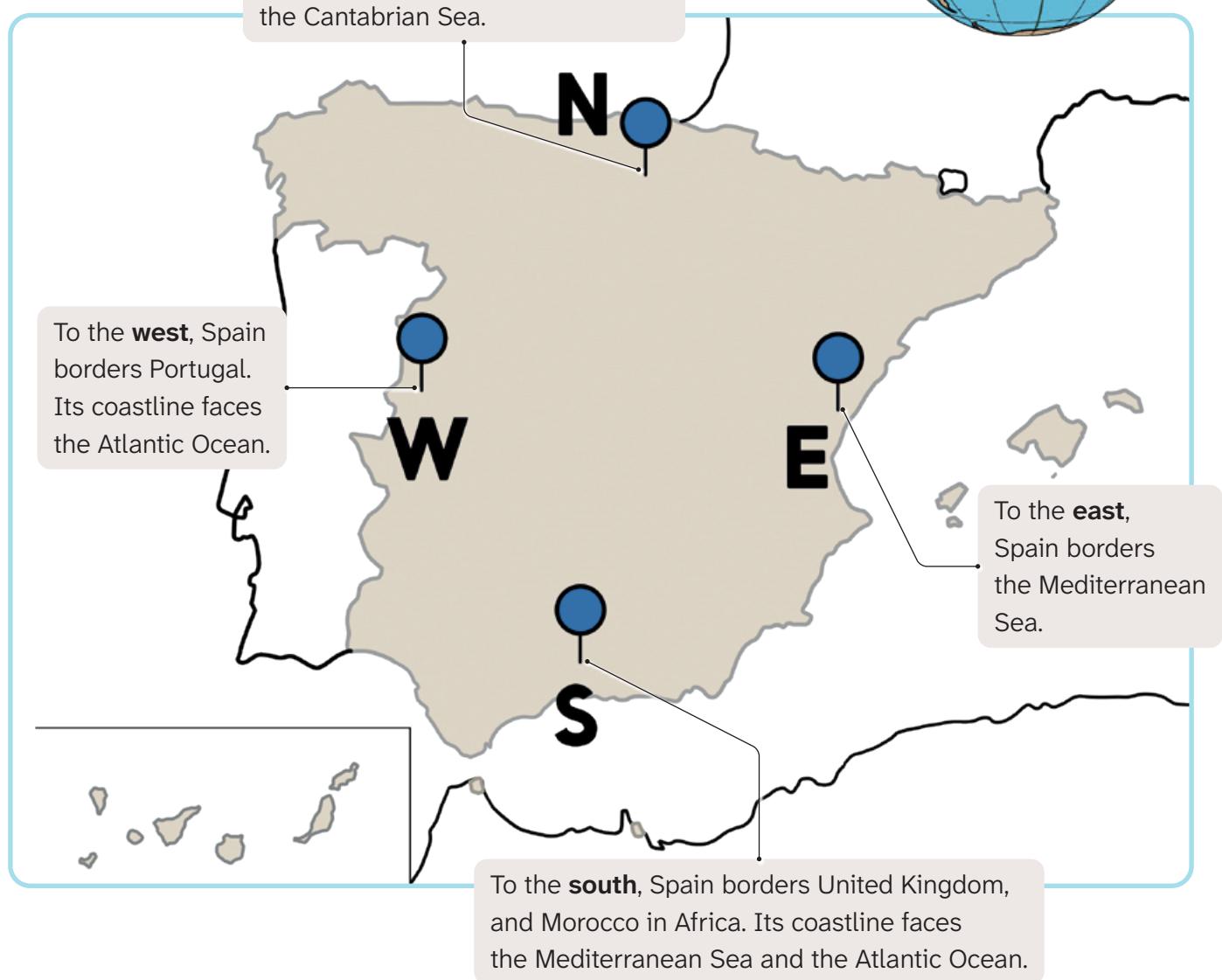
- a. a river
- b. a hospital
- c. the temperature in a place
- d. the borders of a country

6 Where do you find the meaning of colours and symbols used on a map? **SAY.**



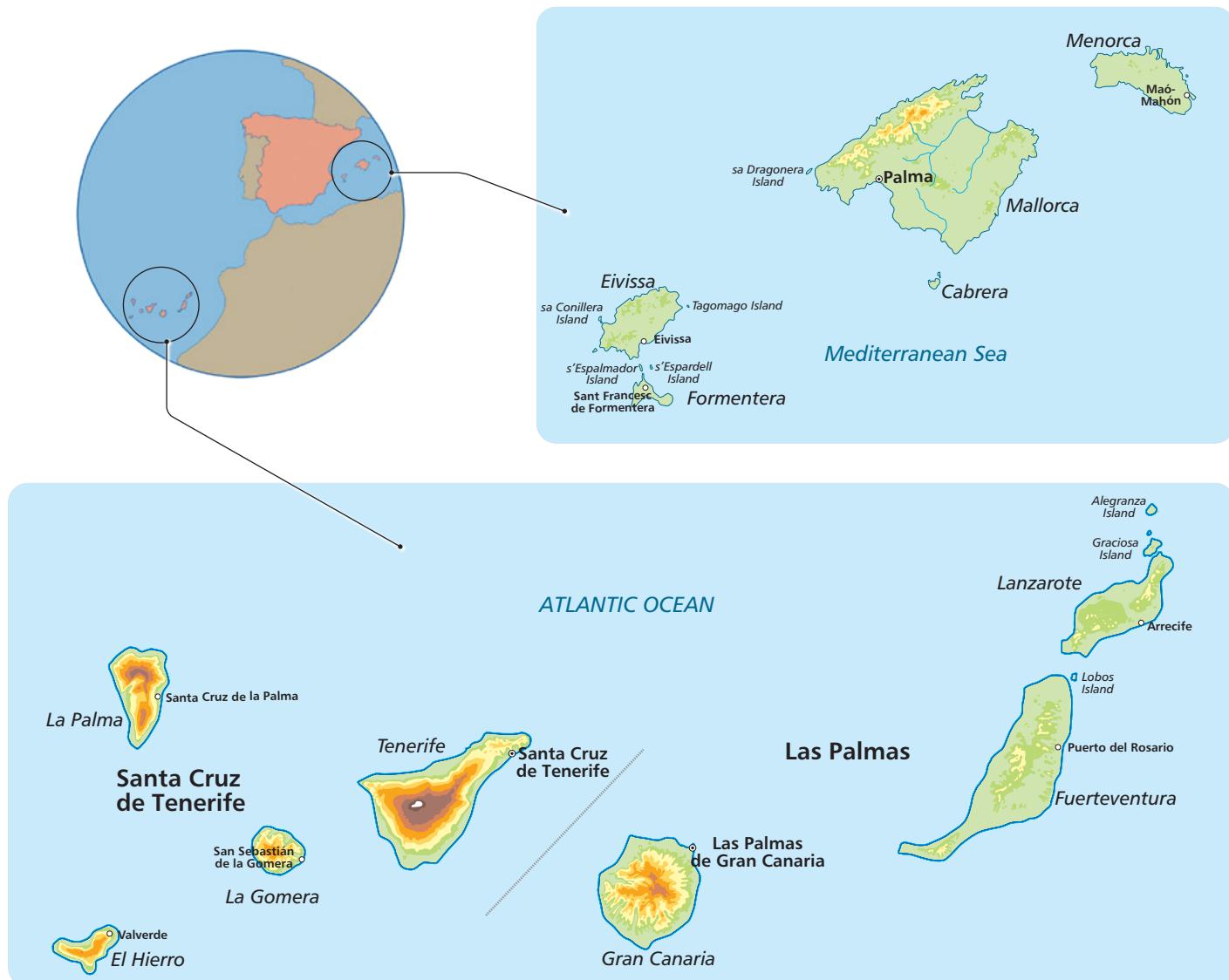
Location of Spain

Spain is situated in the northern hemisphere. It borders different countries and has coastlines on the **Mediterranean Sea**, **Cantabrian Sea** and the **Atlantic Ocean**.



- 1 Which hemisphere is Spain located in? **SAY.**
- 2 **IDENTIFY** the countries that borders Spain to the north.
- 3 **NAME** the ocean and the seas that border Spain.

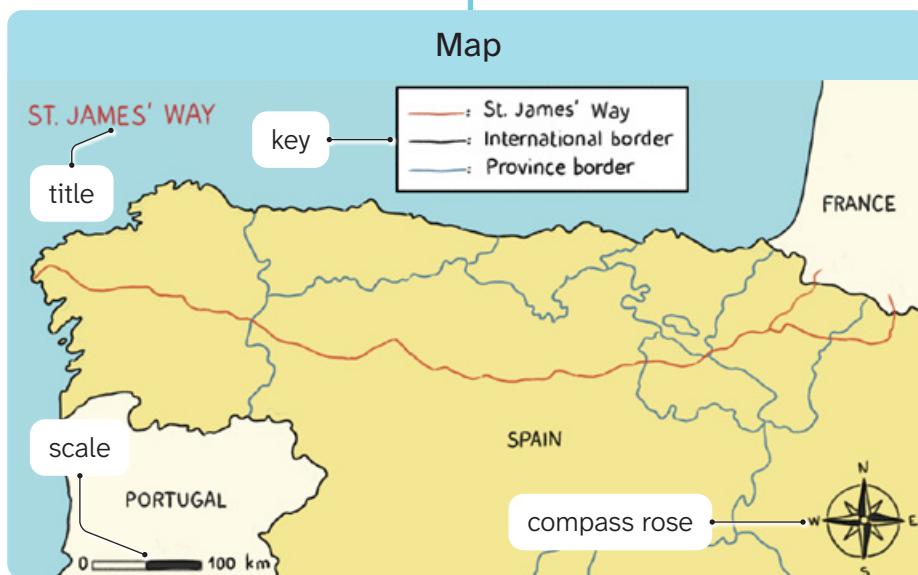
In Spain, there are two **archipelagos**, or groups of islands. They are the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, off the African coast.



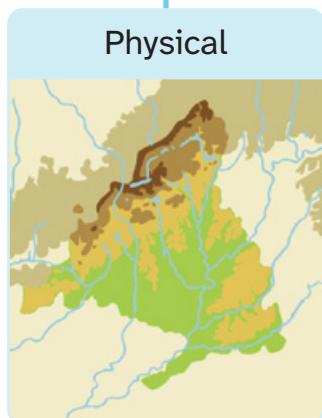
- 4 Which continent is to the south of Spain?
SAY.
- 5 **CLASSIFY** these islands. Do they belong to the Balearic Islands or the Canary Islands?
 - a. Fuerteventura
 - b. Formentera
 - c. Eivissa
 - d. Lanzarote
- 6 **DEFINE** archipelago.
- 7 Which is the largest island in the Balearic Islands? **NAME.**
- 8 **IDENTIFY** the country west of Spain.
- 9 Which archipelago is closest to the African coast? **SAY.**



REPRESENTATION OF THE EARTH



Types of maps



1 In pairs, **DESCRIBE** the difference between a map and a globe. **EXPLAIN** the different types of maps.

WORD BANK

A map is a ... representation of the Earth.

Maps can be You can see ... which means



Review

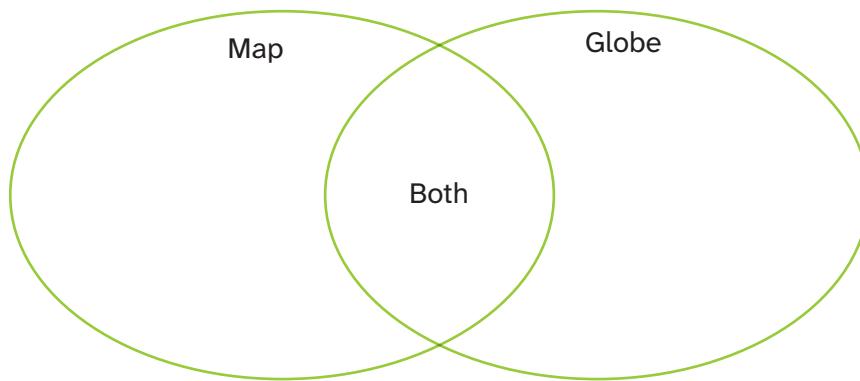
Representation: maps and globes

1 ANSWER these questions.

- a. What are continents?
- b. What two forms can you use to represent the Earth?
- c. Which imaginary line divides the Earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres?
- d. What is the difference between parallels and meridians?

2 COMPARE maps and globes. DRAW and WRITE in your notebook.

- a. It is a representation of the Earth.
- b. It has imaginary lines.
- c. It is on a flat surface.
- d. It is spherical.
- e. It shows oceans.
- f. It shows continents.



Orientation and location

3 COMPLETE.

- a. On a compass, you can see the ... cardinal points.
- b. The arrow on a compass always points to the
- c. The sun rises in the
- d. You can find the north at night by looking at the
- e. You can use a ... to locate places.

4 USE the Colour, Symbol, Image thinking routine.

- a. What colour best represents 'sky'?
- b. What symbol best represents 'GPS'?
- c. What image best represents 'sunrise'?



Review

5 In pairs, **DISCUSS** the correct option.

a. A group of friends is lost in the mountains. They need to know if they should walk north or east, but their phones have no battery. Which tool helps them find the way?

compass satellite

b. A rescue team gets a location signal. They need a place on Earth to check if the location is 100% correct before they fly. Which station does the checking?

receiver ground station

c. You are driving, and the digital map shows you exactly where you are and the route to follow in real-time. Which device in the car is reading the signals?

ground station receiver

6 **LISTEN. IDENTIFY** how the family found the north during an excursion.

Maps

7 **IDENTIFY** whether the sentences are true or false. **CORRECT** the false ones.

a. You can find the cardinal points in the key.
b. The title provides the topic of the map.
c. The scale is used to calculate the real distance between two points on the map.
d. Small-scale maps display a large amount of detail.

8 **READ** the sentences and **SAY** the type of map you need.

physical map weather map street map political map

a. You want to plan a long trip across Europe, and you need to see all the country borders and capital cities.
b. You need to know which roads to take to get to the park.
c. You are going hiking tomorrow, and you need to know if it will rain.

Map of Spain

9 Is Spain above or below the Equator? **SAY.**

10 **LISTEN. CHOOSE** where the speaker is going on holidays.

to an island

to the north of Spain

to the south of Spain

Put it together

11 **THINK** about the place you live in. **SAY.**

a. What type of map do you need to use to find all the green spaces in your community?
I need to use a

b. Are there enough parks or green spaces in your neighbourhood?
Are they close to schools or homes?
In my neighbourhood, there

c. Are these parks safe, well-maintained, and clean?
My parks

12 **READ. IDENTIFY** if the text refers to a small-scale map or a large-scale map.

I can see many different colours and symbols on this map. It clearly shows the roads and streets in a large town. I can see local spots like the library and the main park. I can easily find my house, too! It's great to see a large amount of detail.

Self - evaluation

1 **COMPLETE.**



One interesting thing I learnt is



A new word I learnt is ...
It means



I should revise

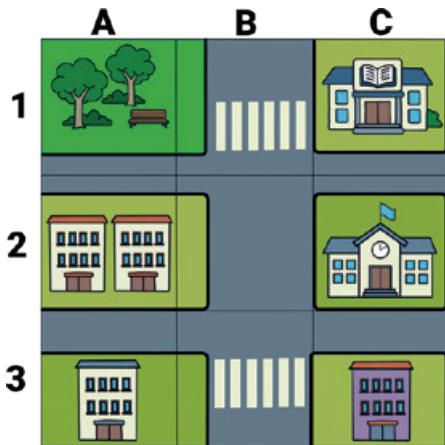


Learning situation goal

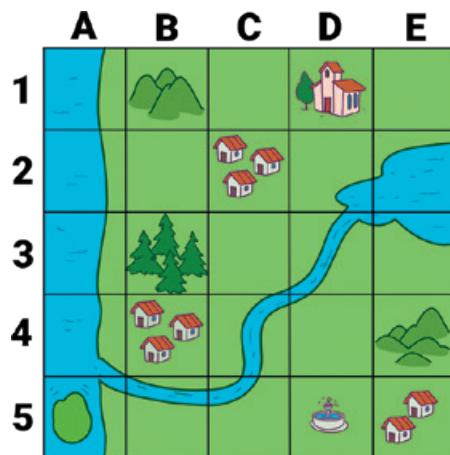
STEP 1. Think back

You are now ready to **DRAW** a map for a day trip. Think about what you know.

1 Can you find the park and the school on the map? **SAY** the number and letter.



2 Can you find the houses and the fountain? **SAY** the number and letter.



WORD BANK

The ... is
on (A1).

On ..., you can
find the

STEP 2. Plan

1 CHOOSE.

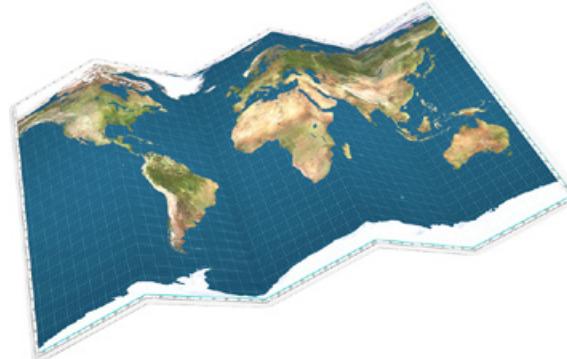
- a. going to the park
- b. going to the mountains

2 THINK.

- What type of map will you draw?



street map



physical map

- Remember to include these elements on your map.
 - compass rose
 - key
 - title
 - scale

STEP 3. Make

1 **THINK** about the materials you need.
a. **CHOOSE** from these materials.



paper



pencil



coloured pencils



rubber



ruler



compass

b. Do you need any other material?
THINK.

2 **MAKE** a sketch of your map.
3 **MAKE** your final map.
4 **WRITE** the name of your destination.

STEP 4. Share

SHARE your project with the class.

1 **COMPLETE** and **SAY**.

I made a ... map

I included (*the title*).

This map will help you get to

I used colour green for

STEP 5. Be mindful

THINK about yourself and your classmates.

1 **How did I feel? SAY.**

I felt (*nervous*) because

I learnt that I can

2 **THINK** about your group. **SAY.**

... drew / planned.

Our group worked well when