

## Locating Places

### Reference: Chapter 3, Making Connections: Locating Places on a Map (p30)

On maps, references to directions (compass points) are shown on the \_\_\_\_\_. The principal or main points of a compass are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Halfway between these 4 principal points are points that combine their directions to form \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Direction can be given more accurately if \_\_\_\_\_ are used rather than compass points. Compass bearings measure the \_\_\_\_\_ of a direction in relation to \_\_\_\_\_, moving in a clockwise direction. The use of a compass bearing is a more accurate method for stating direction because all points of the compass rose, from \_\_\_\_\_ degrees to \_\_\_\_\_ degrees can be used.

**\*\* complete the questions 1 - 5 on page 43.**

## Grid Systems

The most common way to locate a place on a map is to use a grid system.

We will look at 3 different grid systems.

### 1. Alphanumeric Grid

The alphanumeric grid system uses \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to identify squares in a grid pattern. This grid system is often used on \_\_\_\_\_ maps. Grid squares are identified by a letter on one side of the map and a number on the other. (see fig 3-2 on page 33)

**\*\* complete the questions 1 - 10 on page 32.**

### 2. Map Grid or Military Grid (p34)

On topographic maps there is a grid of \_\_\_\_\_ lines. This is referred to as a map grid, and it can be used to locate any place on a topographic map. The map grid is also called the military grid because it was developed and used by Britain and its allies during World War I. Each grid square is 1000 m x 1000 m (or 1 kilometer square).

Each vertical line is called an \_\_\_\_\_ and runs from the top to the bottom of the map. Each easting is identified by a two-digit number. The easting refers to the column to the right of the line.

The numbered lines that run horizontally across the map are called \_\_\_\_\_ and refer to the row

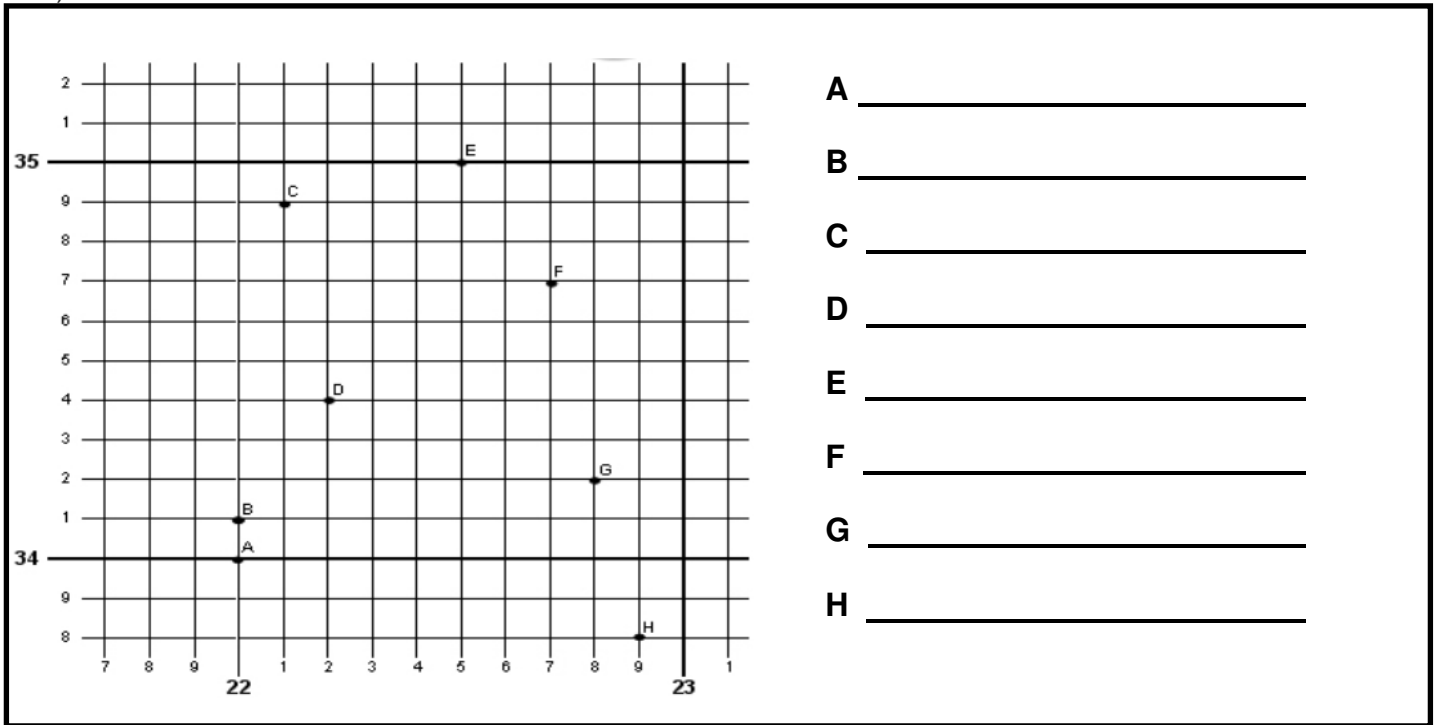
above it. By combining the two digits from the easting and the two digits from the northing, we can identify a specific square on the map.

Remember that the \_\_\_\_\_ makes up the first two numbers of the grid reference, and then the \_\_\_\_\_ ("Read right up" or "In the door, up the stairs")

**\*\*in your notebook, list the four-digit grid reference of each of the shaded squares in figure 3-3 on page 34.**

**Identifying Locations of Points Within Grid Squares: Six-Digit References**

Any point on the map may be located using a six-digit number. Each grid square can be divided into tenths. A point that was half-way across a square on the grid would be five-tenths across the grid. If the grid lines (eastings for example) were numbered **81** and **82**, and the point was half-way between these two lines, the point would be identified as **815**. If this point was also half-way between northings **06** and **07**, it would be located at **065**. These numbers can be combined to get a six-digit reference for the point A of **815065**. (see fig. 3-4 on page 34)



**3. Latitude and Longitude (p35)**

Latitude measures the angular distance of places \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the equator (0 degrees latitude).

Longitude measures the angular distance of places \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the prime meridian (0 degrees longitude) which runs through Greenwich, England.

**\*\* using appropriate headings, from fig. 3-5 on page 35, list 4 significant points about lines of latitude and lines of longitude.**