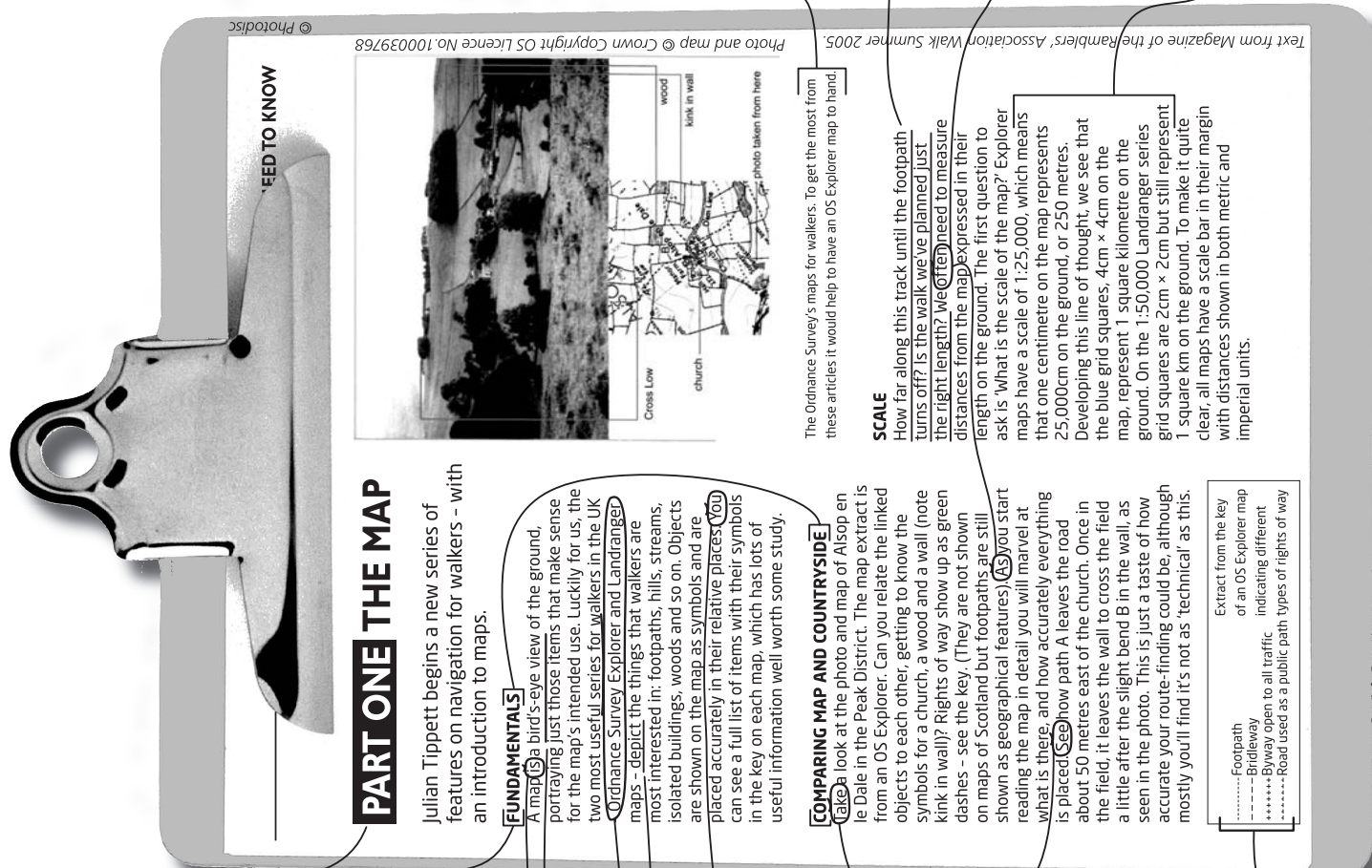


5: 1: T25: to write instructional texts, and test them out

5: 1: S9: to identify the imperative form in instructional writing and the past tense in recounts and use this awareness when writing for these purposes



subject shown in title and byline; 'part one' indicates a series of articles

subheadings break up and organise text

simple present tense

refers to specific types of map

addresses reader directly

sentences begin with imperative verbs

explanation of symbols used

5: 1: T22: to read and evaluate a range of instructional texts in terms of their:

- purposes
- organisation and layout
- clarity and usefulness

5: 1: S8: to revise and extend work on verbs, focusing on: tenses, forms, person

PART ONE THE MAP

Julian Tippet begins a new series of features on navigation for walkers - with an introduction to maps.

FUNDAMENTALS

A map is a bird's-eye view of the ground, portraying just those items that make sense for the map's intended use. Luckily for us, the two most useful series for walkers in the UK are the Ordnance Survey Explorer and Landranger maps - depict the things that walkers are most interested in: footpaths, hills, streams, isolated buildings, woods and so on. Objects are shown on the map as symbols and are placed accurately in their relative places. You can see a full list of items with their symbols in the key on each map, which has lots of useful information well worth some study.

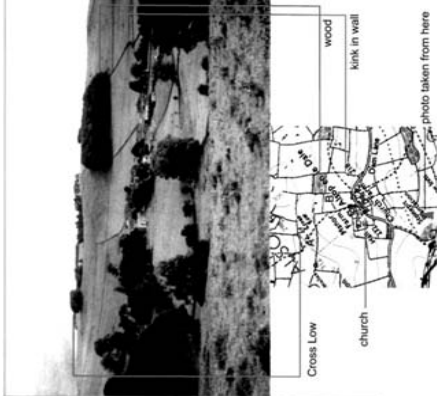
COMPARING MAP AND COUNTRYSIDE

Take a look at the photo and map of Alsop en le Dale in the Peak District. The map extract is from an OS Explorer. Can you relate the linked objects to each other, getting to know the symbols for a church, a wood and a wall (note kink in wall)? Rights of way show up as green dashes - see the key. (They are not shown on maps of Scotland but footpaths are still shown as geographical features.) AS you start reading the map in detail you will marvel at what is there, and how accurately everything is placed. See how path A leaves the road about 50 metres east of the church. Once in the field, it leaves the wall to cross the field a little after the slight bend B in the wall, as seen in the photo. This is just a taste of how accurate your route-finding could be, although mostly you'll find it's not as 'technical' as this.

.....	Footpath
-----	Bridleway
-----	Byway open to all traffic
.....	Road used as a public path
.....	types of rights of way

Extract from the key of an OS Explorer map indicating different types of rights of way

FEED TO KNOW



The Ordnance Survey's maps for walkers. To get the most from these articles: it would help to have an OS Explorer map to hand.

SCALE

How far along this track until the footpath turns off? Is the walk we've planned just the right length? We often need to measure distances from the map, expressed in their length on the ground. The first question to ask is 'What is the scale of the map?' Explorer maps have a scale of 1:25,000, which means that one centimetre on the map represents 25,000cm on the ground, or 250 metres. Developing this line of thought, we see that the blue grid squares, 4cm x 4cm on the map, represent 1 square kilometre on the ground. On the 1:50,000 Landranger series grid squares are 2cm x 2cm but still represent 1 square km on the ground. To make it quite clear, all maps have a scale bar in their margin with distances shown in both metric and imperial units.

suggested materials to support this text

questions highlight practical use of scale

temporal connectives

detailed information, figures