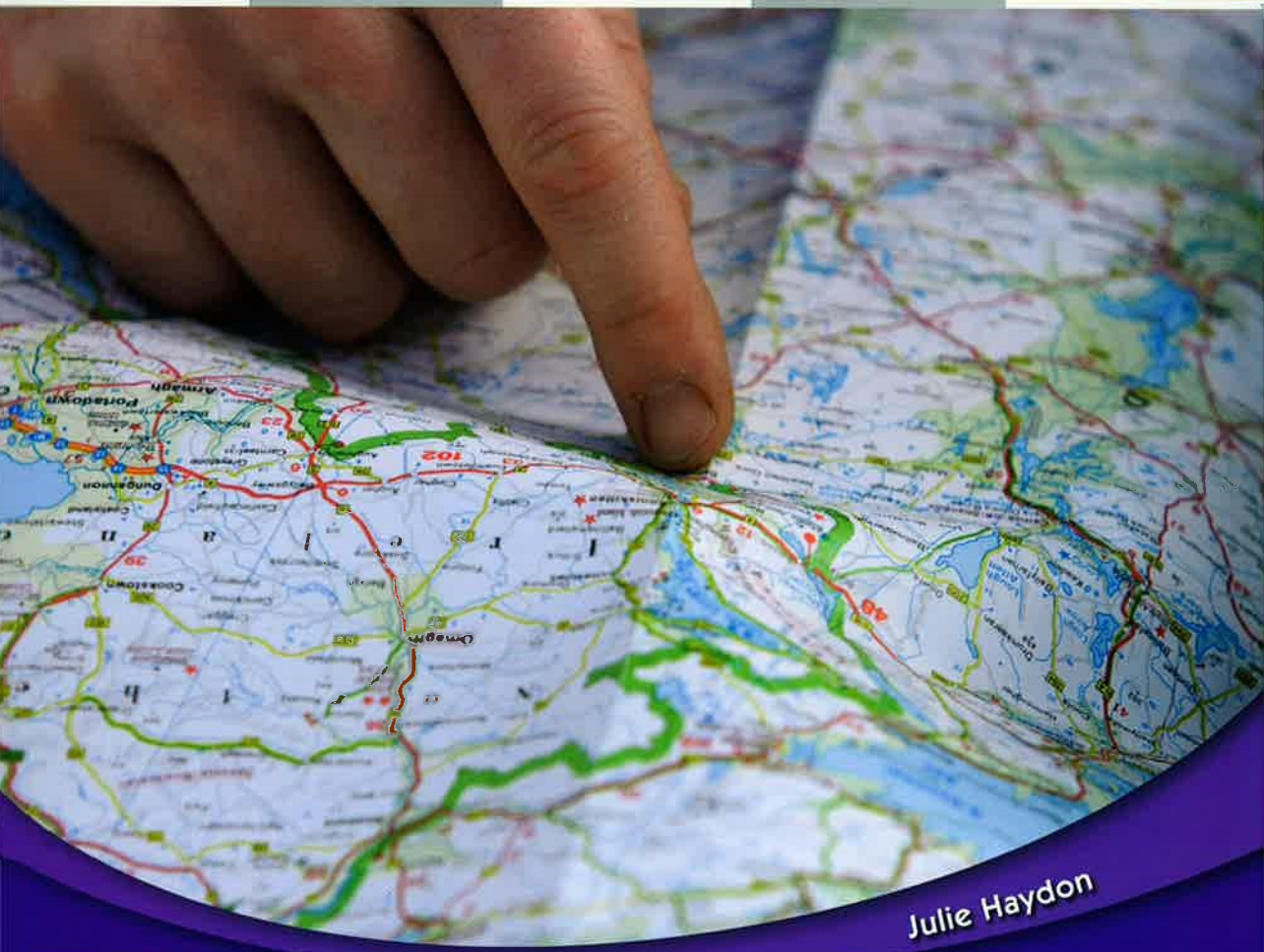
MODERN MAPS



Julie Haydon

PM writing

Explanation & Discussion

Modern Maps

Level 28 Ruby

Key Learning Area **Social Studies/Technology**

Theme **Printed and electronic maps**

Title **How a Map is Made**

Text Type *Explanation*

Pages **2–9**

Text Form **Reference article**

Genre **Non-fiction**

Purpose **To explain how or why something occurs**

Text Structure

Identifying Statement: Tells what is to be explained *(Pages 2–4)*.

Explanation Sequence: Explains a series of events or cause and effect *(Pages 5–8)*.

Summary Statement: Draws all the information together *(Page 8)*.

Language Features

- Nouns (*e.g. types, features, satellites*)
- Pronouns (*e.g. they, their*)
- Adjectives (*e.g. different, bird's-eye, New*)
- Present tense verbs (*e.g. is, are, show, find*)
- Adverbs (*e.g. already, always, Sometimes*)
- Adverbial phrases (*e.g. on the map*)
- Time and sequence words (*e.g. First, Then, Next, Finally*)

Title **Paper or Electronic Maps?**

Text Type *Discussion*

Pages **10–16**

Text Form **Presentation**

Genre **Non-fiction**

Purpose **To examine more than one side of an issue**

Text Structure

Opening Statement: Outlines the issue *(Pages 10–11)*.

Arguments 'For' and 'Against': Includes evidence in support of and against the issue *(Pages 12–15)*.

Concluding Statement: Summary of the writer's opinion *(Page 16)*.

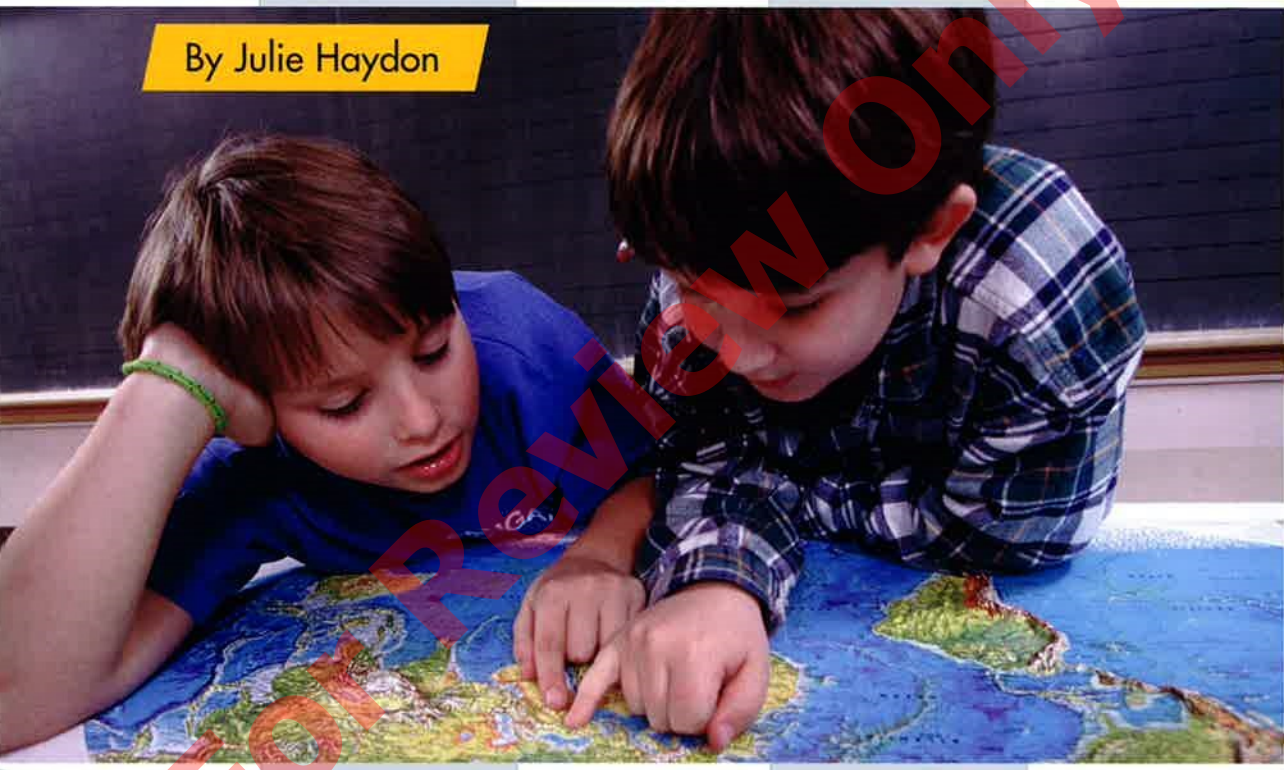
Language Features

- Nouns (*e.g. equipment, technology, future*)
- Pronouns (*e.g. it, they, them*)
- Adjectives (*e.g. windy, paper, electronic*)
- Sensing verbs (*e.g. wanted, like, seems*)
- Adverbs (*e.g. usually, quickly, especially*)
- Adverbial phrases (*e.g. from one place to another*)
- Conjunctions/Text connectives (*e.g. However*)

For Review Only

MODERN MAPS

By Julie Haydon



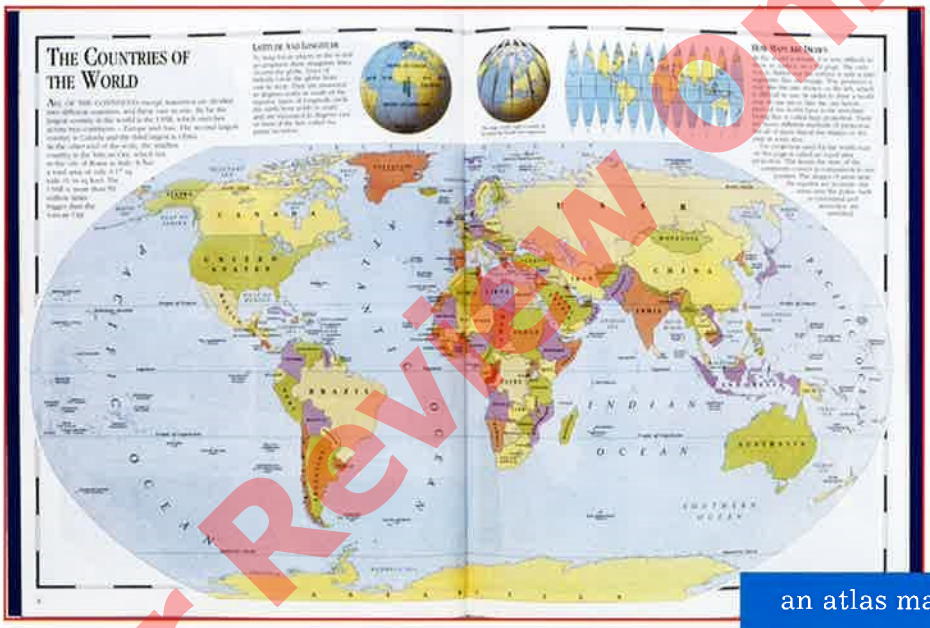
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Contents

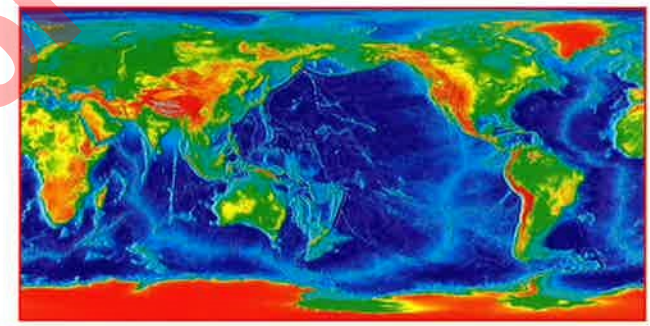
Title	Text Type	Pages
How a Map is Made	*Explanation*	2–9
Paper or Electronic Maps?	*Discussion*	10–16

How a Map is Made

A map is a drawing of the surface of the Earth or some other body in space, such as the Moon. A map can show a small area or a large area. Different types of maps show different features.



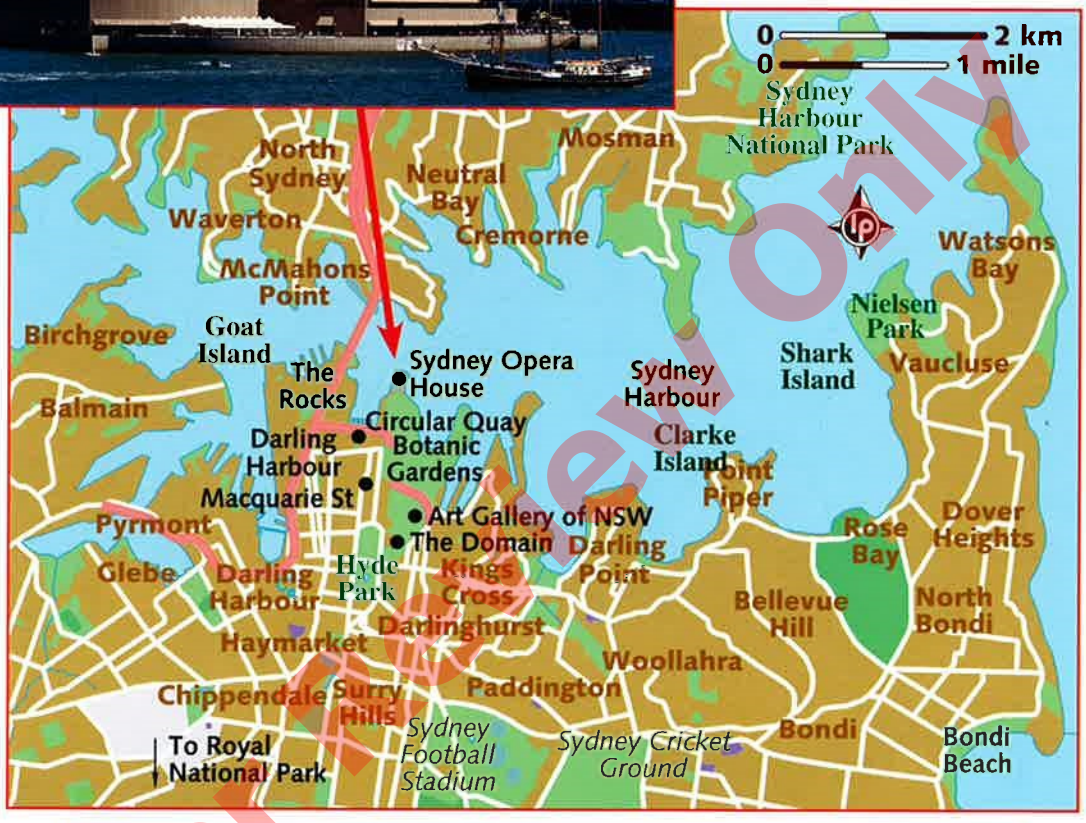
an atlas map



This topographic map shows how high or low the land is.

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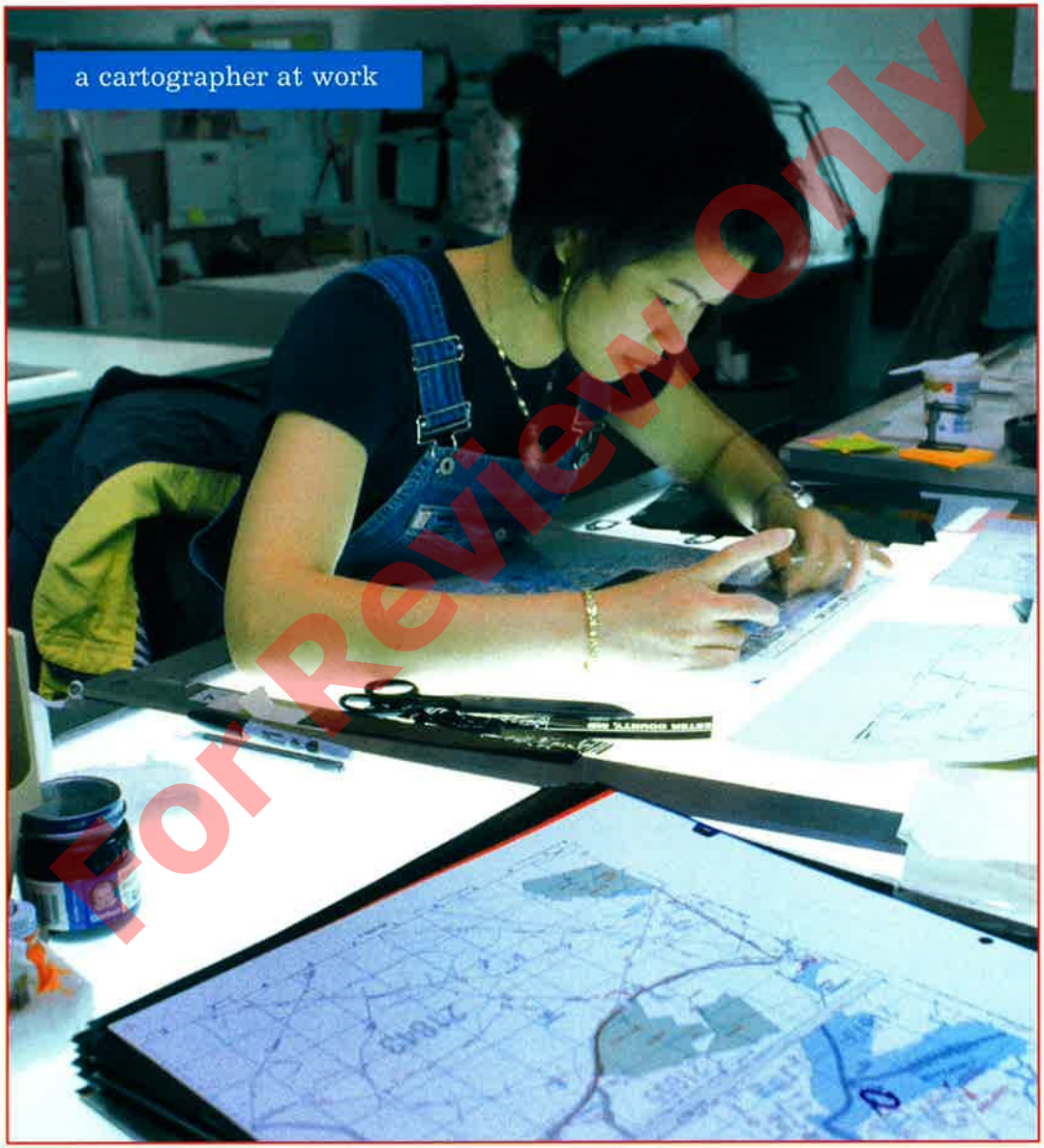
a map showing the location of the Sydney Opera House, Australia

Most maps are flat and show a bird's-eye view of an area. This means they show only the length and width of the features on the map and not their height.

Many maps help people find places and plan trips.

For Review Only

Map making is called cartography. People who make maps are called cartographers.



a cartographer at work

For Review Only

First, a cartographer gets information about the area that is to be mapped. Sometimes the information already exists in other forms, such as other maps. New information can come from surveying the land, and from machines such as cameras on board satellites and aeroplanes.



an aerial photograph of New York City, USA



a satellite map of New York City, USA

For Review Only

Then the cartographer plans the map. Decisions are made about the design of the map, including which symbols, colours, words, lines and grids to use. A key, or legend, is included on the map to explain what these design elements mean.



a map of Barcelona, Spain

For Review Only



a map of Catalonia, Spain

For Review Only

The cartographer must also decide on the map's scale. An area on a map is always shown much smaller than it really is. However, the features must be the correct size and the correct distance apart when compared to each other. This is called drawing to scale. The scale is shown on the map.