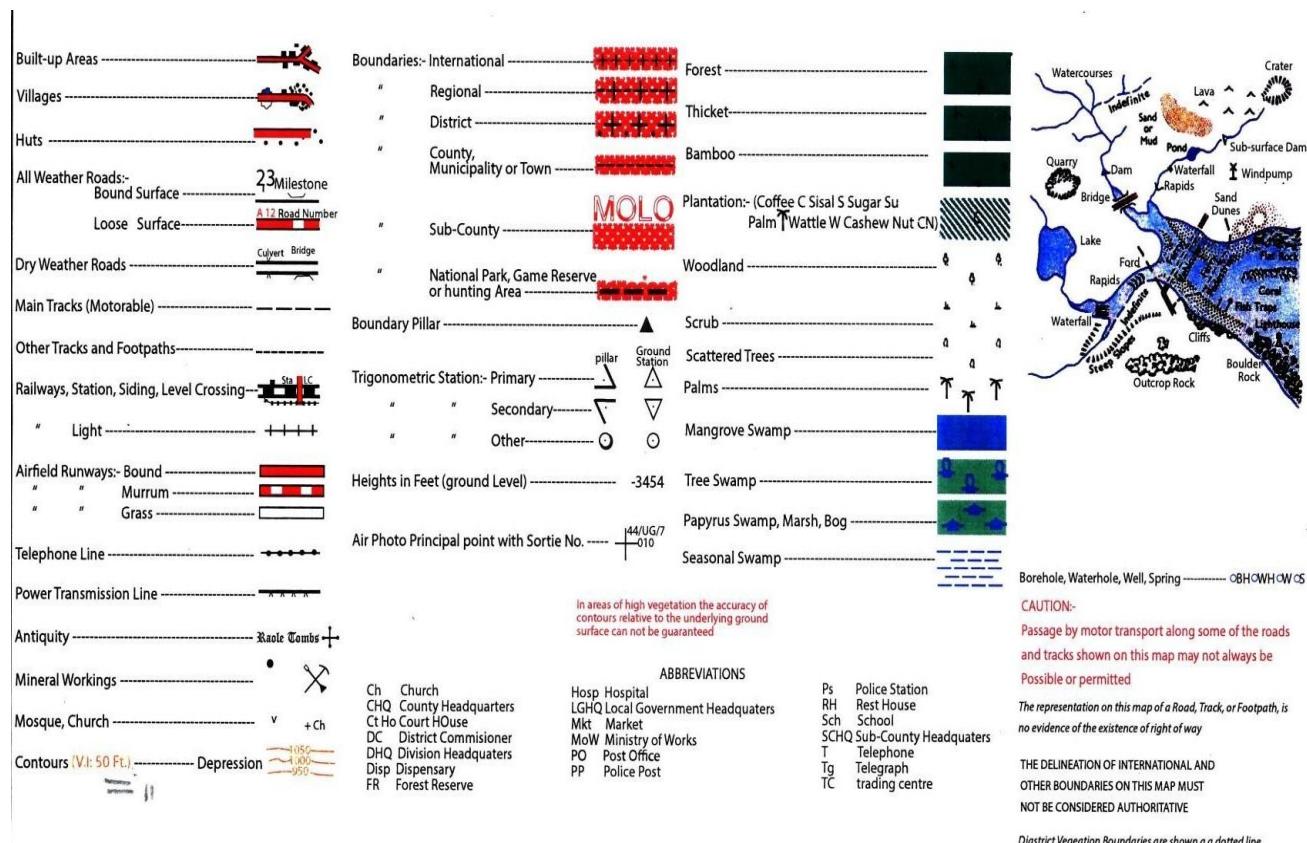
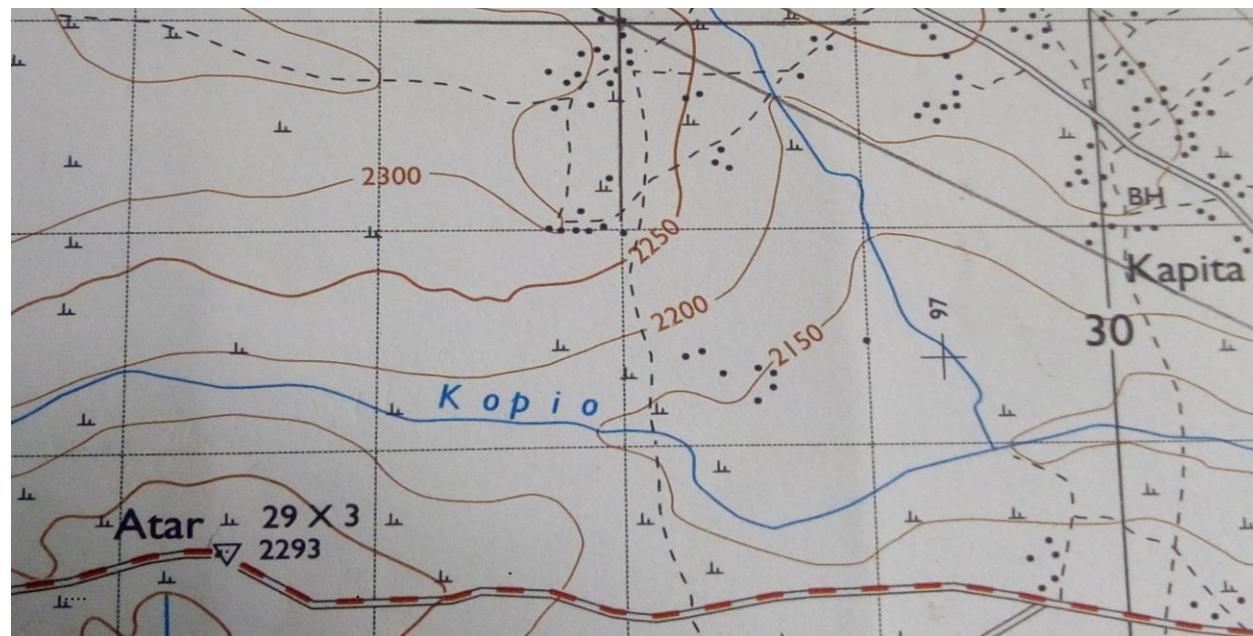


MAPWORK: DEMONSTRATION

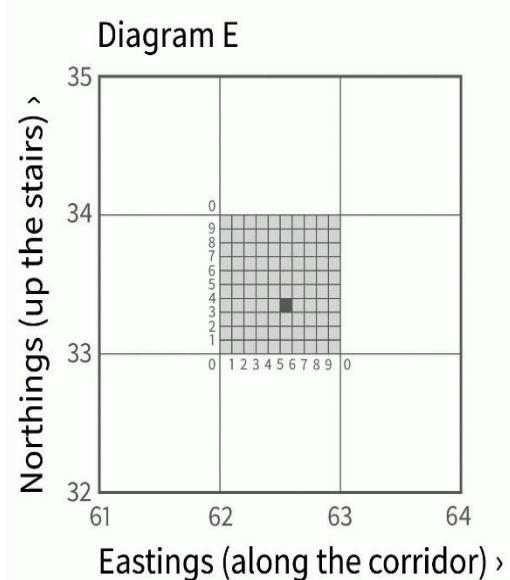
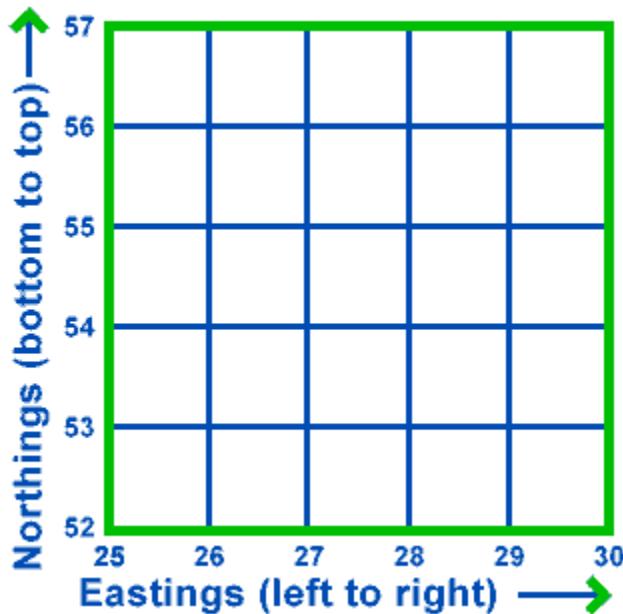
Key



CONTOURS:

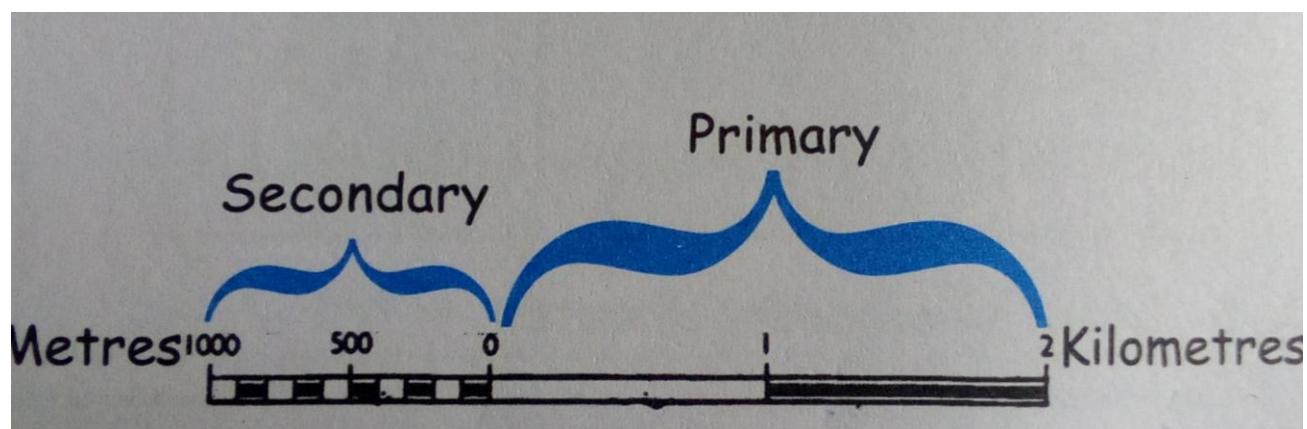
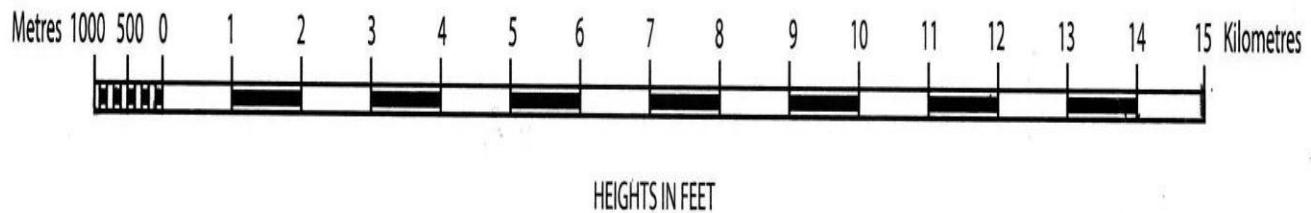


Grid Reference:

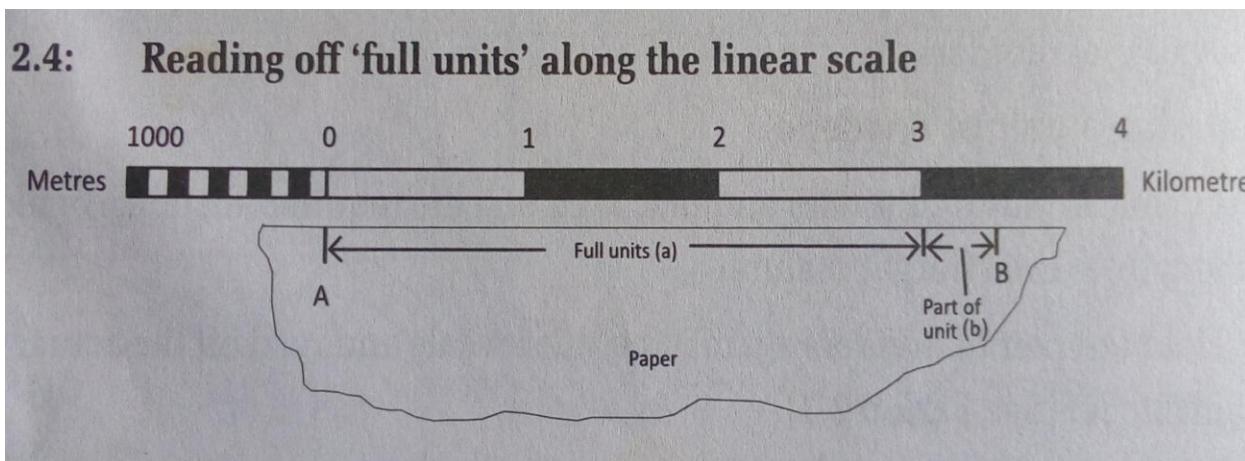
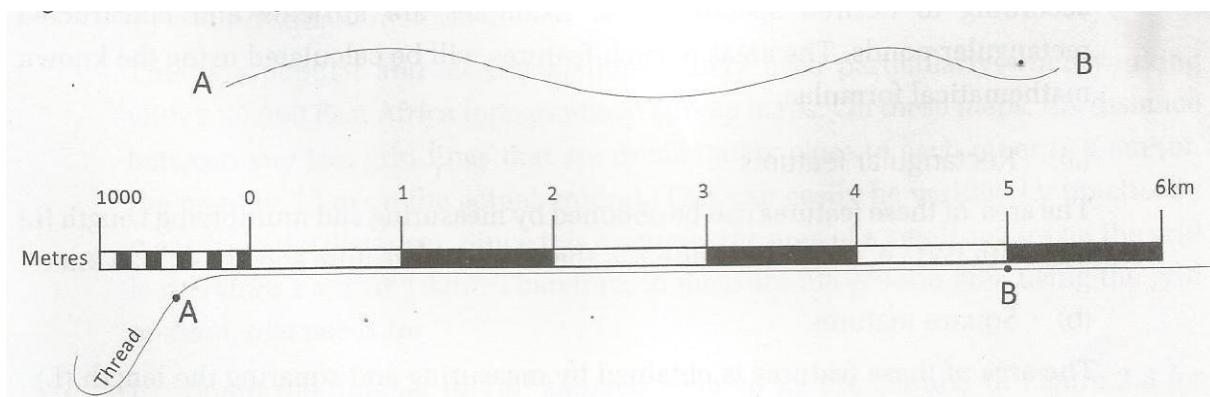
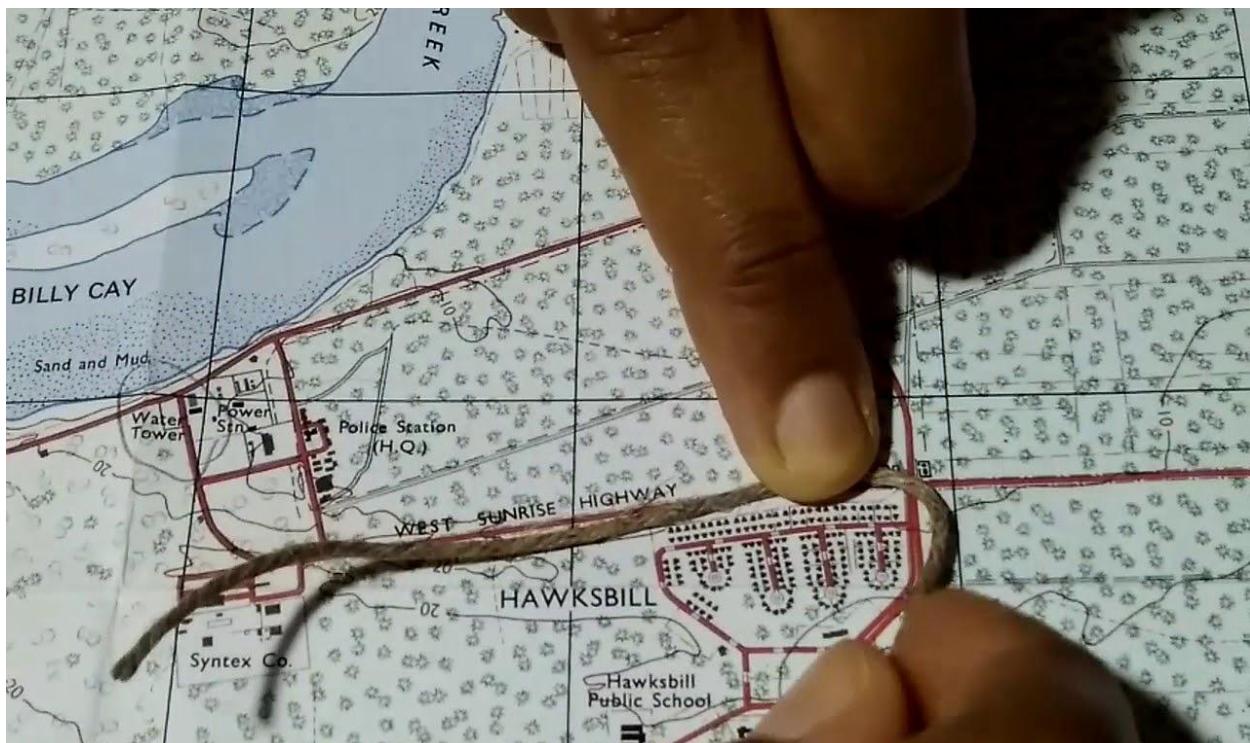


Scale:

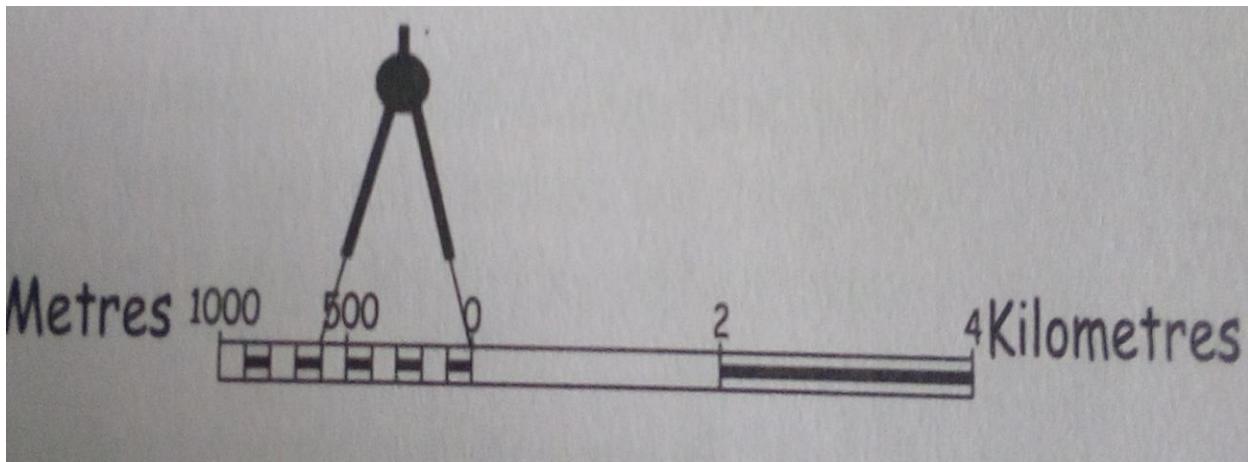
A LINEAR SCALE



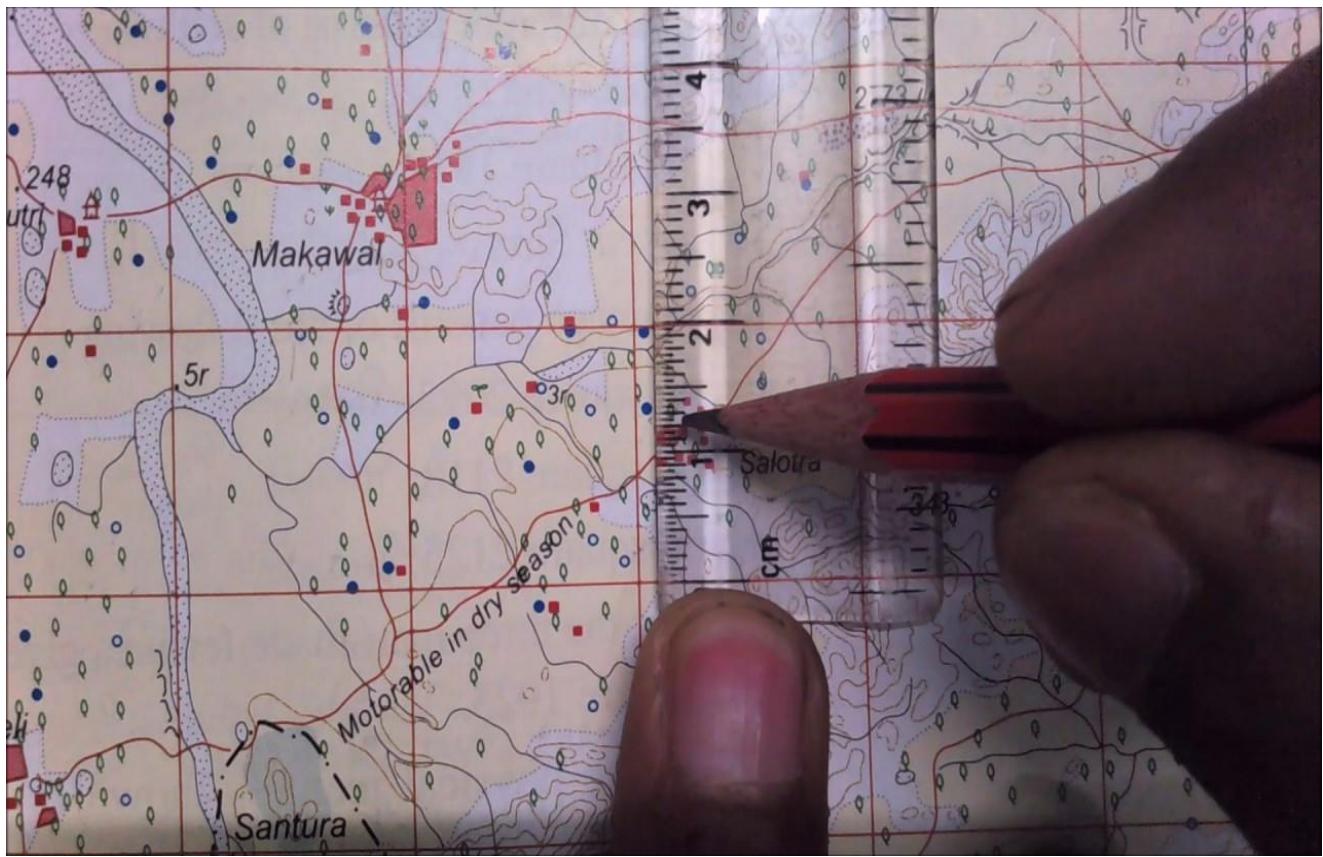
Using a thread to Measure Distance:



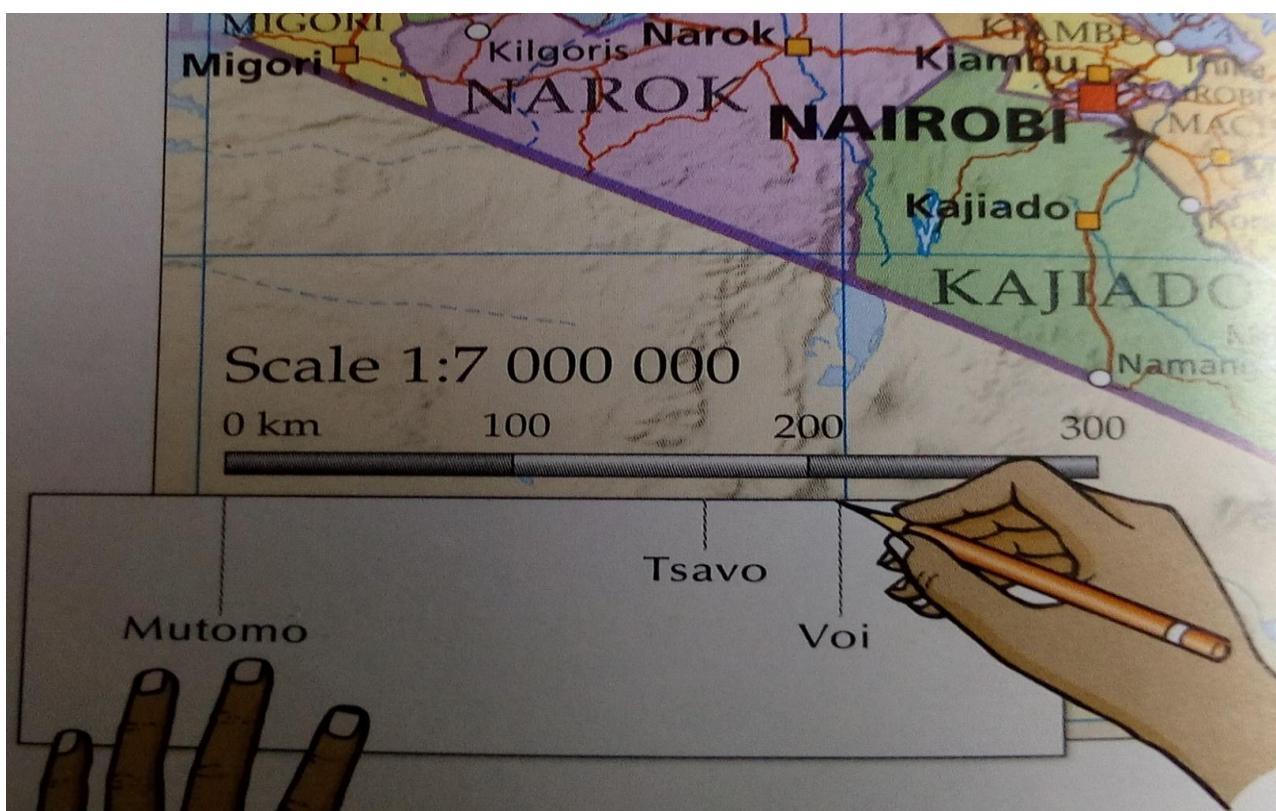
Using a pair of Dividers

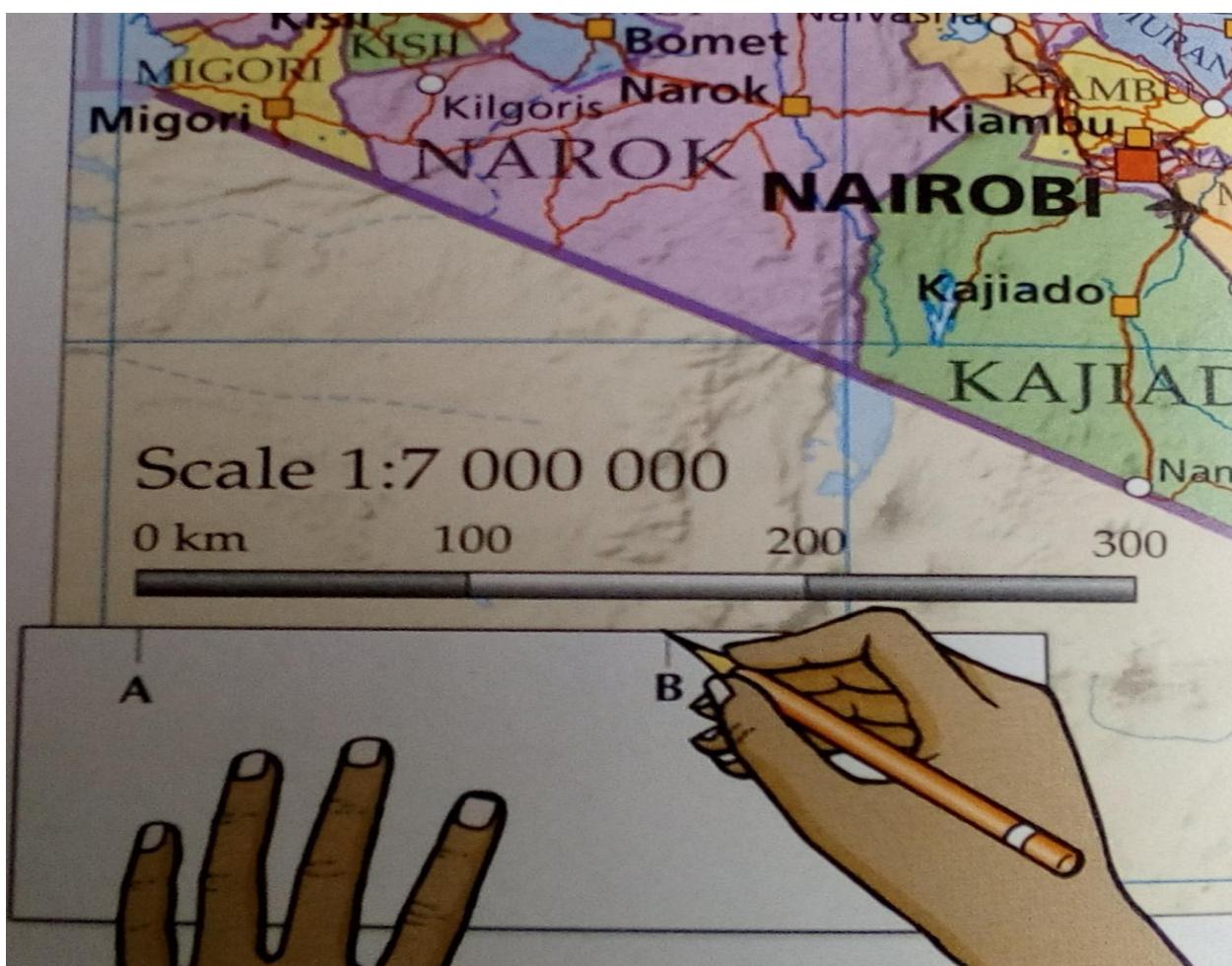
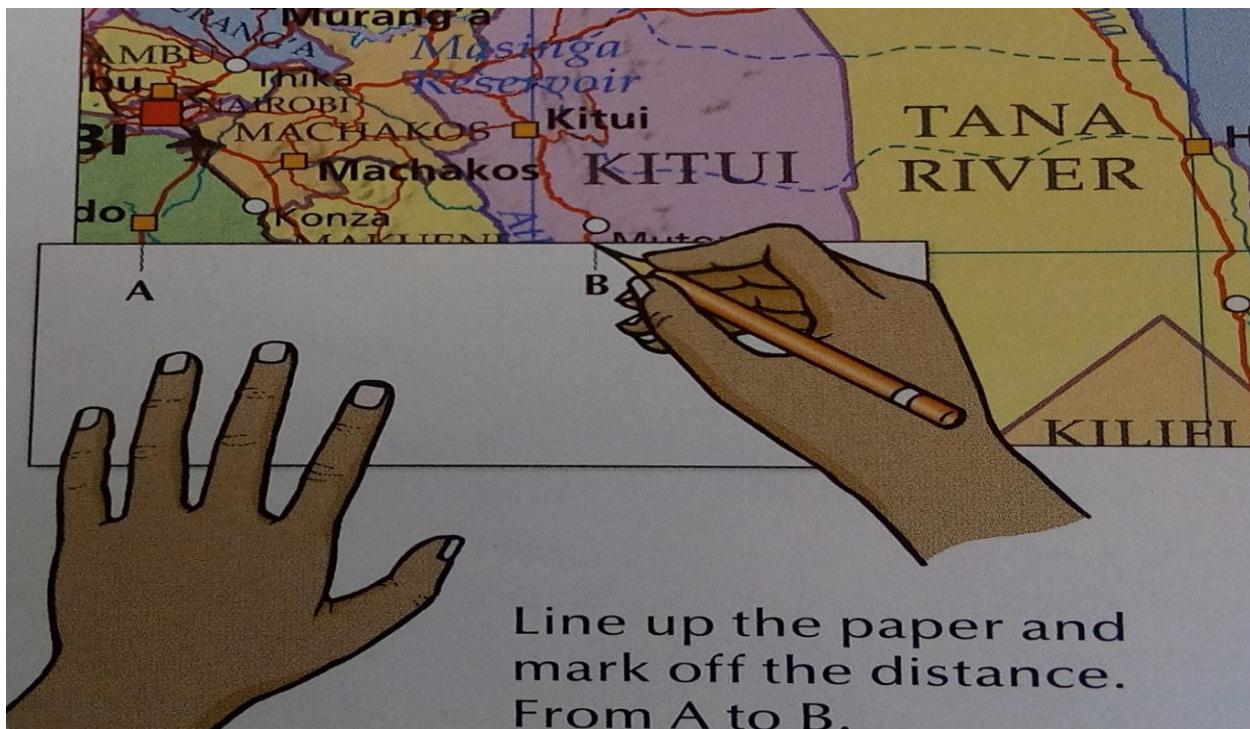


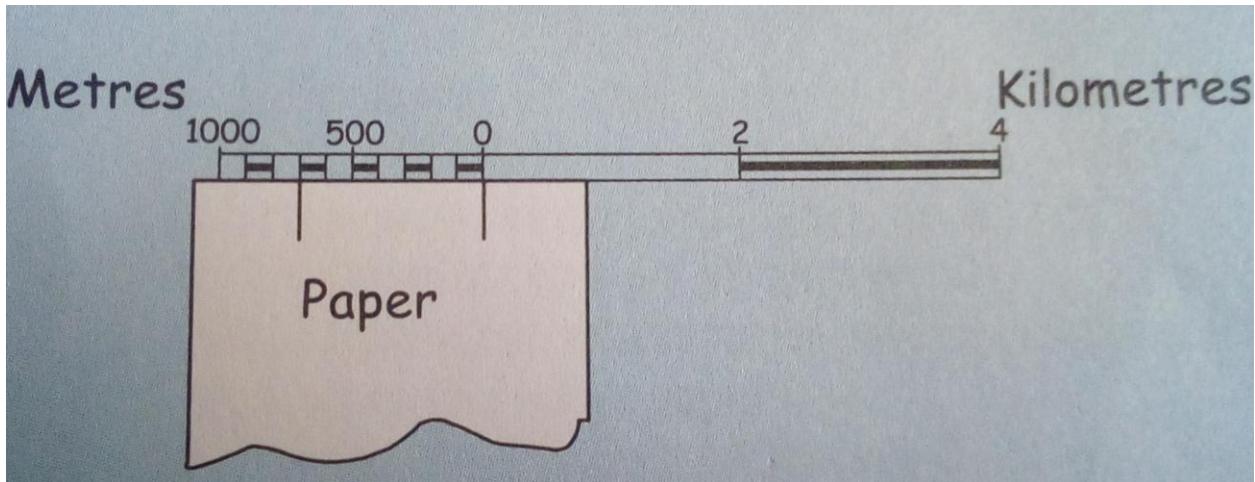
Using a Ruler



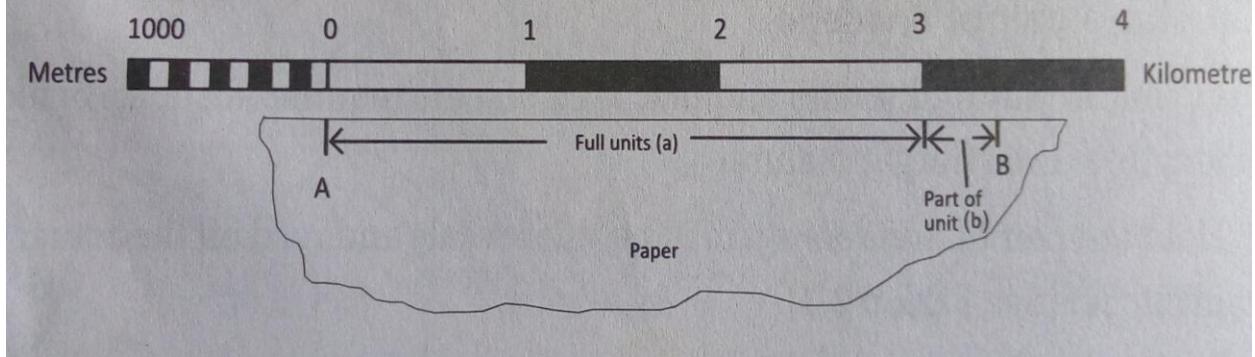
Using a Paper Edge or Piece of Paper





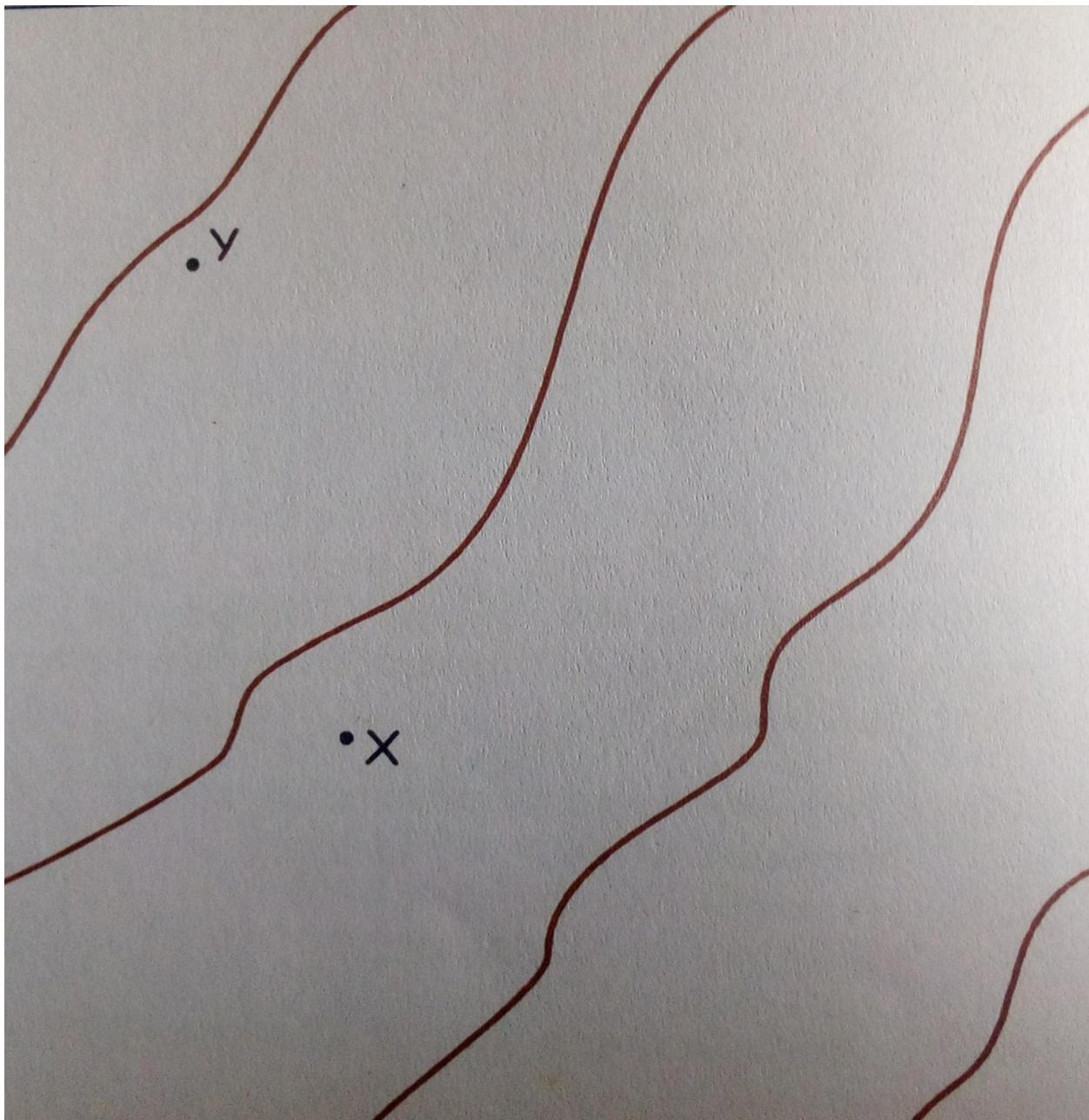


2.4: Reading off 'full units' along the linear scale

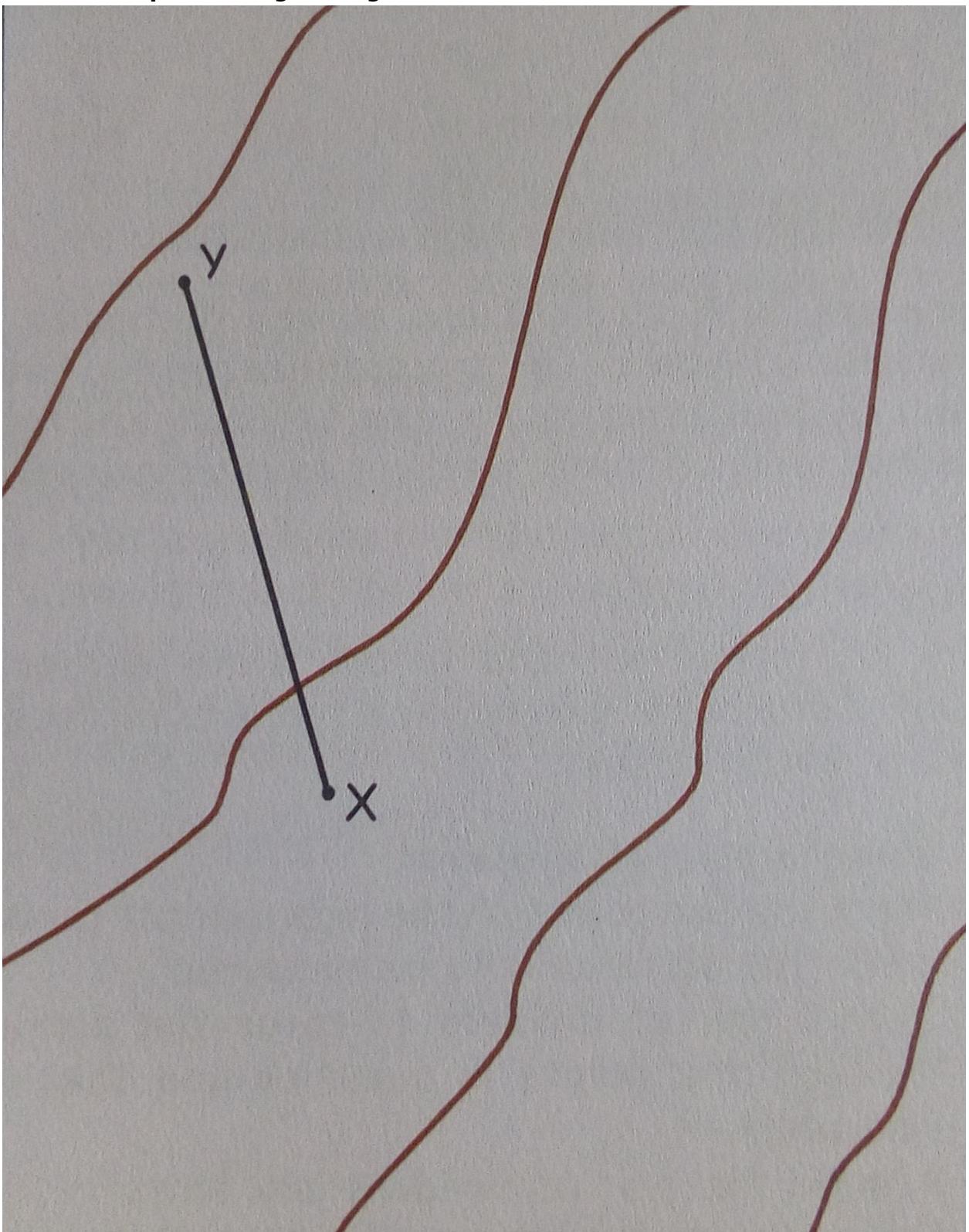


Bearing:

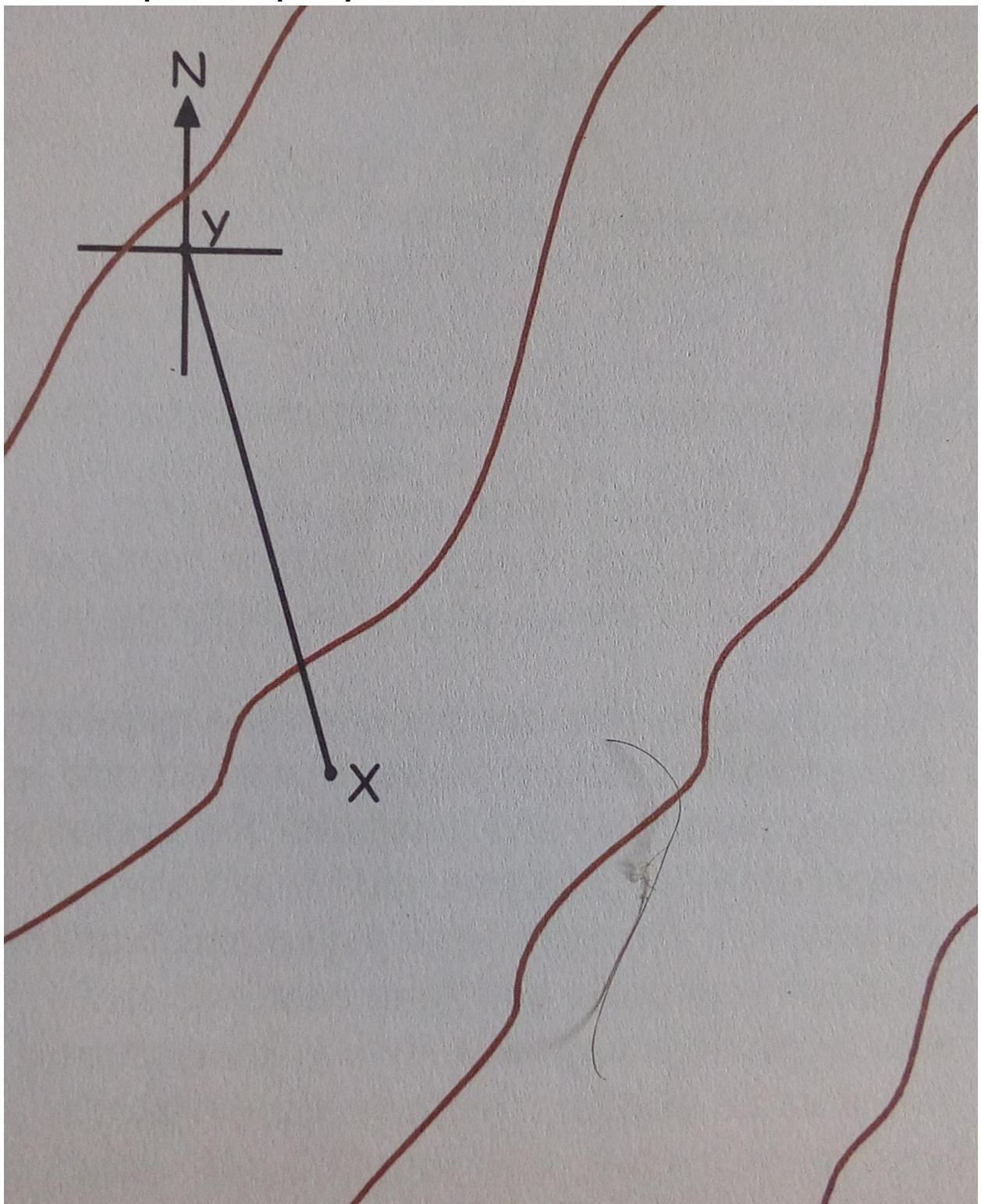
- 1. Identify two points given**



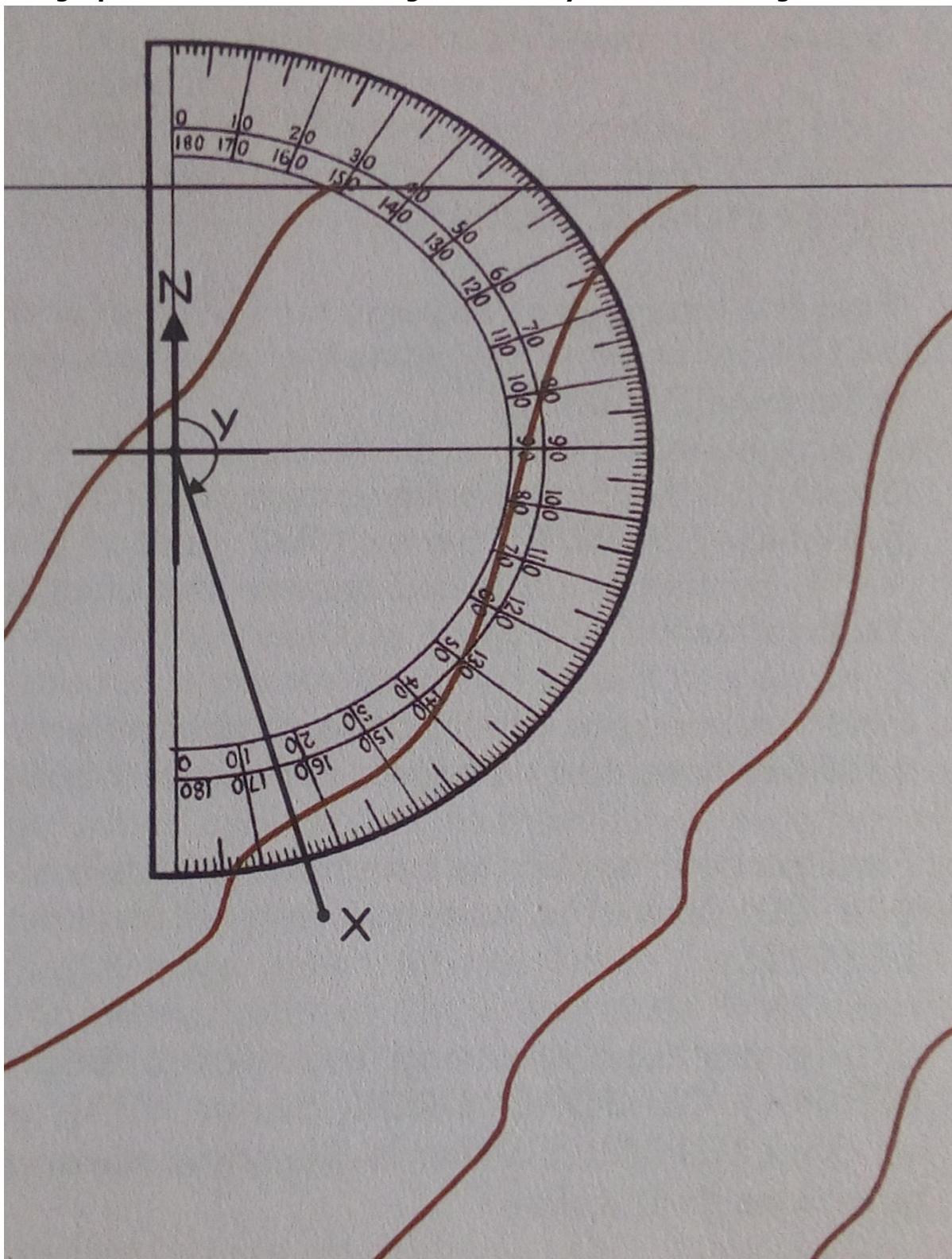
2. Join the two points using a straight line



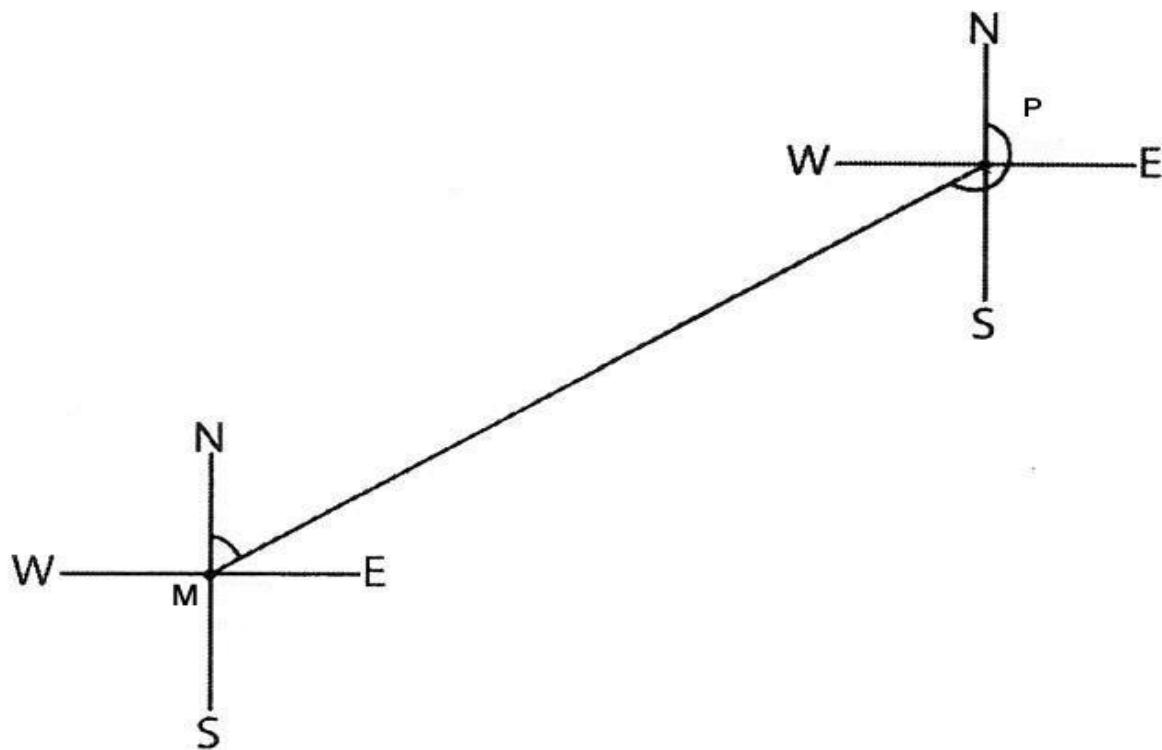
3. Place a Compass at the point you're told to measure from



4. Using a protractor measure the angle and state your answer in Degrees



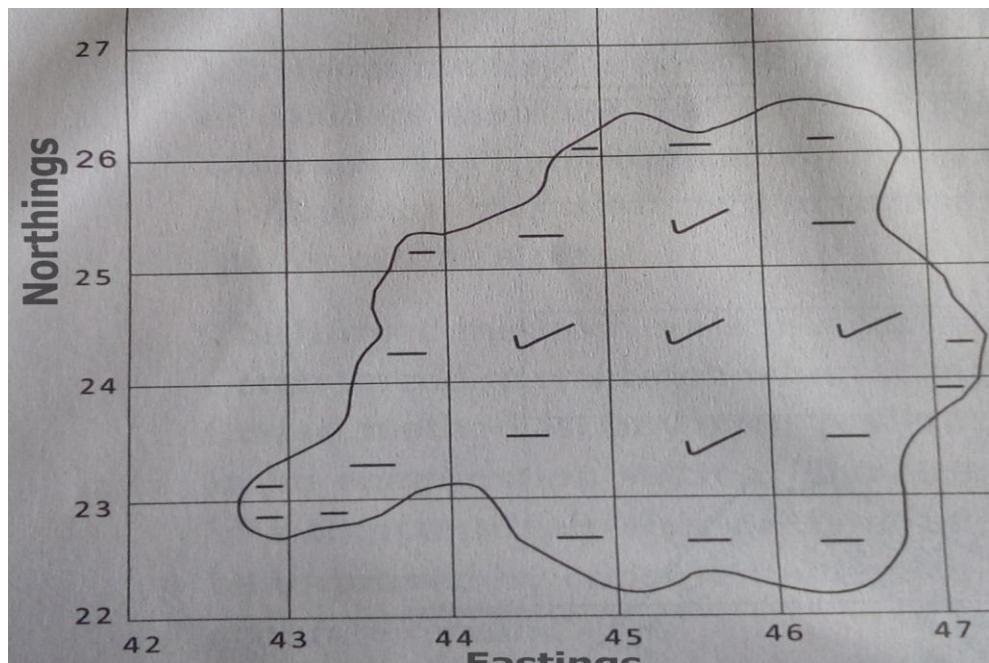
For example the Bearing of X from Y is 165°



Exercise 001:

- What is the Bearing of M from P?
- What is the Bearing of P from M?

Calculating Area:



We have a formulae:

$$\text{Area} = (M + \frac{n}{2}) \times 1\text{km}^2$$

Note: Where M is the number of full or complete boxes and n is the number of half or incomplete boxes.

$$\text{Area} = (M + \frac{n}{2}) \times 1\text{km}^2$$

$$\text{Area} = 4 + \frac{18}{2} \times 1\text{km}^2$$

$$\text{Area} = 4 + 9 \times 1\text{km}^2$$

$$\text{Area} = 13 \text{ km}^2$$

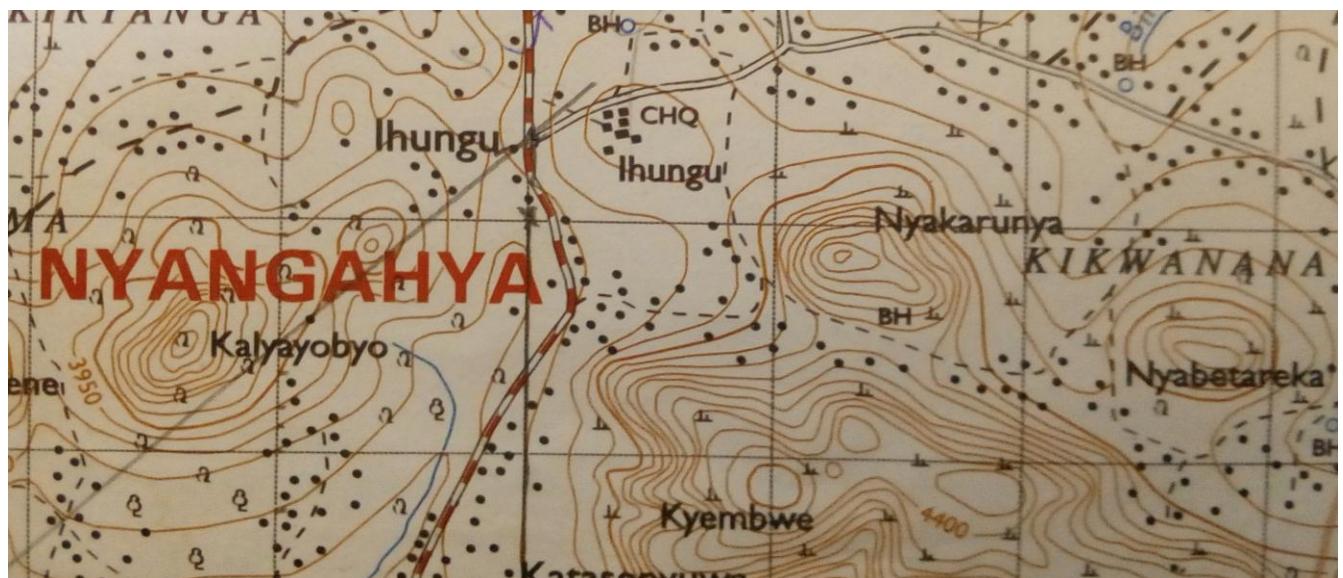
Exercise 002: Calculate the area covered by the lake

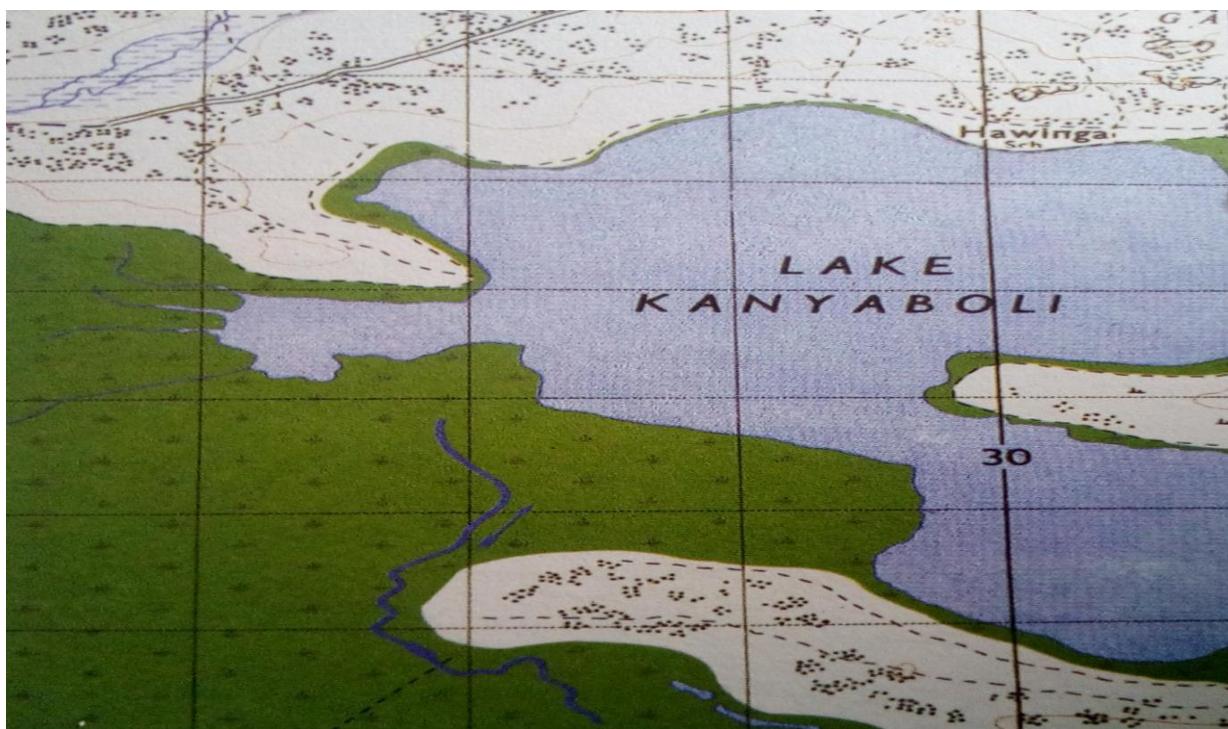
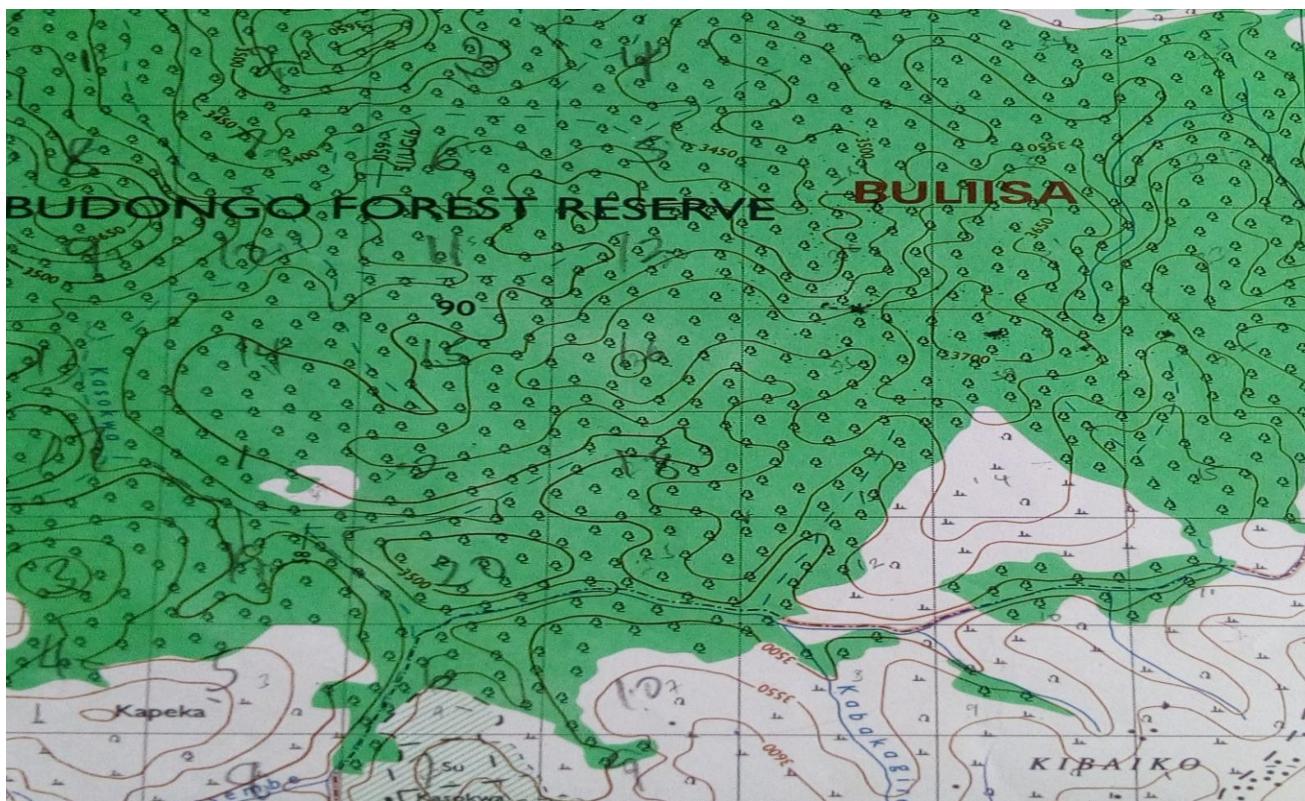


ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

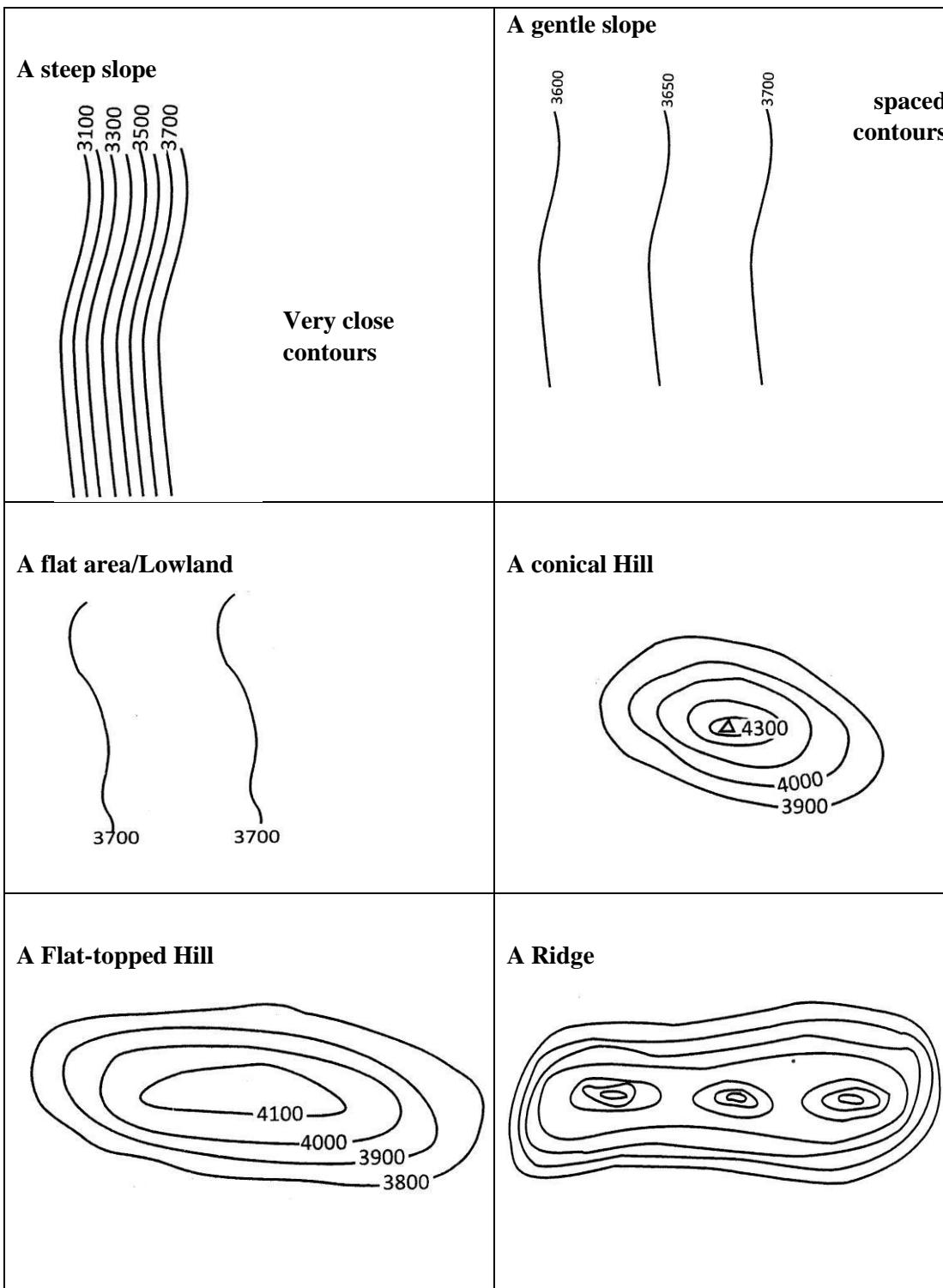


PROBLEMS FACED BY PEOPLE LIVING IN THE AREA SHOWN ON THE MAP EXTRACT:

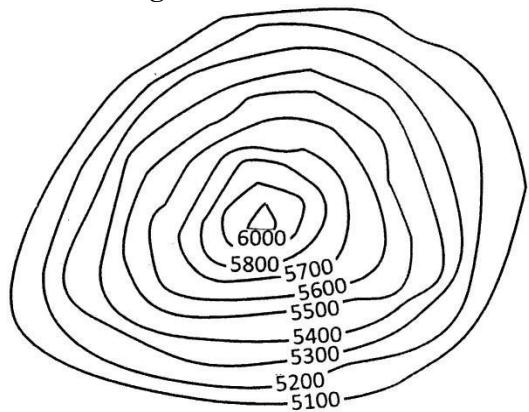




Describing Relief:

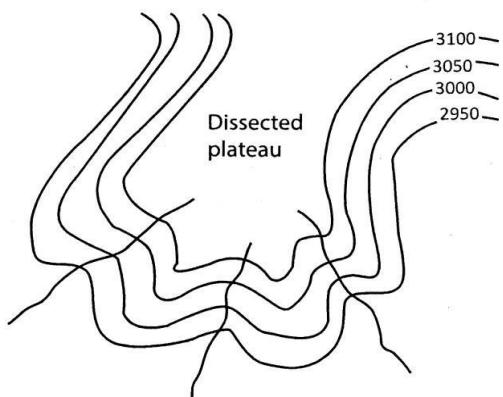


Mountain/highland

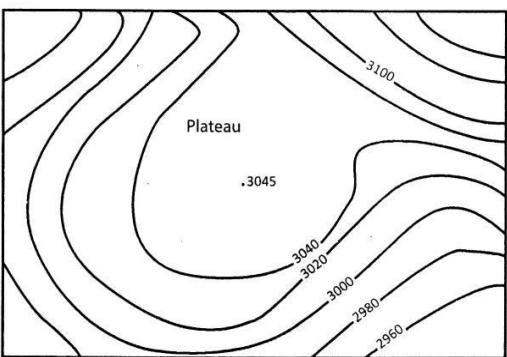


NOTE: For a mountain, the contour values should be ranging between 55000-6000 feet or 3000 metres and above.

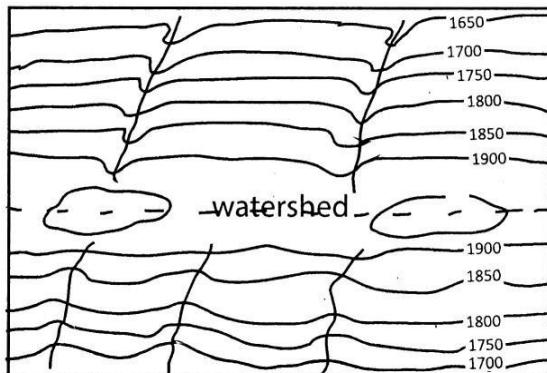
A Dissected plateau



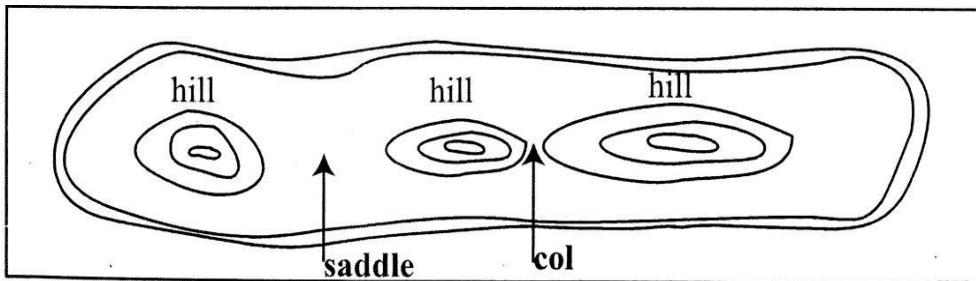
A plateau



A watershed (Divide)

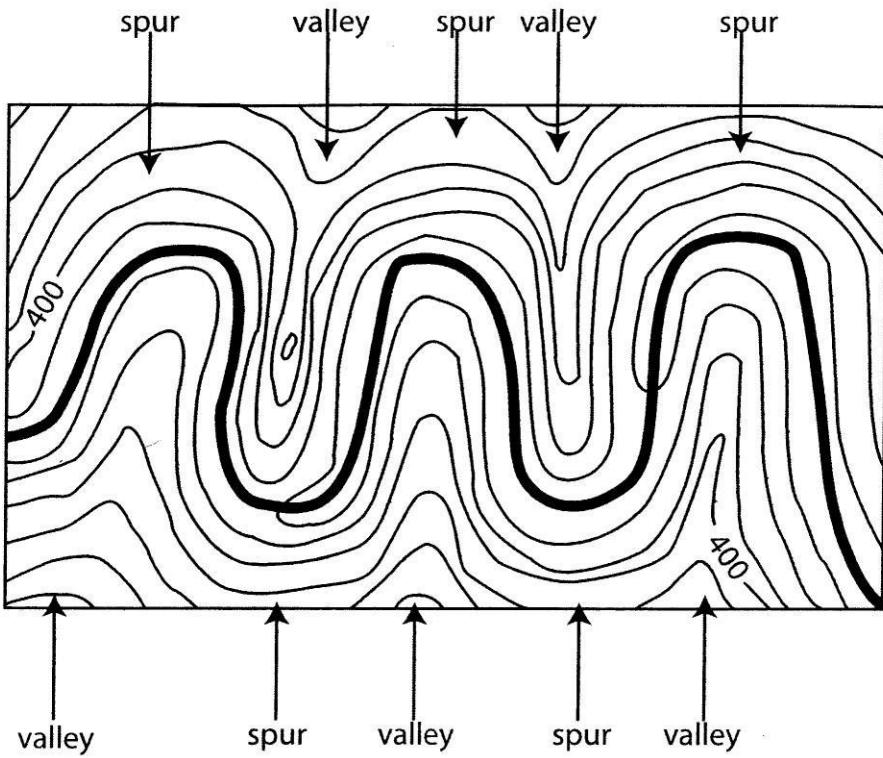


A saddle and Col

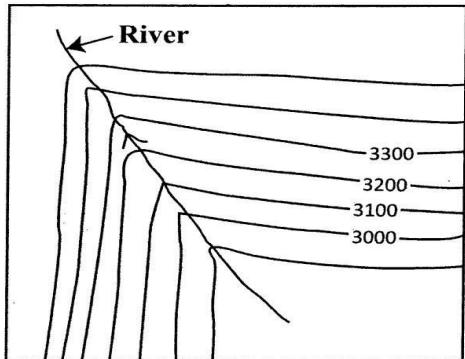


A col is a narrow dry valley while a saddle is a wide dry valley

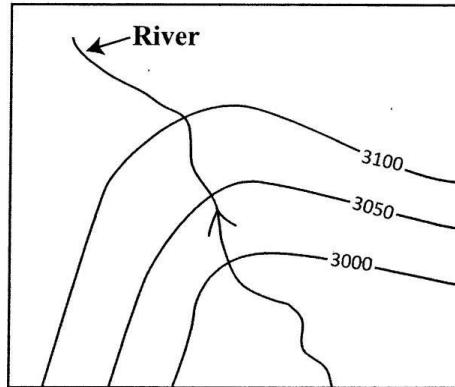
Interlocking spurs

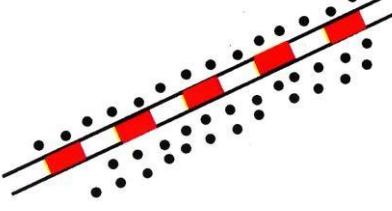
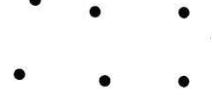
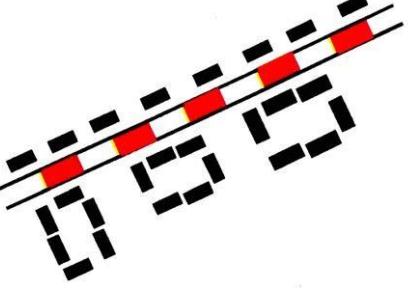


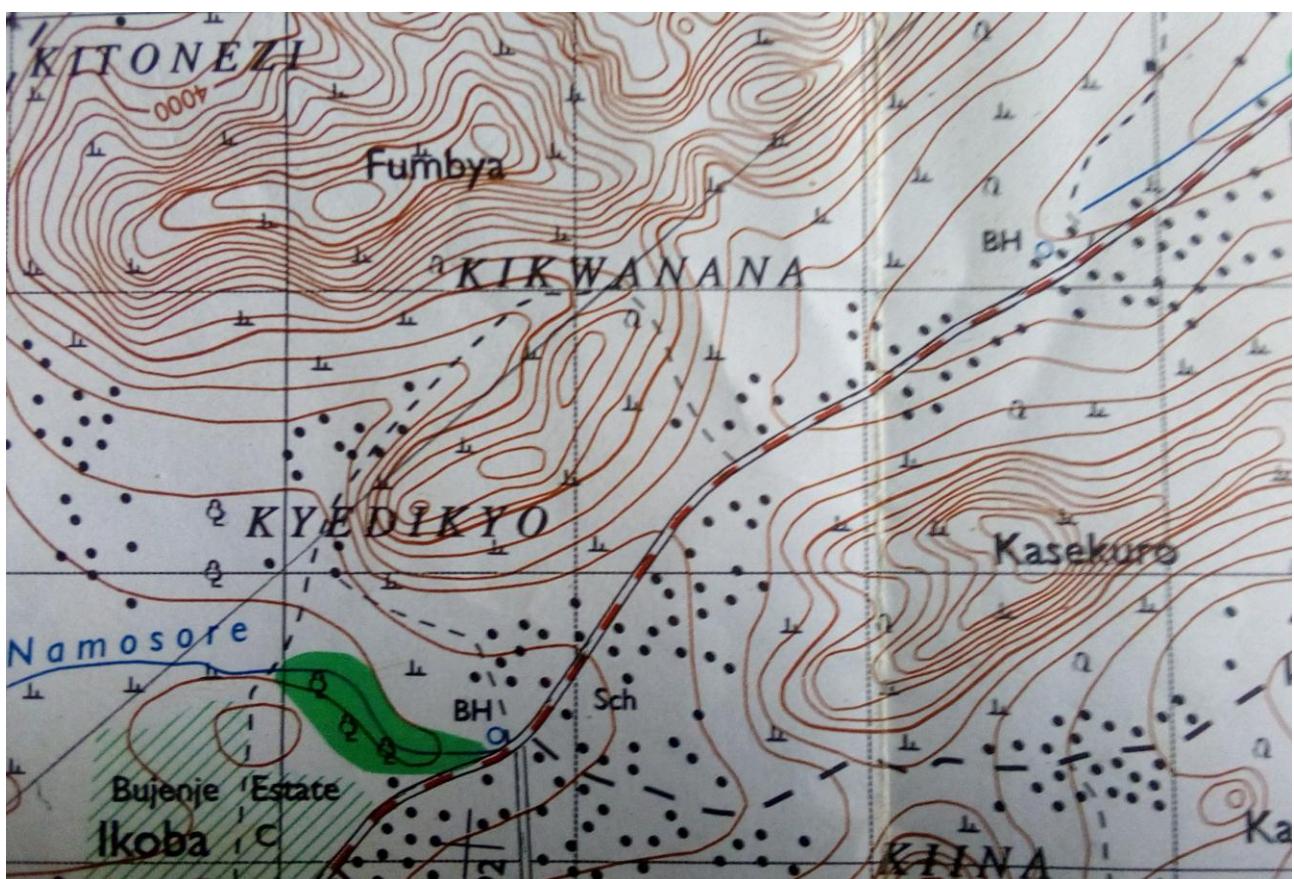
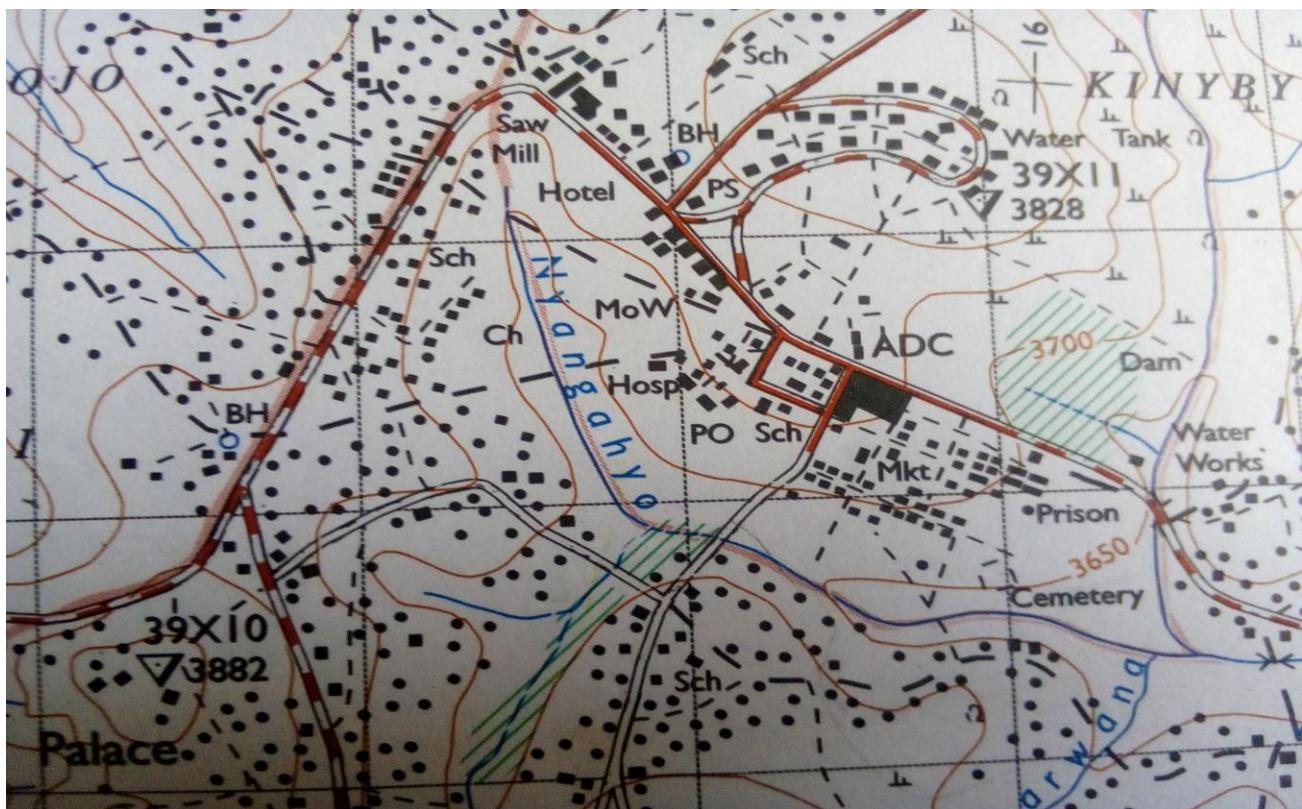
A narrow /V-shaped valley

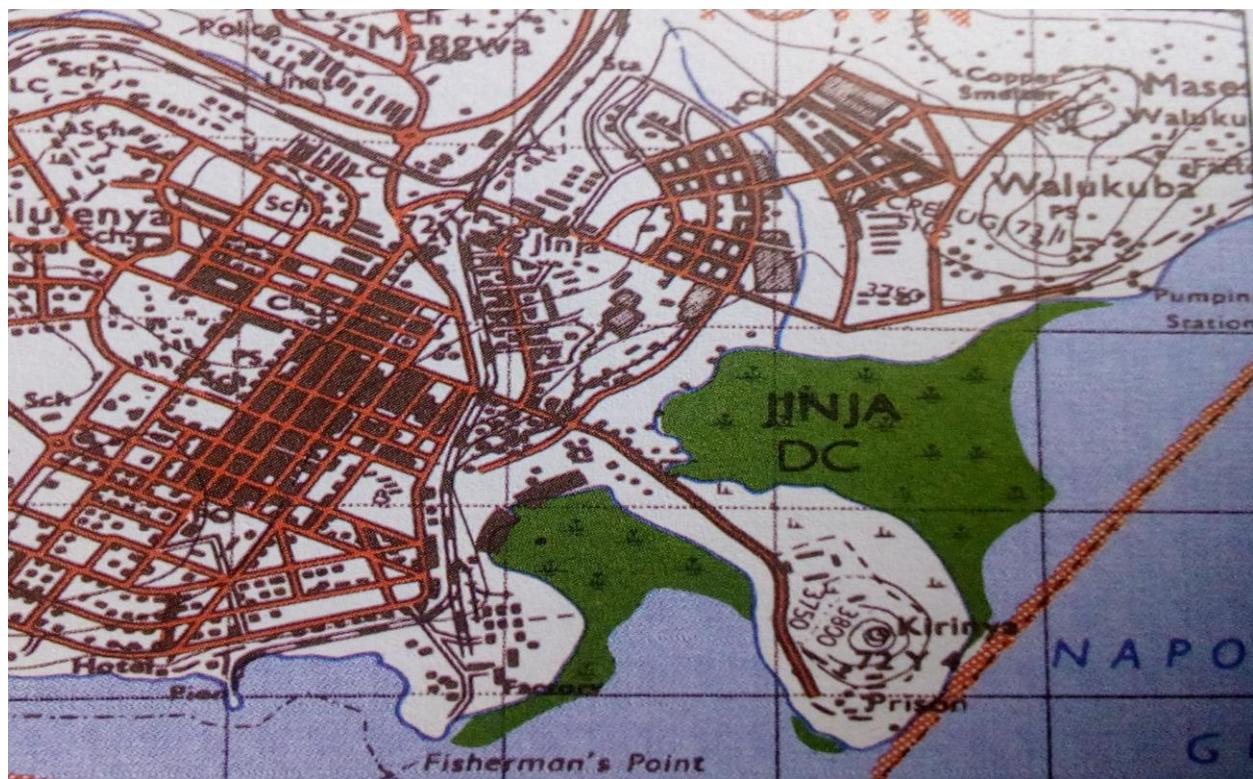
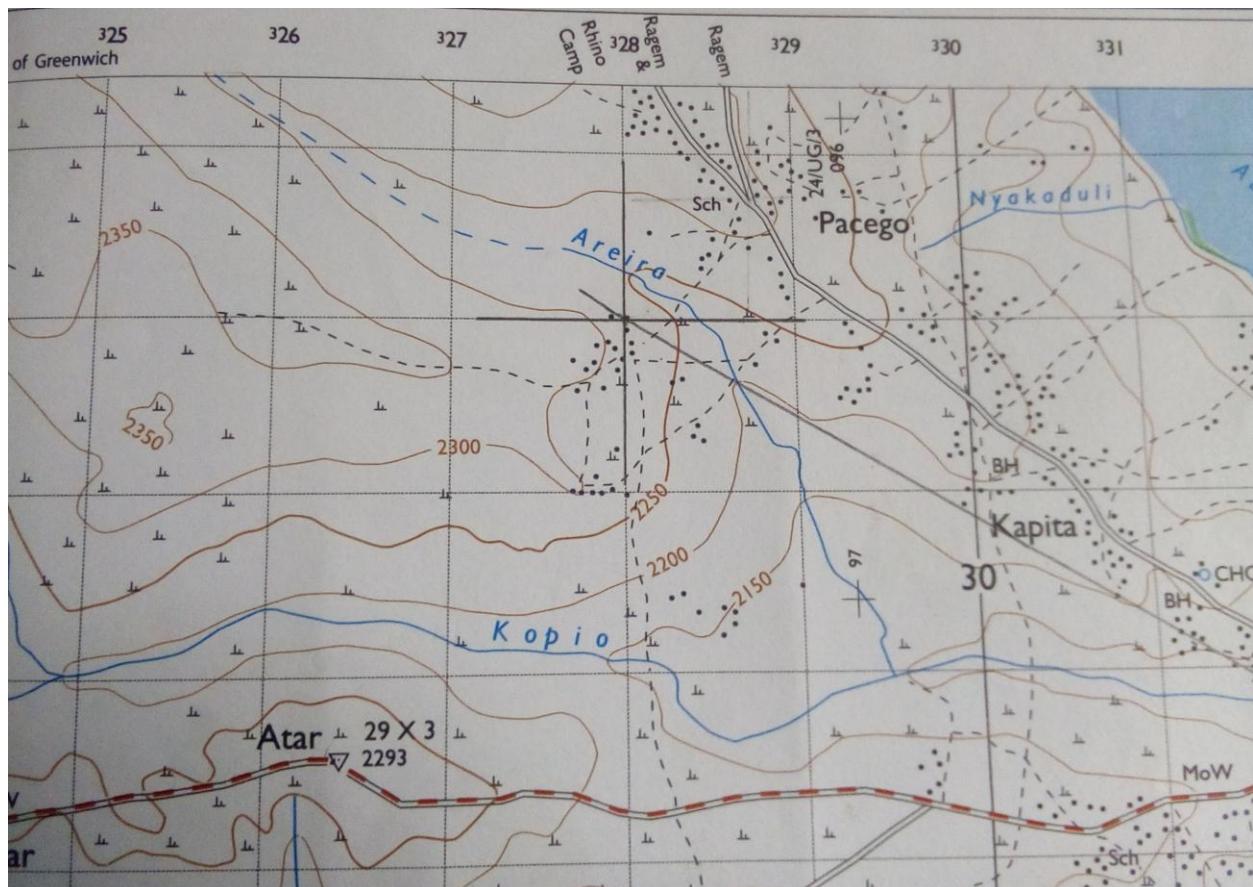


A broad/ U-shaped valley

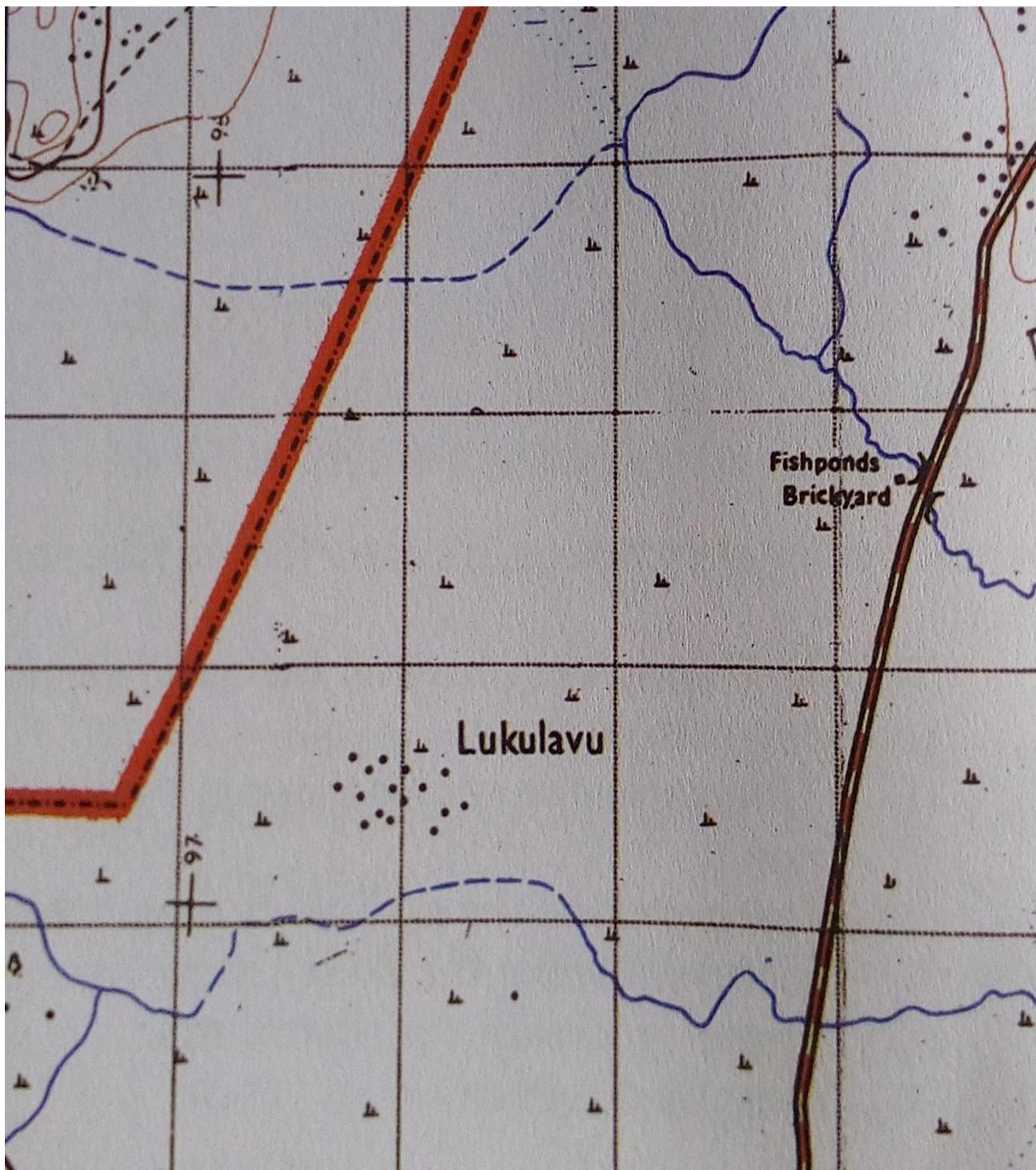


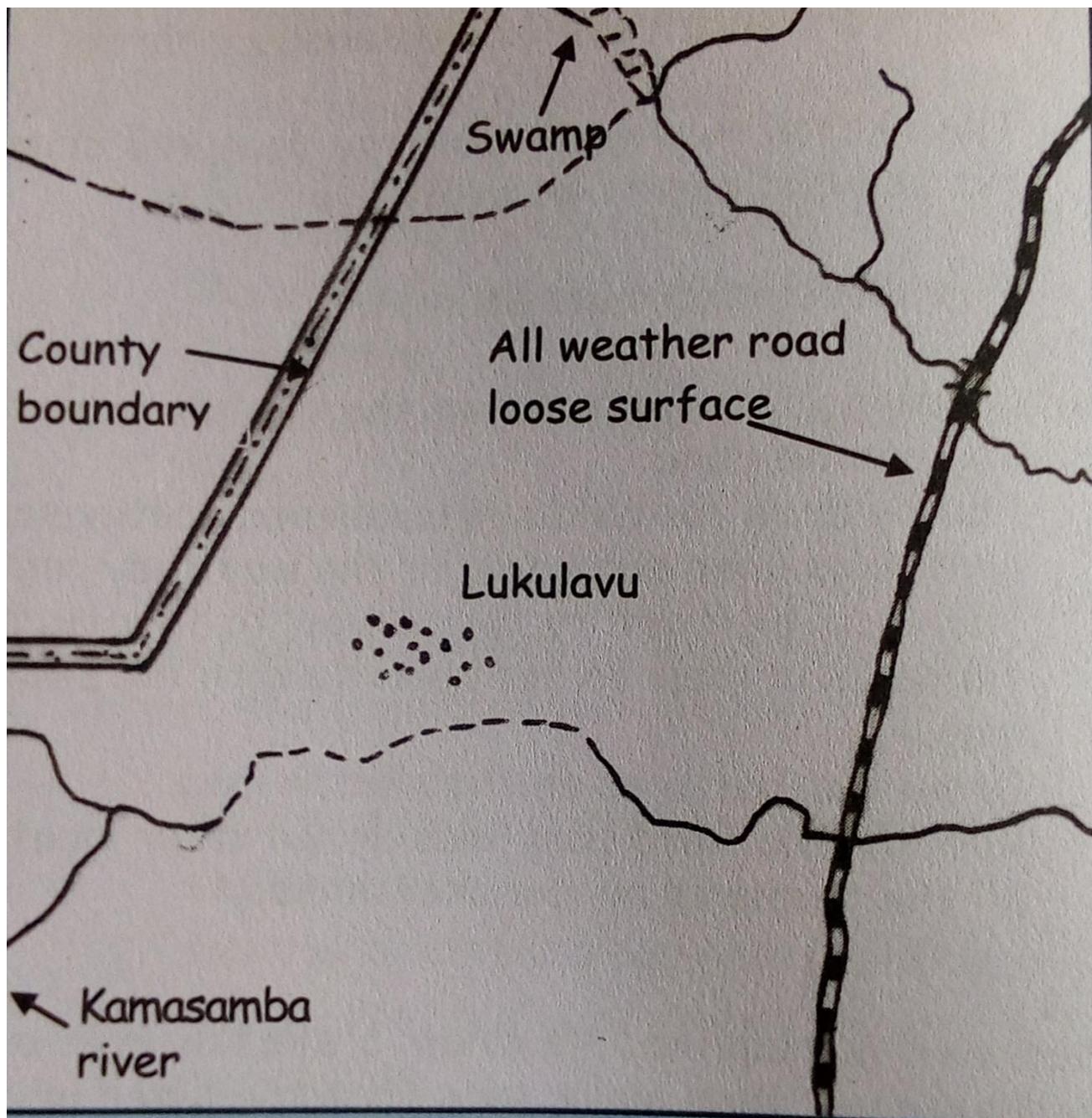
SETTLEMENT PATTERN	ILLUSTRATION
Linear pattern: where settlements exist along transport routes.	
Nucleated/clustered/grouped: where settlements are close to each other in a particular area.	
Dispersed/scattered: where settlements are evenly spread far apart from each other	
Grid/planned: where settlements exist in an organized manner mainly in urban areas	





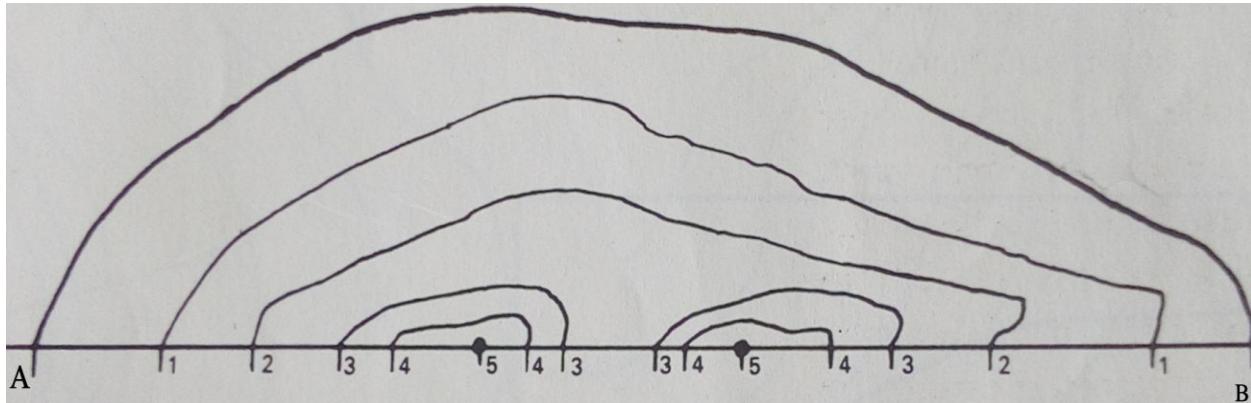
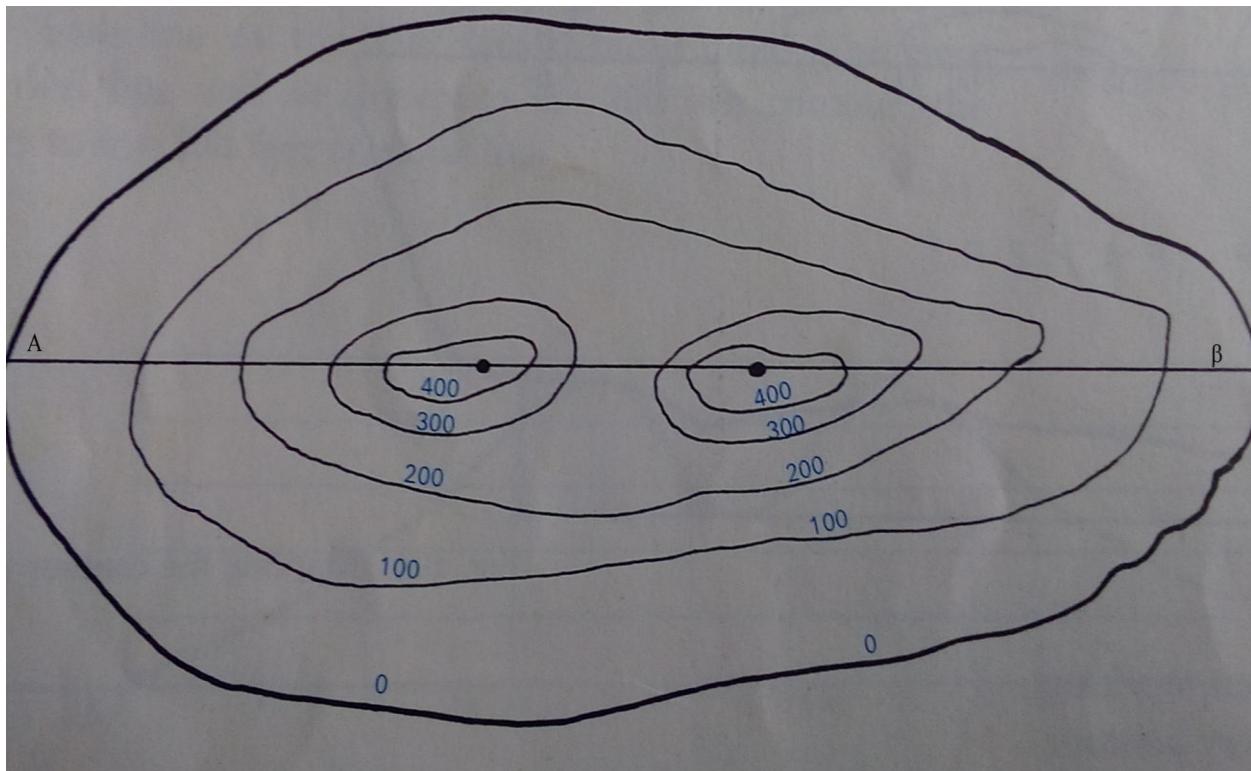
DRAWING A SKETCH MAP:





	Seasonal swamp		Rivers
	Nucleated settlements		All weather road loose surface
	County boundary		Seasonal river

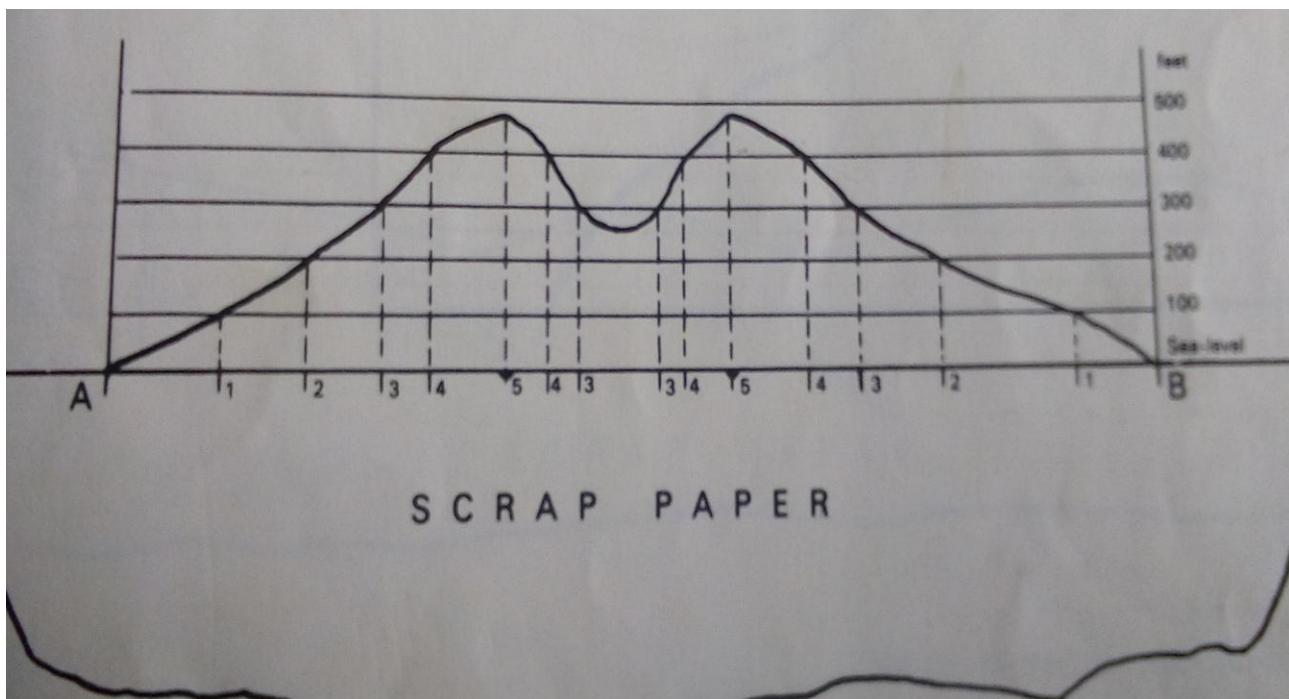
DRAWING A CROSS SECTION:



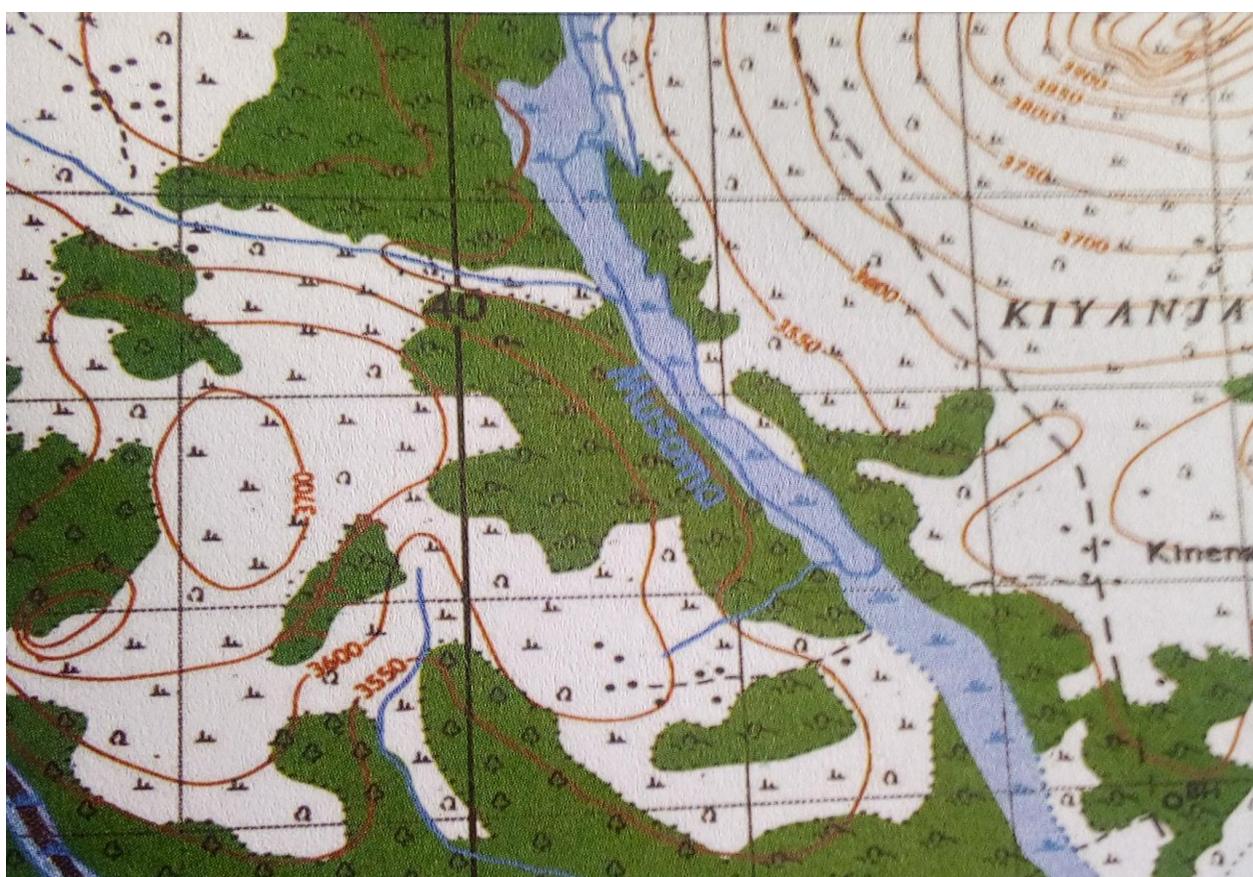
S C R A P P A P E R

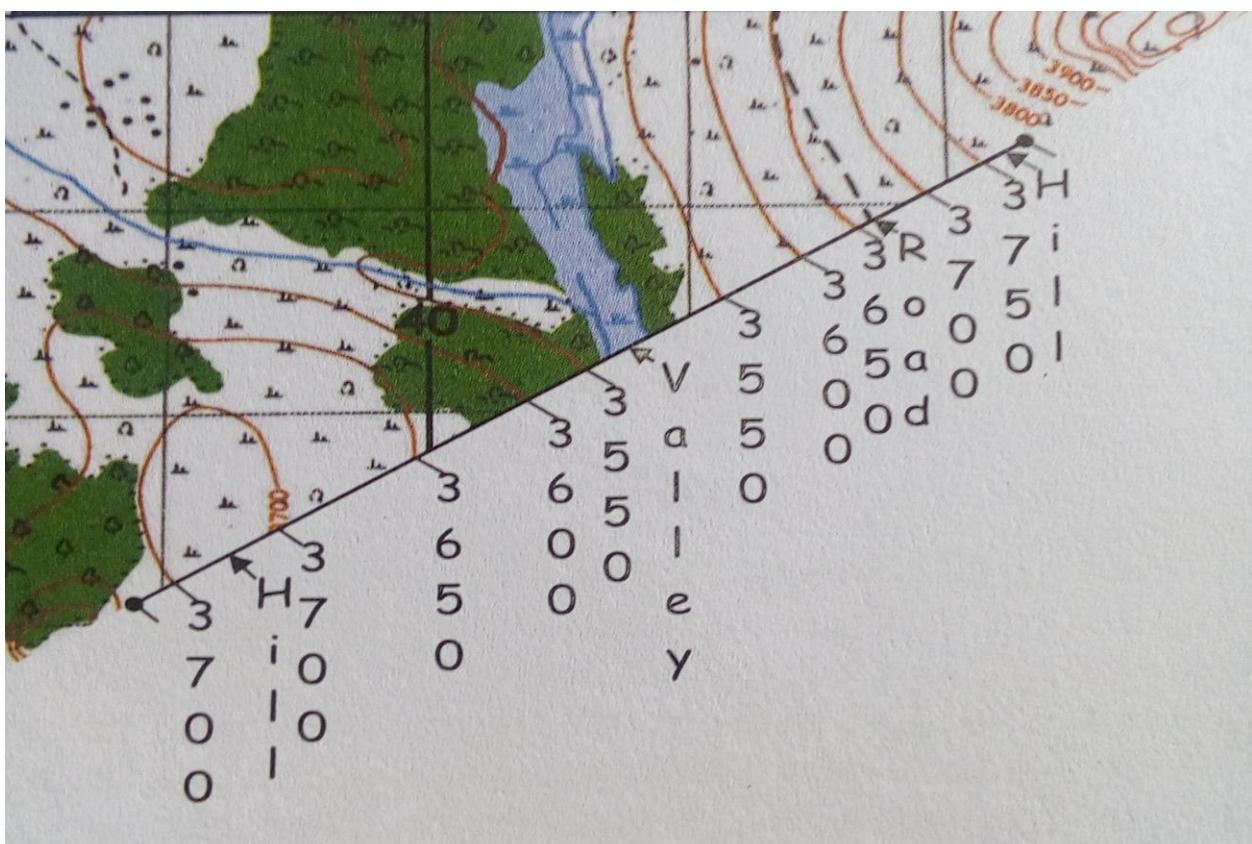
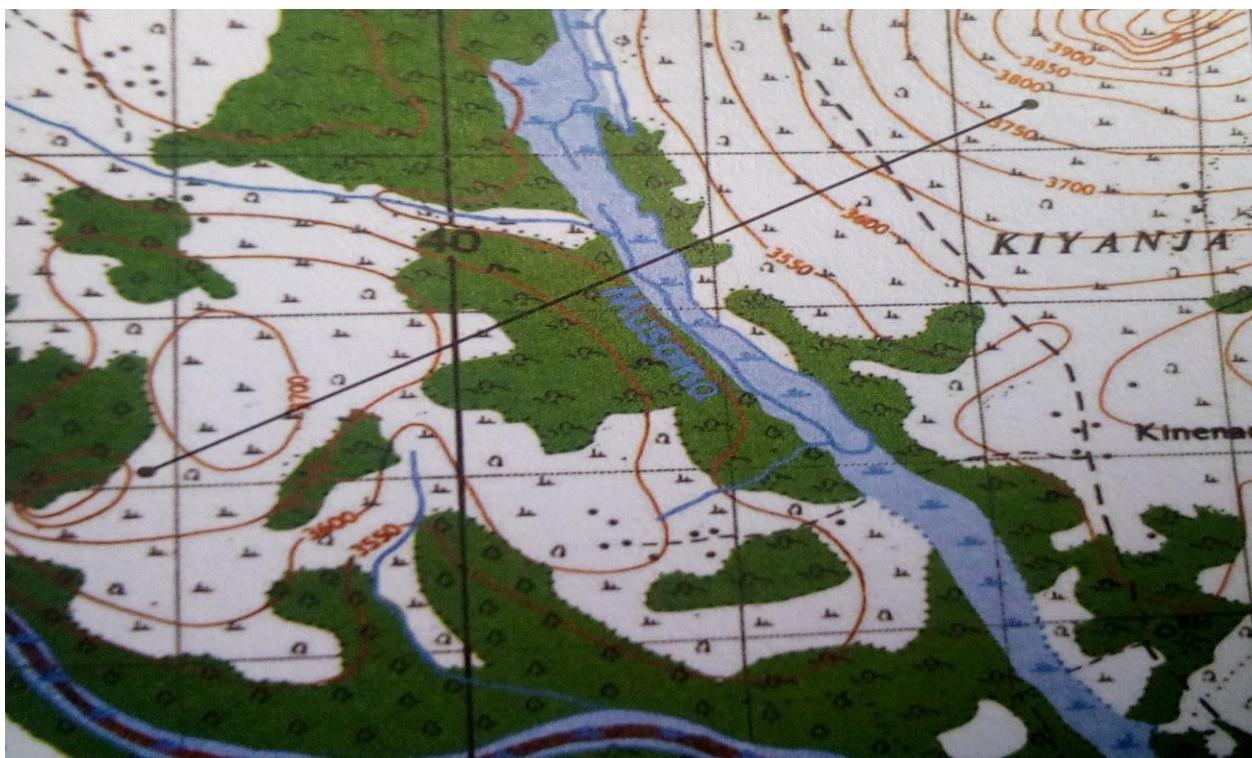
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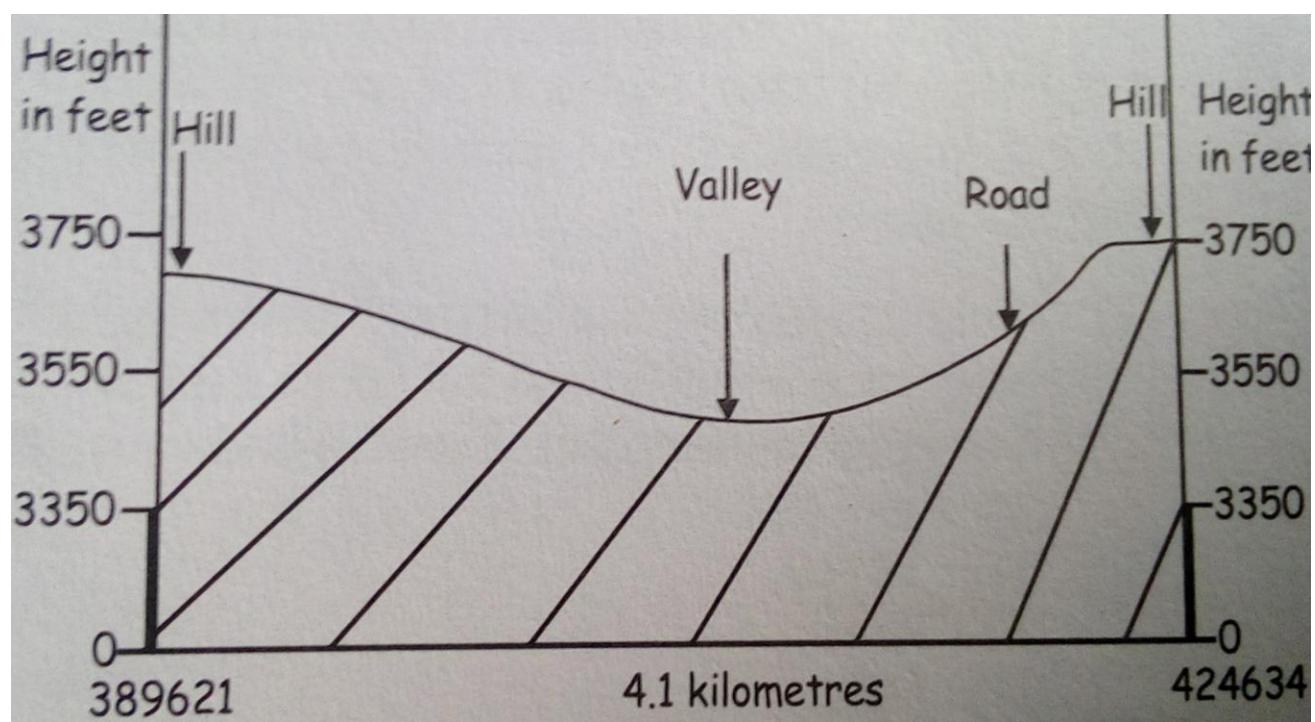
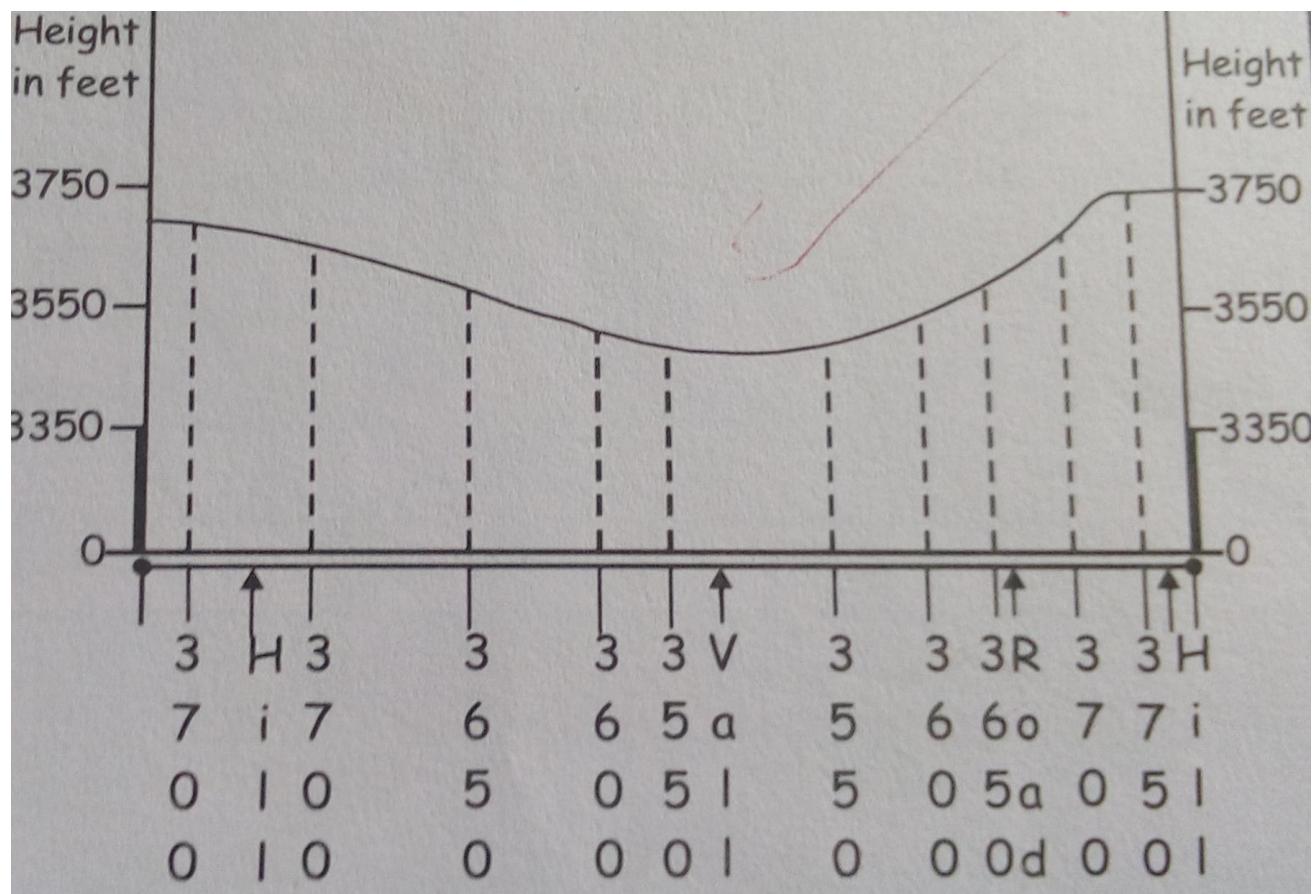
STRAIGHT PAPER EDGE



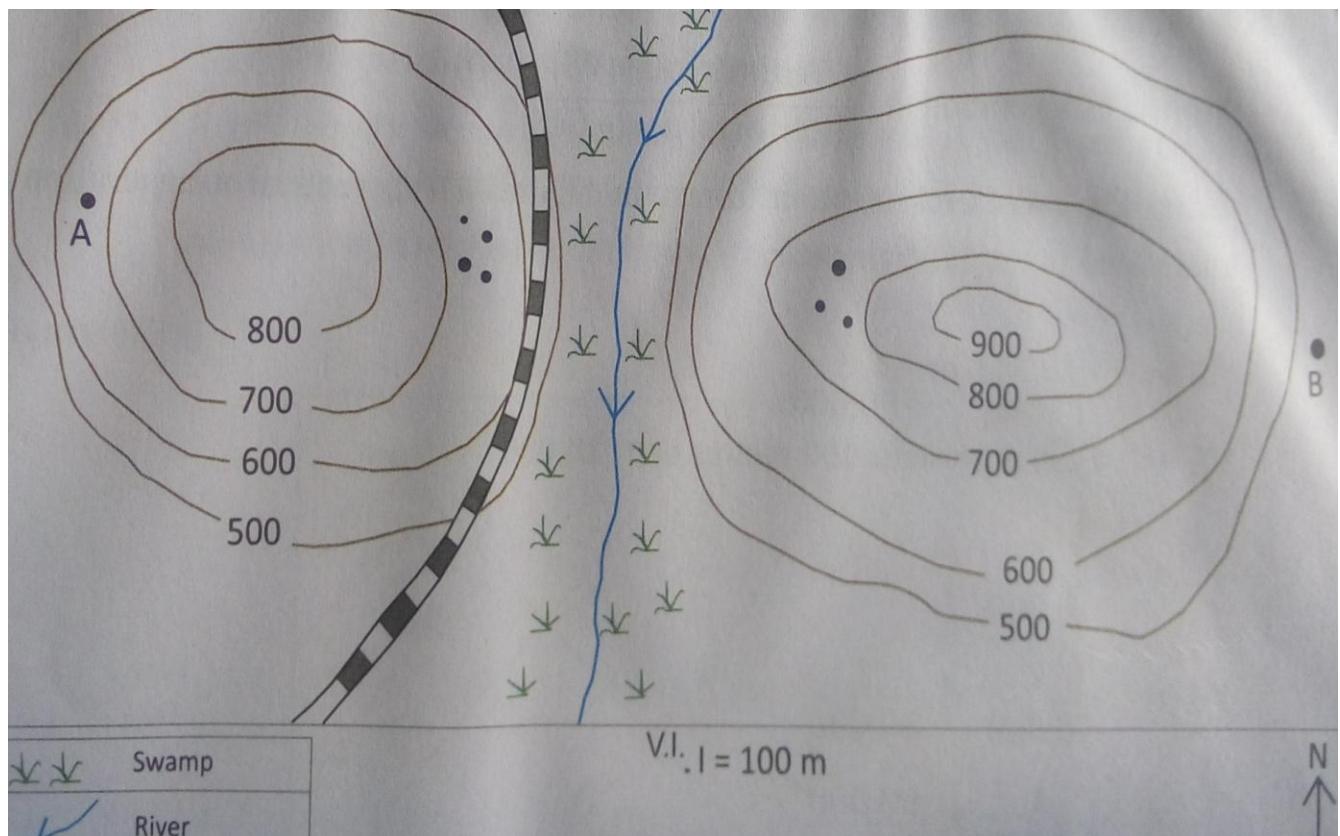
S C R A P P A P E R



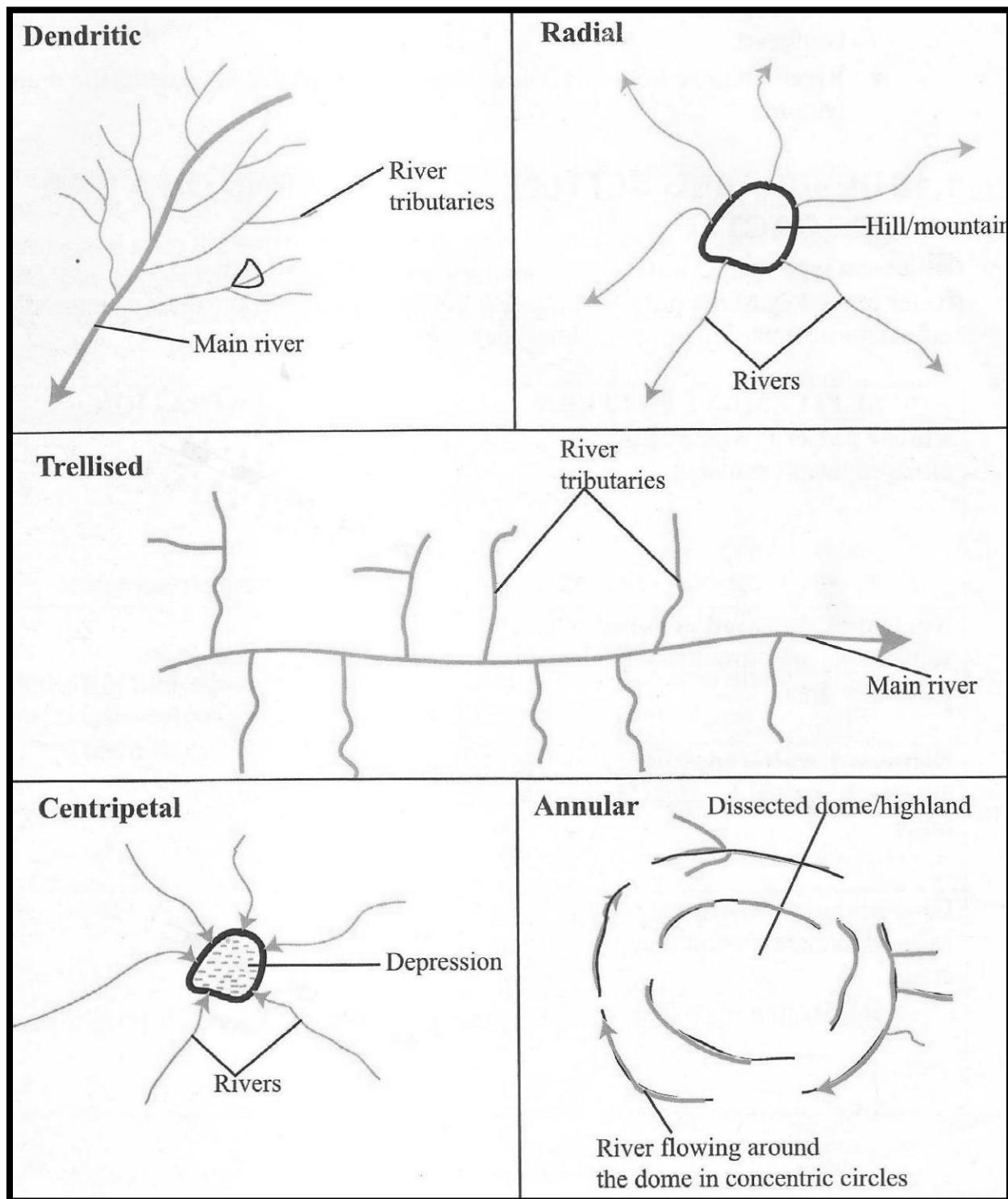




EXERCISE 003: Draw a cross section of the area between A and B and on it mark and label Hills, a road, a valley, river, settlements and Permanent swamp.

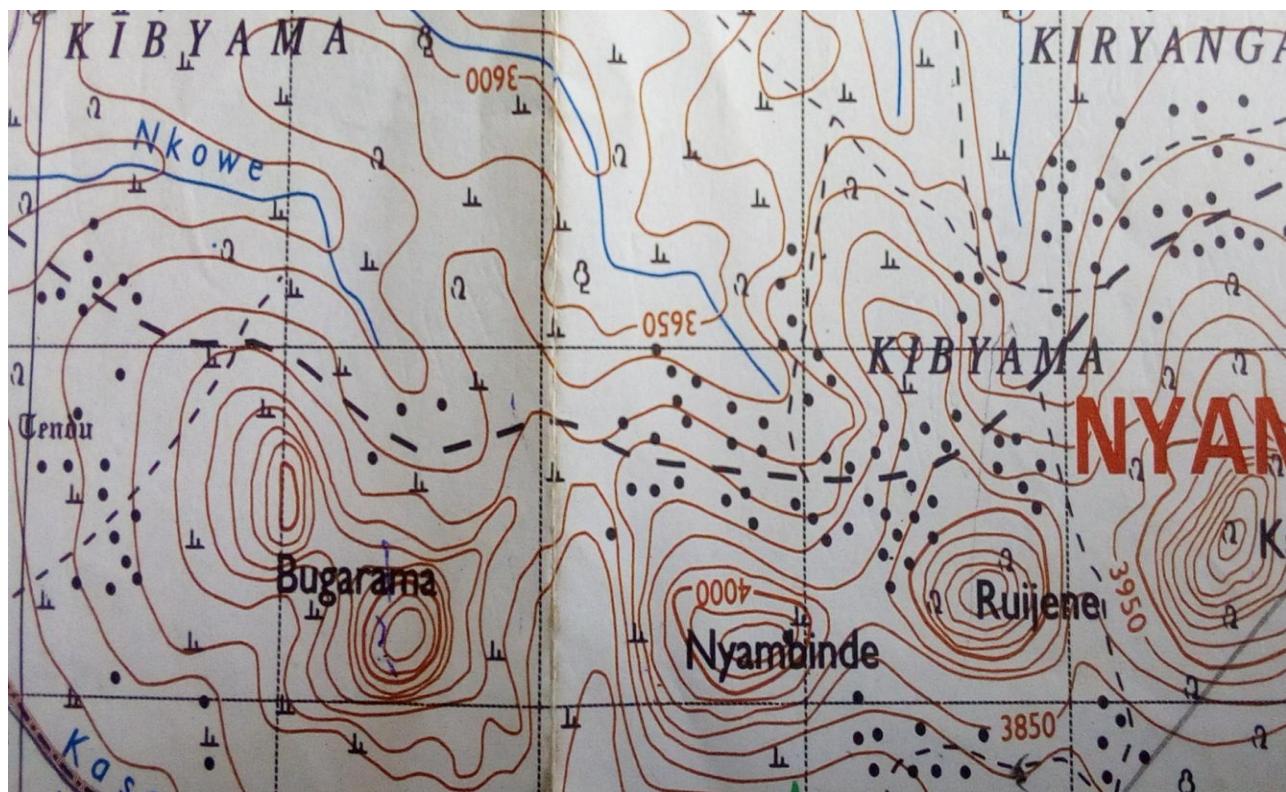
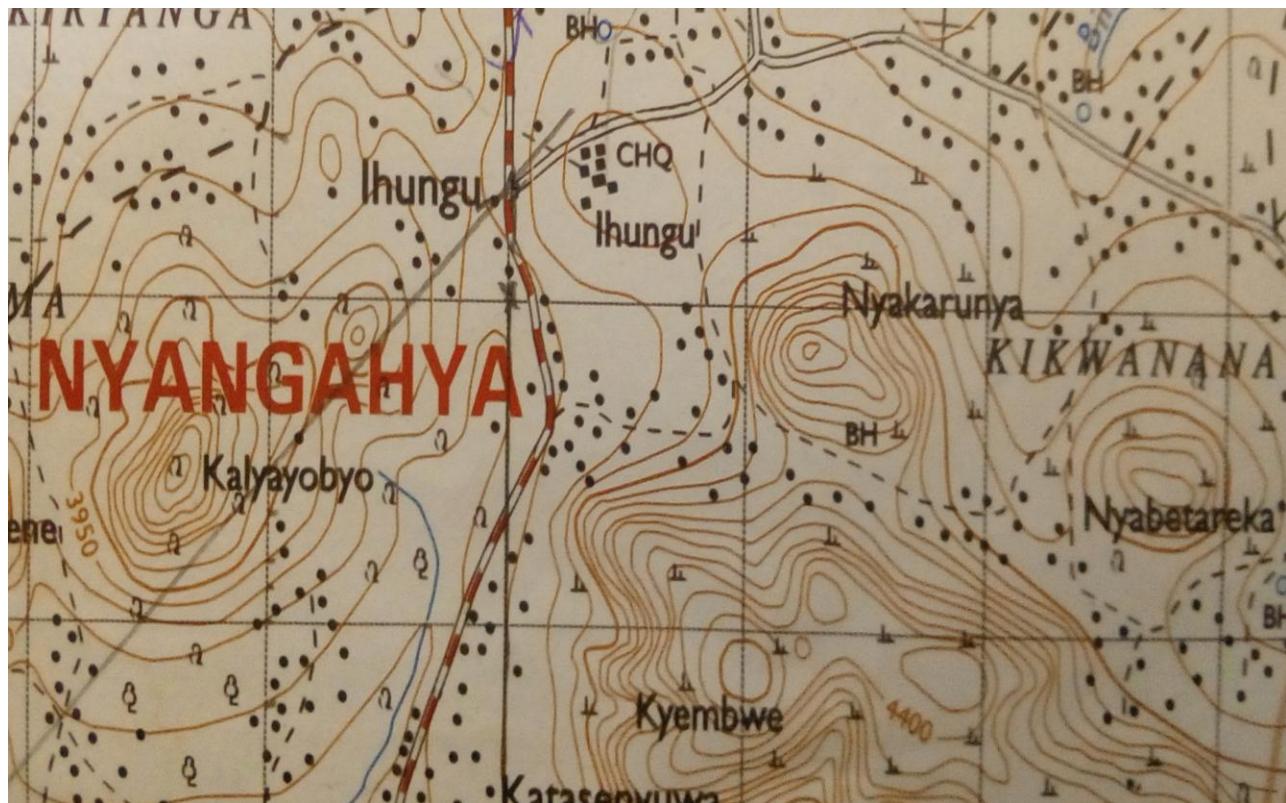


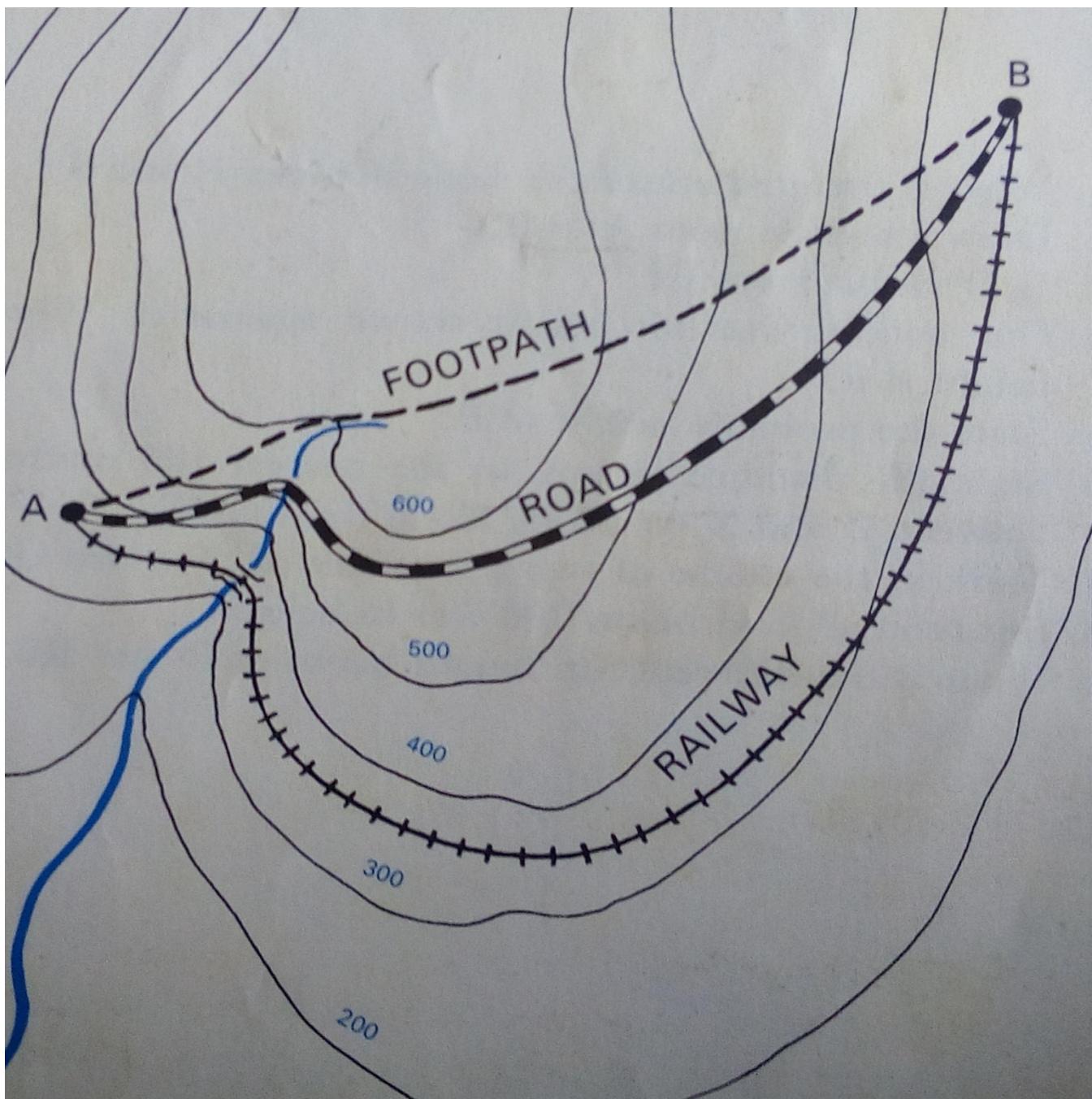
Drainage Pattern:



ROAD TYPES:







REFERENCES:

1. An Introduction to Map Reading for East Africa by G.H Tanser.
2. Geography Do it yourself for O' level By Okello Fred.
3. Map Reading and Fieldwork for Secondary Schools by Abel Nzabona.
4. Pearson Secondary Atlas New Edition.
5. The Concept of Map Reading for O'level by Magdalene Lamwaka.

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