

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

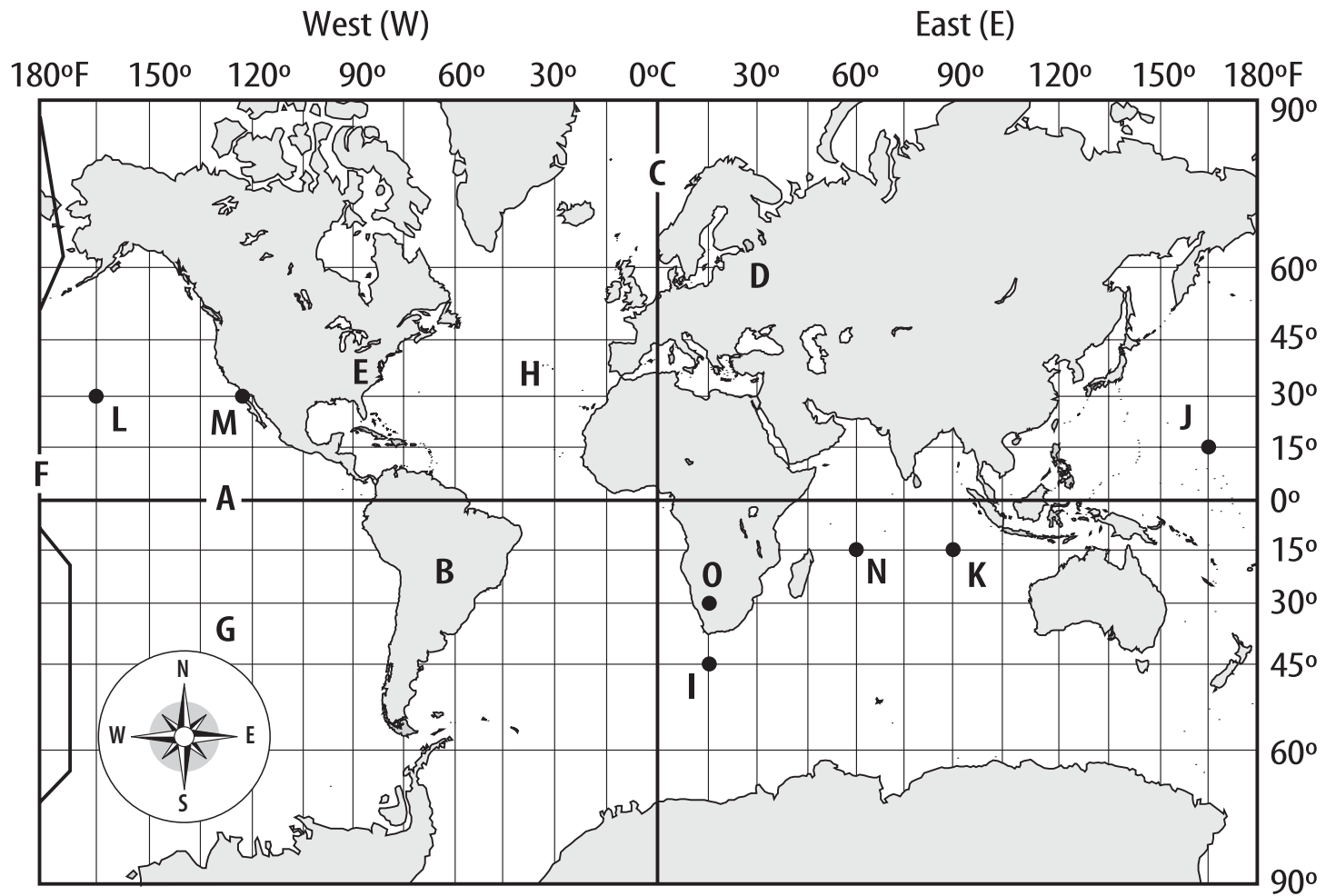
**MAPPING  
EARTH'S  
SURFACE  
VOCABULARY**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. longitude
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. great circle
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. parallel
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. meridian
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. latitude
- a. any circle that runs east and west around the Earth
  - b. semicircle that runs pole to pole
  - c. angular distance north or south of the equator
  - d. a circle that divides the globe in half or marks its circumference
  - e. angular distance east or west of the prime meridian

- \_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Science of mapmaking
- \_\_\_\_\_ **2.** Imaginary line that separates Earth into northern and southern hemispheres
- \_\_\_\_\_ **3.** Distance in degrees north or south of the equator
- \_\_\_\_\_ **4.** Distance in degrees east or west of the prime meridian
- \_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Reference point for longitude that passes through Greenwich, England, and represents 0°
- a.** prime meridian
- b.** longitude
- c.** cartography
- d.** equator
- e.** latitude

**contour interval**      **contour lines**      **hachures**      **index contours**      **topographic maps**

Maps that show changes in elevation of Earth's surface are called **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_. On this kind of map, points of equal elevation are connected by **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_. The difference in elevation between two side-by-side contour lines is called the **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_. Contour lines whose elevation is marked by a number on the map are known as **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_. Contour lines that indicate depressions have **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_, or short lines at right angles to the contour lines.



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. equator                        | _____ 6. 45°S latitude, 15°E longitude  |
| _____ 2. prime meridian                 | _____ 7. 30°N latitude, 165°W longitude |
| _____ 3. International Date Line        | _____ 8. 15°S latitude, 60°E longitude  |
| _____ 4. 15°S latitude, 90°E longitude  | _____ 9. 30°N latitude, 120°W longitude |
| _____ 5. 15°N latitude, 165°E longitude | _____ 10. 30°S latitude, 15°E longitude |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Large, relatively flat areas of land
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Large areas of horizontal rocks that have been uplifted and that rise steeply above the land around the rocks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Distance above or below sea level
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Grassy wetlands usually flooded with water
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Broad, flat lowlands along coastlines
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Land features that rise high above the surrounding land
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Type of mountains formed when rock layers are squeezed from opposite sides
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Type of mountains formed when crust was pushed up by forces inside Earth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Type of mountains formed when huge tilted blocks of rocks are separated from surrounding rock by faults
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Type of mountains formed when molten material reaches Earth's surface through a weak area in the crust
- a. folded mountains
- b. plains
- c. marshes
- d. fault-block mountains
- e. elevation
- f. plateaus
- g. volcanic mountains
- h. mountains
- i. coastal plains
- j. upwarped mountains

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. An imaginary line that circles Earth exactly halfway between the North and South poles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A reference point for east/west grid lines that runs through Greenwich, England, from the North Pole to the South Pole
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A line at the 180 degree meridian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Lines that run north and south and determine locations east or west of the prime meridian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Lines that run parallel to the equator and determine north and south locations
- a. latitude
- b. longitude
- c. equator
- d. prime meridian
- e. International Date Line

- Draw a view of Earth.
- Label important features on the diagram with the following terms.

equator

prime meridian

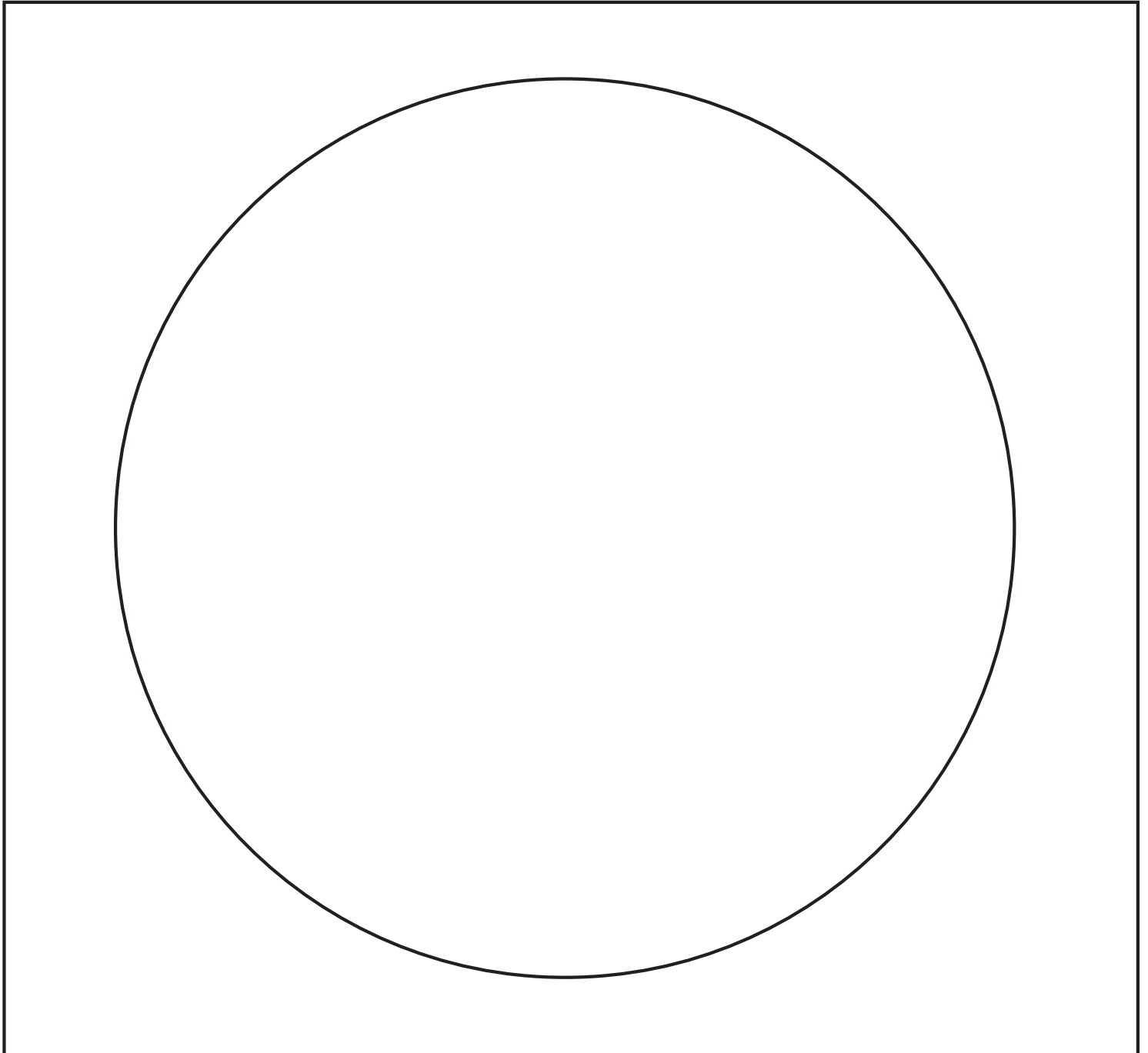
90°S latitude

north pole

0° latitude

90°N latitude

south pole



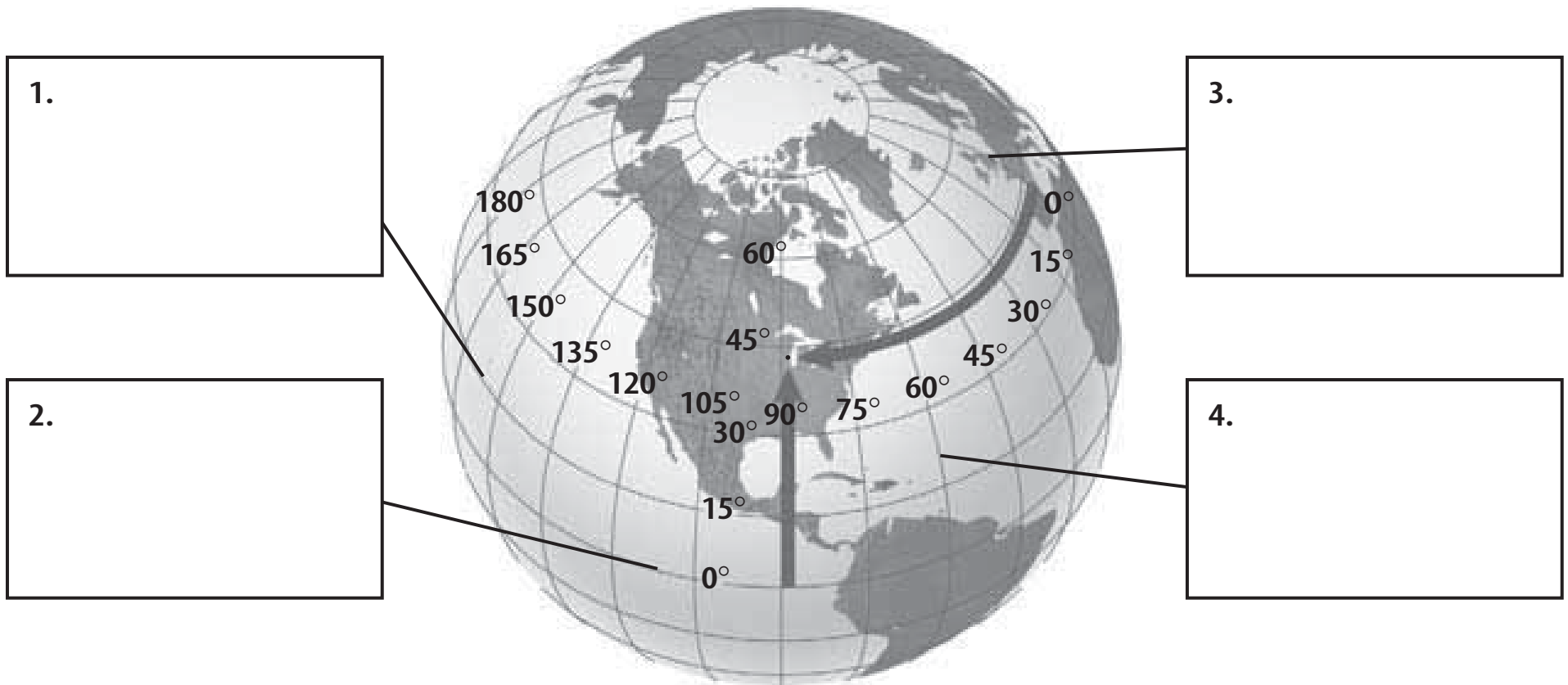


## Description

## Term

- |       |   |                       |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| _____ | 1. the distance north or south of the equator                             | a. longitude          |
| _____ | 2. the distance east or west of the prime meridian                        | b. globe              |
| _____ | 3. the line of latitude around the middle of the globe at 0 degrees       | c. eastern, western   |
| _____ | 4. the line of longitude at 0 degrees                                     | d. prime meridian     |
| _____ | 5. the two hemispheres formed by the equator                              | e. northern, southern |
| _____ | 6. the two hemispheres formed by the prime meridian and the 180° meridian | f. latitude           |
| _____ | 7. a spherical model of Earth   | g. equator            |

Locate the *equator* and the *prime meridian* and write these terms in the correct boxes. In the other two boxes write *longitude* or *latitude* to identify these lines.



equator  
parallels

North Pole  
latitude

**5.** The distance north or south from the equator is called

\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Lines of latitude are also called \_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** The imaginary circle halfway between the poles is called  
the \_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** The \_\_\_\_\_ is  $90^{\circ}\text{N}$  latitude.

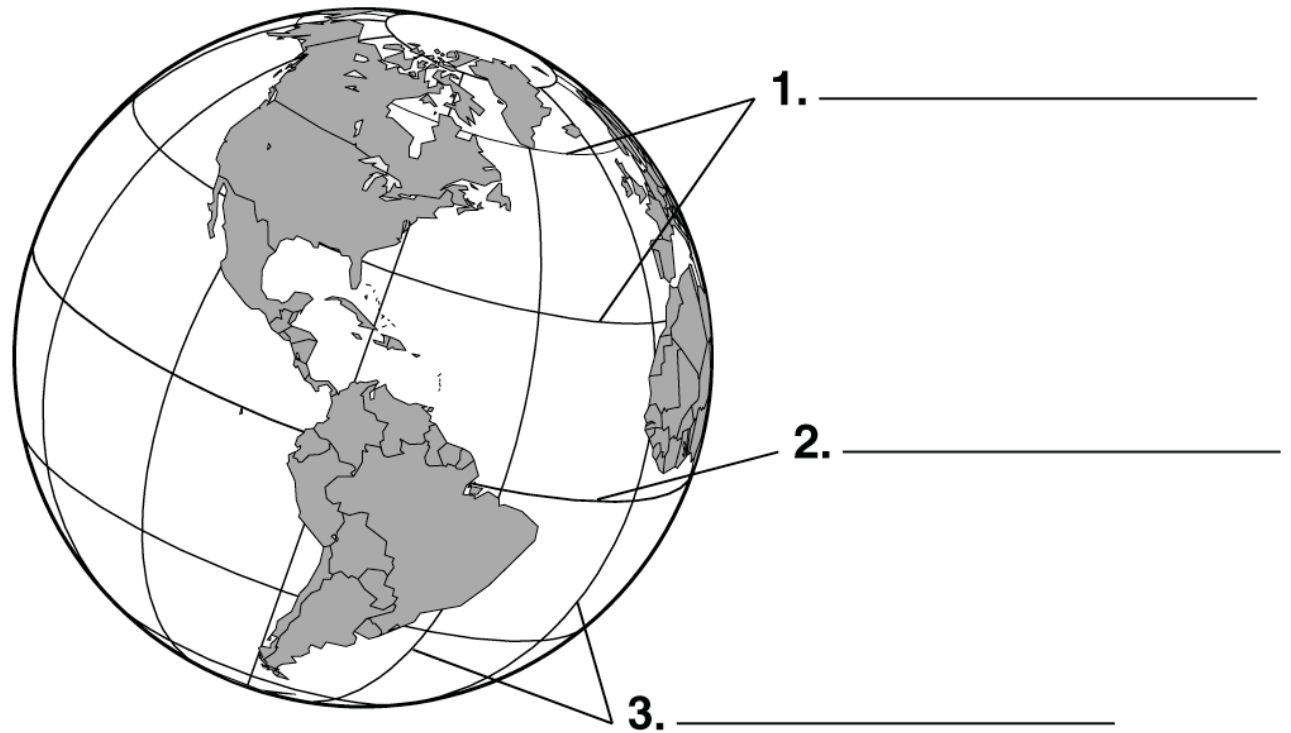
longitude

grid

prime meridian

- 9.** The distance east and west from the prime meridian is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10.** The line that is designated as  $0^\circ$  longitude is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11.** Lines of latitude and longitude cross to form a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ system on globes and maps.

**PART A** Label the diagram below with the terms *meridians*, *parallels*, and *equator*. Shade the Northern Hemisphere with your pencil.



steep  
contour line

contour interval  
gentle

relief  
index contour

- 3.** On a topographic map, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ connects points of equal elevation.
- 4.** The difference in elevation between one contour line and the next is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5.** The difference in elevation between the highest and lowest points on a map is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6.** Contour lines that are close together show a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ slope.
- 7.** Contour lines that are far apart show a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ slope.
- 8.** A dark line used to make topographic maps easier to read is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Find the latitude and longitude of the points marked *A* through *F*. Be sure to tell if the latitude is north or south and if the longitude is east or west.

Point A \_\_\_\_\_

Point B \_\_\_\_\_

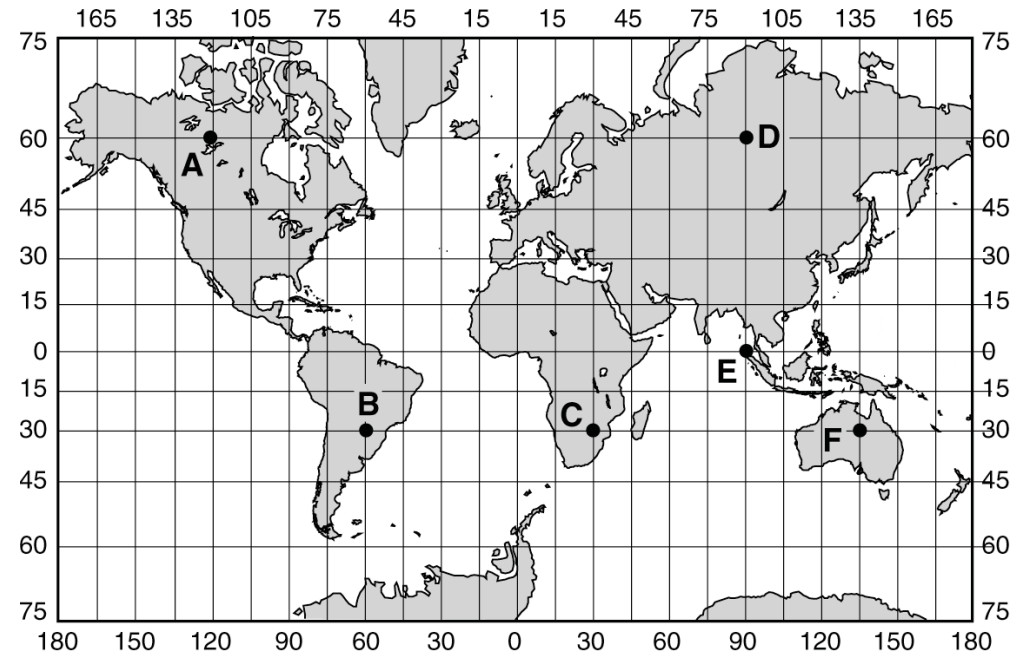
Point C \_\_\_\_\_

Point D \_\_\_\_\_

Point E \_\_\_\_\_

Point F \_\_\_\_\_

Using degrees of latitude and longitude, describe where South America is on the map.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. contour line
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. topography
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. relief
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. geologic unit
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. elevation
- a. a volume of rock of a given type and age range
  - b. height above sea level of land or an object
  - c. size and shape of Earth's surface features
  - d. line connecting points of equal elevation on a map
  - e. difference between the highest and lowest elevations