



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

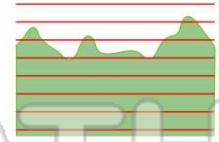
1 Geologists regularly use **topographic maps** in their work. Topographic maps show the **topography** of the mapped area. **Topography** refers to _____.

- A only structures constructed by humans
- B only natural features on the earth's surface
- C only mountains and mountain lakes
- D all natural and constructed features on the earth's surface



2 In the picture below, you can see the difference in elevation for a series of mountains and valleys. The **differences in altitude, landforms,** and the **overall form of the land** is called _____.

- A a map projection
- B a contour interval
- C topography
- D strike and dip



3 Geologists use a number of different types of maps to do their work. Below is a map with a number of **lines** that indicate **different elevations**. **This type of map is called a** _____.

- A road map
- B topographic map



4 By definition, topography is the difference in the altitude between the high and low parts of a land surface and overall form of the land. Below is a picture of Mt. St. Helens, a volcanic mountain in Washington State. **The difference in altitude** from the base of the volcano to its top is called _____.

- A relief

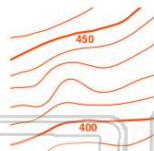


PREVIEW

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between each line.

- A 5 feet
- B 10 feet
- C 50 feet
- D 100 feet



- B hilly
- C sloping
- D very steep



9 Consider the topography in the top left corner of this picture. Notice that the contour lines are far away from each other. **How would you describe the topography represented in the top left corner of this map?**

- A relatively flat
- B hilly
- C sloping
- D very steep



10 **Contour lines** connect points of **equal elevation** on a map. As a result, contour lines _____.

- A always form circles
- B are always close together
- C intersect occasionally
- D never intersect





ANSWER KEY

Geologists regularly use **topographic maps** in their work. Topographic maps show the **topography** of the mapped area. **Topography** refers to _____.

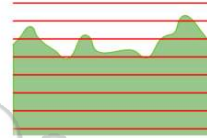
- A** only structures constructed by humans
- B** only natural features on the earth's surface
- C** only mountains and mountain lakes
- D** all natural and constructed features on the earth's surface



(d)

In the picture below, you can see the difference in elevation for a series of mountains and valleys. The **differences in altitude, landforms, and the overall form of the land** is called _____.

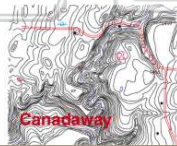
- A** a map projection
- B** a contour interval
- C** topography
- D** strike and dip



(c)

Geologists use a number of different types of maps to do their work. Below is a map with a number of **lines** that indicate **different elevations**. This type of map is called a _____.

- A** road map
- B** topographic map
- C** Mercator projection



(b)

By definition, topography is the difference in the altitude between the high and low parts of a land surface and overall form of the land. Below is a picture of Mt. St. Helens, a volcanic mountain in Washington State. The **difference in altitude** from the base of the volcano to its top is called _____.

- A** relief
- B** volume
- C** projection



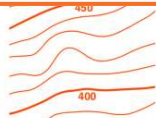
(a)



PREVIEW

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- A** 5 feet
- B** 10 feet
- C** 50 feet
- D** 100 feet



- C** sloping
- D** very steep



Consider the topography in the top left corner of this picture. Notice that the contour lines are far away from each other. **How would you describe the topography represented in the top left corner of this map?**

- A** relatively flat
- B** hilly
- C** sloping
- D** very steep



(a)

Contour lines connect points of **equal elevation** on a map.

As a result, contour lines _____.

- A** always form circles
- B** are always close together
- C** intersect occasionally
- D** never intersect



(d)