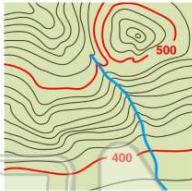




Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_


1 When contour lines cross a **stream** or a **valley**, they \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** intersect each other  
**B** are V-shaped, with the V pointing upstream  
**C** are V-shaped, with the V pointing downstream  
**D** are circular in shape




2 A map is a flat, two-dimensional picture of the spherical earth. When the oceans and landmasses are projected onto a cylinder of paper, a **Mercator projection** map like this is created. When mapped this way, landmasses are accurate near the equator, but distorted near the poles.

**A** true  
**B** false



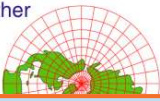
3 A **conic projection** map is created when a portion of the earth's surface is projected onto a cone of paper which is then unrolled into a flat piece of paper. The open end of the cone touches only **one line of latitude** and all lines of longitude. What can you conclude about the accuracy of these maps?

**A** Landmasses are very distorted.  
**B** Distortion of the landmasses is



4 An **azimuthal projection** is a map that is created when the surface of the globe is projected onto a **flat plane**. The plane touches the globe at a **single point** (usually the North or South Pole). These maps are most accurate **near the point of contact** and become more distorted further away from the point of contact.

True or false?



5



**PREVIEW**

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7

**A** major directions  
**B** prime meridians  
**C** cardinal directions  
**D** index contours




**A** Boston, Massachusetts  
**B** Chicago, Illinois  
**C** Seattle, Washington  
**D** Denver, Colorado



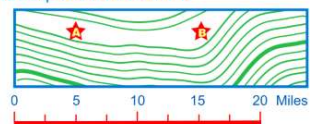
9 The imaginary lines on the globe that run through the North Pole and South Pole are called **lines of longitude**. They are also known by the name \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** contours  
**B** meridians  
**C** equators  
**D** projections



10 The **scale** of a map shows the relationship of distances on the map with those on the earth's surface. For example, one inch on the map might equal one mile on the earth's surface. Each map has its own scale depending on the purpose and size of the map. Using this map and scale, what is the distance between points A and B?

**A** 1 mile  
**B** 10 miles  
**C** 15 miles  
**D** 20 miles

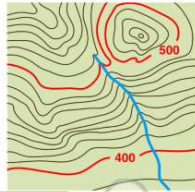




## ANSWER KEY

When contour lines cross a **stream** or a **valley**, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** intersect each other
- B** are V-shaped, with the V pointing upstream
- C** are V-shaped, with the V pointing downstream
- D** are circular in shape



(b)

A map is a flat, two-dimensional picture of the spherical earth. When the oceans and landmasses are projected onto a cylinder of paper, a **Mercator projection** map like this is created. **When mapped this way, landmasses are accurate near the equator, but distorted near the poles.**

- A** true
- B** false



(a)

A **conic projection** map is created when a portion of the earth's surface is projected onto a cone of paper which is then unrolled into a flat piece of paper. The open end of the cone touches only **one line of latitude** and all lines of longitude. **What can you conclude about the accuracy of these maps?**

- A** Landmasses are very distorted.
- B** Distortion of the landmasses is relatively small.
- C** They result in a sphere.
- D** They result in a flat plane.

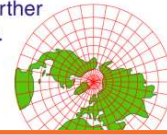


(b)

An **azimuthal projection** is a map that is created when the surface of the globe is projected onto a **flat plane**. The plane touches the globe at a **single point** (usually the North or South Pole). These maps are most accurate **near the point of contact** and become more distorted further away from the point of contact.

True or false?

- A** true
- B** false



(a)



## PREVIEW

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- B** prime meridians
- C** cardinal directions
- D** index contours



- B** Chicago, Illinois
- C** Seattle, Washington
- D** Denver, Colorado



The imaginary lines on the globe that run through the North Pole and South Pole are called **lines of longitude**. They are also known by the name \_\_\_\_\_.

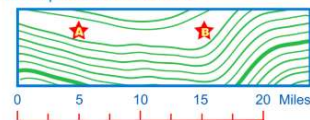
- A** contours
- B** meridians
- C** equators
- D** projections



(b)

The **scale** of a map shows the relationship of distances on the map with those on the earth's surface. For example, one inch on the map might equal one mile on the earth's surface. Each map has its own scale depending on the purpose and size of the map. **Using this map and scale, what is the distance between points A and B?**

- A** 1 mile
- B** 10 miles
- C** 15 miles
- D** 20 miles



(b)