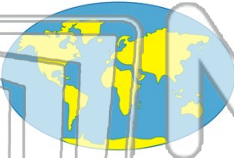




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 The science of **making maps** is called _____.

- A referencing
- B topography
- C cartography
- D mapography



2 The **first aerial photograph** was taken from _____.

- A a rocket
- B a hot air balloon
- C an airplane
- D a satellite



3 The **ratio** between unit of distance on a map and the actual distance on the earth is called a _____.

4 On a map, a **legend** usually uses _____ to represent different characteristics of the map.

5

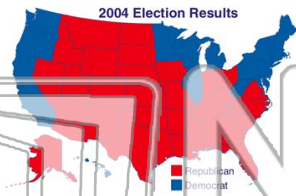


PREVIEW

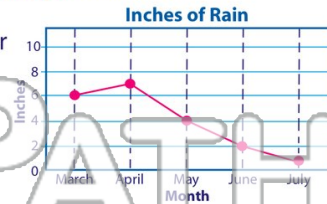
Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

7

- A patterns
- B photographs
- C blocks
- D topography

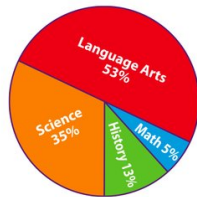


- A scatter
- B bar
- C pie
- D line



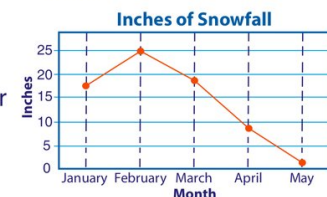
9 Information in a **pie graph** often corresponds to _____.

- A percentages
- B symbols
- C bars
- D reference maps



10 The following is an **example** of a _____ graph.

- A line
- B pie
- C scatter
- D bar

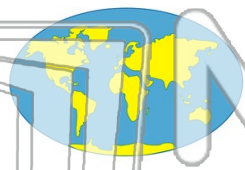




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 The science of **making maps** is called _____.

- A referencing
- B topography
- C cartography
- D mapography



2 The **first aerial photograph** was taken from _____.

- A a rocket
- B a hot air balloon
- C an airplane
- D a satellite



3 The **ratio** between unit of distance on a map and the actual distance on the earth is called a _____.

4 On a map, a **legend** usually uses _____ to represent different characteristics of the map.

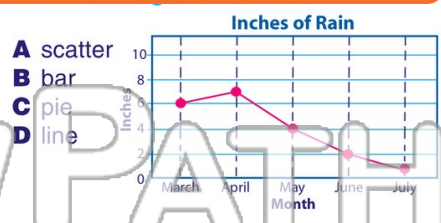
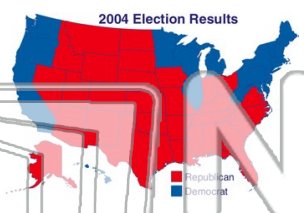


PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

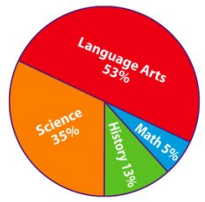
7

A patterns
B photographs
C blocks
D topography



9 Information in a **pie graph** often corresponds to _____.

- A percentages
- B symbols
- C bars
- D reference maps



10 The following is an **example** of a _____ graph.

- A line
- B pie
- C scatter
- D bar

