

Q U E S T I O N S
FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, & FURTHER STUDY

1. If globes are more accurate than maps, why aren't they used more frequently?
2. What is Azimuthal projection? What would be the advantage in using this method for creating a map?
3. What is Cylindrical projection? What would be the advantage in using this method for creating a map?
4. What is conical projection? What would be the advantage in using this method for creating a map?
5. What are the lines on a map or globe and how much do we use them to locate places?
6. Why are latitude lines referred to as "parallels"?
7. What is unique about the area located between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer?
8. Why are longitude lines not always equidistant from one another?
9. What was significant about the Royal Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich in London, England?
10. What is the International Date Line and where is it located?
11. How is it possible to leave on a trip and arrive at your destination before you left ?
12. How do grids help us locate places on maps and globes?
13. Do we locate places on maps and grids in the same manner?
14. What is the great Circle? What is its significance?
15. What are the essential parts needed to be able to read a map or globe? Why do we have them?
16. Which type of scale is best when using maps that will be reproduced? Why?
17. When would you use a "large-scale" map versus a "small-scale" map? Why?

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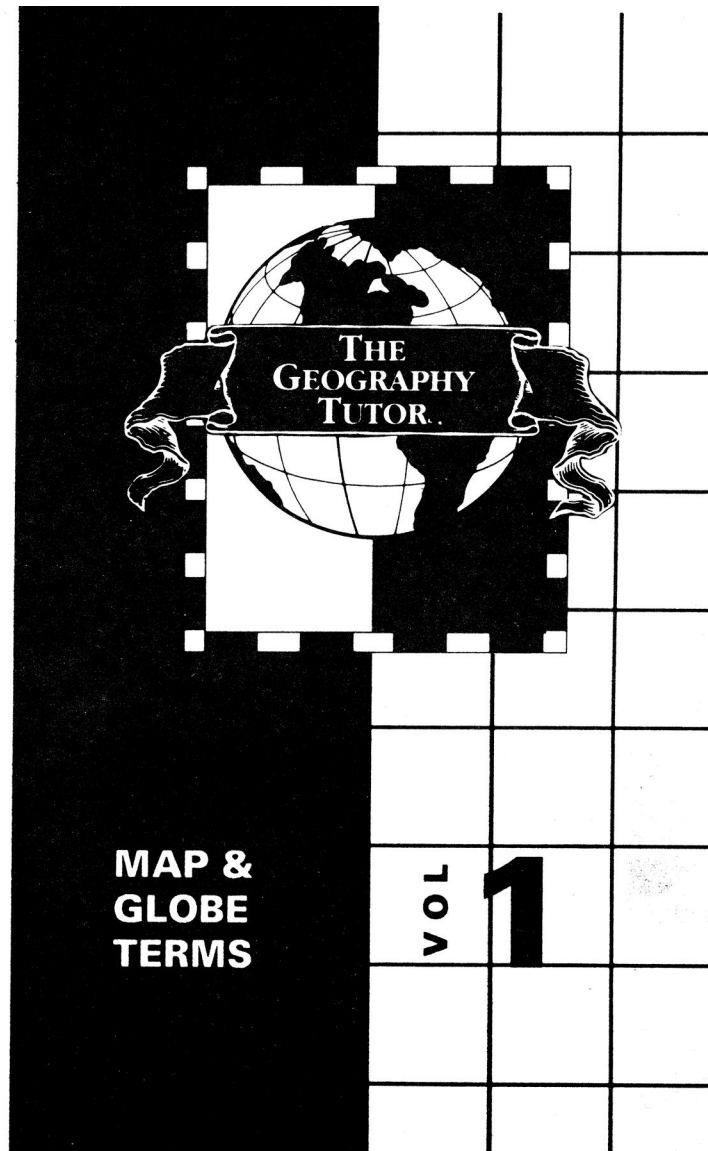
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"WHO, WHAT, WHERE IN THE WORLD?" MAP AND GLOBE TERMS

Axis - Invisible/Imaginary line from Pole to Pole about which the Earth rotates or spins.

Azimuthal Projection - A type of map projection made by projecting the surface of the Earth on a plane or flat piece of paper; the plane touches a globe at only one point (EX: A Polar Map).

Cardinal Directions - The four main directions (North, South, East, West).

Cartographer - A map-maker.

Cartography - The study of map-making and the construction of maps.

Compass Rose - A configuration on a map that acts as a direction finder.

Conical Projection - A type of map projection made by placing a cone of paper over a globe; where the paper touches the globe, there is little distortion.

Cylindrical Projection - A type of map projection prepared by wrapping a cylinder of paper around a globe; there is little distortion where the paper touches the surface of the globe (EX: Mercator Map).

Distortion - The twisting out of shape and not correctly showing the sizes of land masses on maps.

Equator - The imaginary line that lies midway between the two poles; 0 Degrees Latitude; Divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Globe - A scale model of the Earth; the best representation of the Earth.

Great Circle or Great Circle Route - A circle on the Earth's surface whose plane passes through the Earth's center and therefore cuts the Earth into two hemispheres; The arc of the Great Circle is the shortest distance between two points.

Grid - The criss-crossing or network of lines that form a pattern on a map; it is used to locate places on a map.

Hemisphere - Two equal halves of the Earth; The Northern and Southern hemispheres are divided by the Equator; The Eastern and Western hemispheres are divided by the Prime Meridian.

Intermediate Directions - Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Northwest.

International Date Line - An imaginary line that basically follows the the 180th meridian; traveling east or west of this line changes the calendar day.

Large - Scale Map - Shows a lot of detail (EX: A City Map).

Latitude Lines - Imaginary lines that measure distances North or South of the Equator; they are parallel to the Equator.

Legend (Key) - Tells what the symbols on a map mean.

Longitude Lines - Imaginary lines that measure distances east or west of the Prime Meridian (0 Degrees Longitude).

Map - A representation of all or part of the Earth's surface on a flat piece of paper.

Map Projection - A method by which the Earth's curved surface is represented on a flat surface map.

Meridians - Lines of Longitude.

Parallels - Lines of Latitude.

Prime Meridian - An imaginary line that runs North and South from Pole to Pole that goes through Greenwich, England; 0 Degrees Longitude; Divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Scale - Shows the relationship between the distance on a map and the actual distance on the Earth.

Small -Scale Map - A map that shows a large area of the world; shows very little detail (EX: A World Map).

Time Zones - The 24 different geographical regions within which the same standard time is used.

Title - Tells what information is presented on a map.

Tropic of Cancer - 23 1/2 Degrees North Latitude.

Tropic of Capricorn - 23 1/2 Degrees South Latitude.

1. Compare globes and maps, listing the advantages of each.
2. Research the history of Cartography and how details of world maps have changed with the discoveries of new lands.
3. Compare the three (3) basic types of map projections, stating the major uses of each.
4. Use latitude and longitude lines to locate various places in the world.
5. Using a grid to represent the world, fill-in the latitude and longitude lines, being sure to correctly name the "special latitude lines."
6. Relate longitude lines to time zones.
7. Determine time differences at various places in the world, listing different cities simultaneously.
8. Place time zones on a large map.
9. Plan various trips, using airline and cruise ship itineraries to determine the local times of departures and arrivals. Then calculate the travel time, taking into account the time zone changes.
10. Make a map of your area, creating a legend to identify important information. Be sure to include a direction finder and scale.
11. Determine the advantages of the different types of scale representations.