

## Work Sheet

## Chapter 2

## Map Summary

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

models	small areas	distorted	larger
legend	projection	Robinson projection	contour
Mercator projection	globe	topographic	scale
flat	curved	contour interval	conic projection

Maps are \_\_\_\_\_ of Earth's surface. The best model, because of Earth's shape, would be a \_\_\_\_\_. A convenient paper model of Earth, however, would be a map \_\_\_\_\_. On a map projection, the points and lines of Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ surface are transferred onto a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of paper. A \_\_\_\_\_ shows all lines of latitude and all lines of longitude as parallel lines. This projection distorts areas near the poles, showing them \_\_\_\_\_ than they actually are. On a \_\_\_\_\_, lines of latitude are parallel and lines of longitude are curved. Landmasses near the poles are not \_\_\_\_\_ on this type of map projection. By projecting points and lines from a globe onto a cone, a \_\_\_\_\_ may be drawn. This projection is used to make accurate maps of \_\_\_\_\_.

A \_\_\_\_\_ map shows the changes in elevation of Earth's surface. This map shows \_\_\_\_\_ lines which connect points on Earth's surface of equal elevation. The lines are drawn at specific intervals. The distance between the contour lines is the \_\_\_\_\_. A map \_\_\_\_\_ gives the relationship between the distances on the map and the actual distances on Earth's surface. The map \_\_\_\_\_ explains what the symbols used on the topographic map mean.