

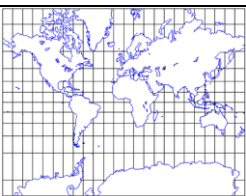
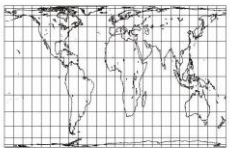
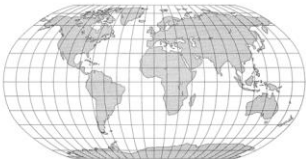
Unit 2 Study Guide: The World in Spatial Terms

TEST is **WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH**

This study guide contains all the concepts that will be on your test. Vocabulary words and concepts will not be taken word for word. The study guide is more general to guide you through your past worksheets and notes as you study.

Part 1 : Maps

Know the pros and cons of the given map projections.

Type of Map Projection		Pros	Cons
Mercator		Shapes and directions are accurate	Size of continents is not accurate
Gall-Peters		Sizes of continents are correct.	Shapes of continents are not accurate.
Robinson		Shapes and sizes of continents are more accurate.	Directions aren't quite right and areas near the poles are distorted

What is the term used for someone who makes maps? cartographer

When looking at maps of a similar area, will a large scale map or small scale map show the user more detail? Explain.

A large scale map is going to zoom in on a particular area to show more detail. A small scale map will be zoomed out, so it can show more area but not as much detail. (See right)



Approximately how many miles is Malindi from Wajir?

— **approximately 325 miles** —

Approximately how many miles is Nakuru from Mount Kenya?

— **approximately 75 miles** —



Part 2: Regions of the Earth

What is the definition of a continent?

— **a large, unbroken land mass surrounded by water** —

Explain why one might argue that the following continents really shouldn't be considered continents at all:

Continent:	Argument:
Antarctica	Antarctica is not really an unbroken landmass at all. If the ice were melted, what would be left with a group of islands.
Europe	Europe is not an unbroken land mass because it includes islands like Iceland, Greenland, and Great Britain. It also is not surrounded by water because it is connected to Asia.
South America	South America is not exactly surrounded by water because it is connected to Central America.

Name at least one country that is located in:

Exactly one Hemisphere	none
Exactly Two Hemispheres	Australia, Mexico, Canada, Japan
Exactly Three Hemispheres	The United States (Northern, Western – and Eastern because of Alaska's Aleutian Islands), Kenya, Indonesia, Ecuador, Colombia, France, Spain
Exactly Four Hemispheres	Kiribati

Part 3: Challenges and Opportunities of Natural Features

Name some challenges and opportunities related to each feature below:

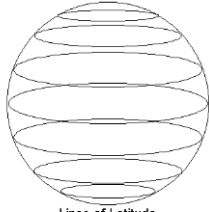
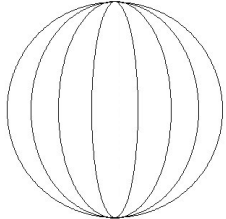


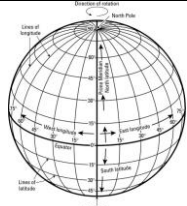
	Challenges	Opportunities
grasslands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water and trees • Prone to fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great for farming • Easy to live and build on flat land
islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation is difficult • Isolation • Barriers between people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • recreation
rainforests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to live in • Dense vegetation • Transportation is difficult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees for lumber • Oxygen for the Earth • Valuable plants for medicine
desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to farm • Lack of water • Extreme temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas along edges can be farmed
mountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation is difficult • Can't farm easily • Barriers between people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation (hiking, skiing) • Beauty • Valuable minerals

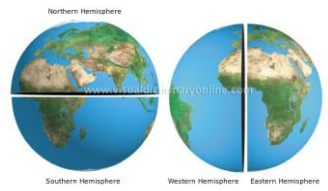
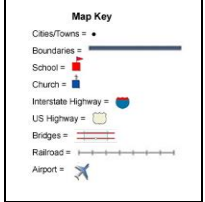
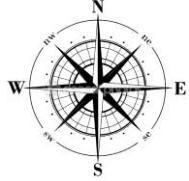

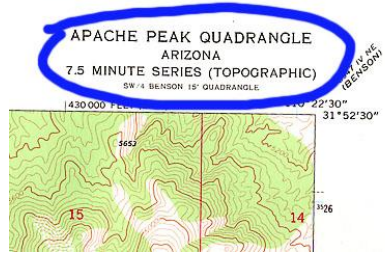
Name some challenges and opportunities related to each feature below:

	Rivers	Lakes	Oceans and Seas
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible flooding • Tsunami • Typhoons/hurricanes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Transportation • Recreation • Drinking water • Hydroelectric power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Transportation • Recreation • Drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Transportation • Recreation

Part 4: Geographic Skills

Write definitions and or important facts for each concept below. **Make sure you write in your own words.** Then add an illustration to help you remember each meaning

	Information	Diagram
Latitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imaginary lines that run east to west they measure the distance north and south of the equator they never intersect 	 <p>Lines of Latitude</p>
Longitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imaginary lines that run north to south they measure the distance west and east of the Prime Meridian connect (intersect) at the poles 	 <p>Lines of Longitude</p>
Equator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the line of latitude that is equal to 0 degrees splits the Earth into the north and south hemispheres 	
Prime Meridian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the line of longitude that is equal to 0 degrees splits the Earth into west and east hemispheres runs through Greenwich, England 	
Global Grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all the latitude and longitude lines We use these lines to divide up the earth's surface, so we can give absolute locations of places. 	
Absolute Location	The exact point where a place is located on Earth	<p>Example:</p> <p>25° N and 120° W</p> <p>4296 Monster Lane</p>
Relative Location	Where a place is compared to someplace else	<p>Example:</p> <p>The mall is 2 miles southwest of Julio's house.</p>

Hemisphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\frac{1}{2}$ of Earth • Northern and Southern (split by equator) or Western and Eastern (split by Prime Meridian) • places on Earth are located in two different hemispheres 	
Map Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explains the symbols presented on a map • also called the legend 	
Compass Rose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a symbol that points out where north, south, east and west are pointing 	
Map Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a measuring line that shows the relationship between distances on a map and actual distances 	
Map Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tells you the topic of the map 	

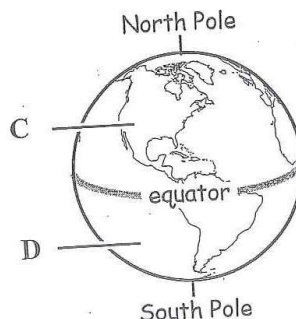
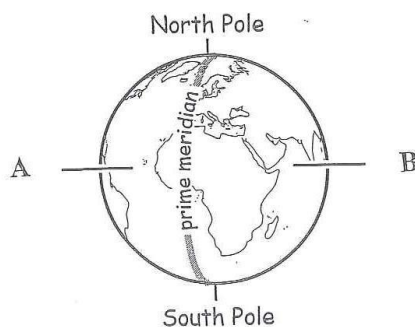
- What hemisphere is indicated by each letter below?

A - Western

C - Northern

B - Eastern

D - Southern

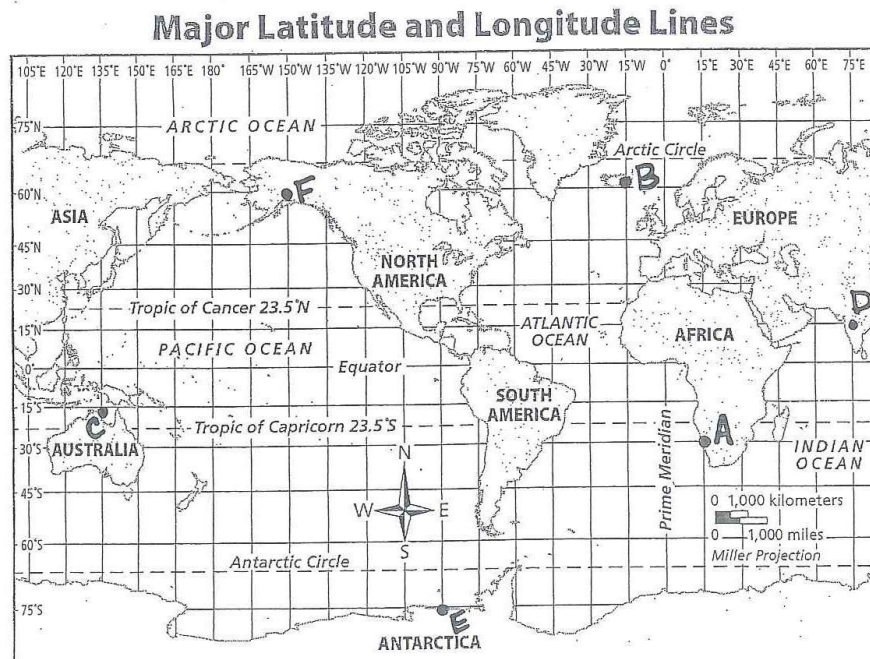


Use the map below to give the absolute locations of each labeled point on the map below.

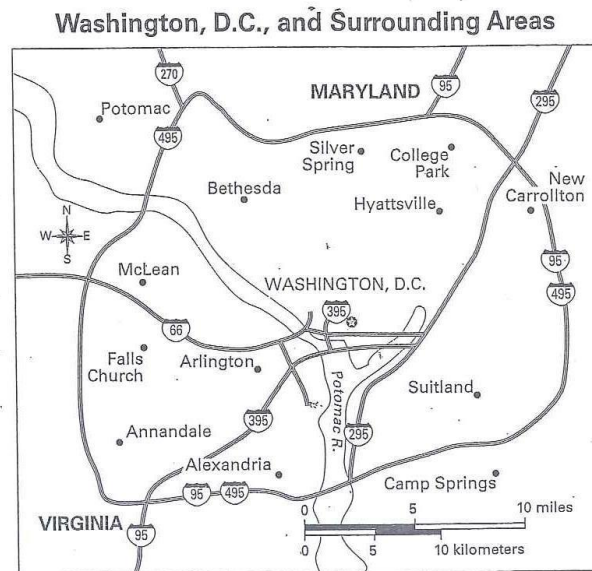
Point on Map	Latitude	Longitude
A	30°S	15°E
B	60°N	15°W
C	15°S	135°E
D	15°N	75°E
E	75°S	90°W
F	150°W	60°N

Name the continent at each of the locations given:

Latitude	Longitude	Continent
15° N	0°	Africa
30° S	150° E	Australia
60° N	135° E	Asia
45° N	105° W	North America
75° S	60° E	Antarctica
60° N	30° E	Europe
45° S	70° W	South America



Use the map below to answer the questions that follow.



- Describe the relative location of Alexandria compared to Suitland using the map's scale and compass rose.

___ Alexandria is approximately 10 miles southwest of Suitland. ___

- Describe the relative location of College Park compared to Silver Springs using the map's scale and compass rose.

___ College Park is about 4 ½ - 5 miles east of Silver Spring. ___

- Describe the relative location of Suitland compared to Potomac using the map's scale and compass rose.

___ Suitland is approximately 21 miles southeast of Potomac. ___

