

# GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

## PART 1 Using Globes

### VOCABULARY

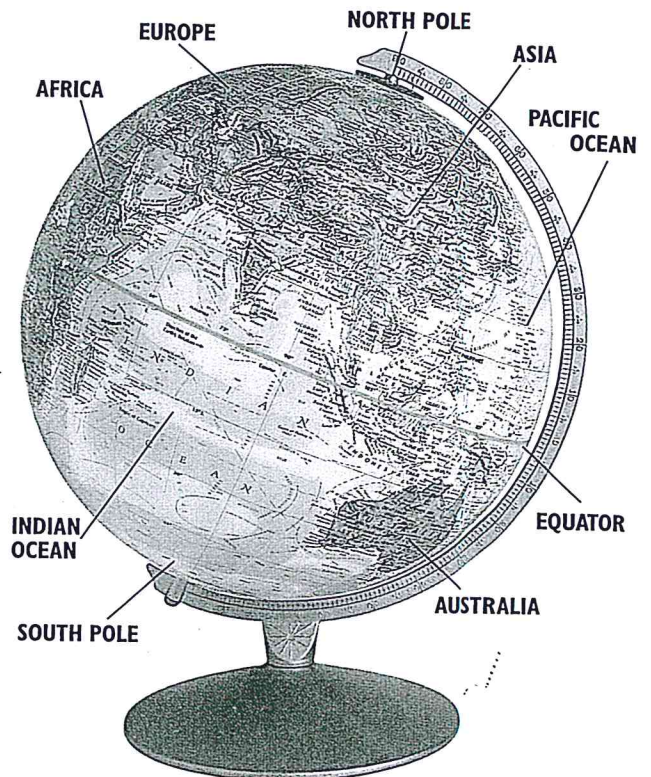
continent	meridian
hemisphere	prime meridian
equator	latitude
longitude	parallel

### What do globes show?

- A globe is a model that shows Earth as it looks when seen from outer space.
- A globe shows Earth's seven continents, or large bodies of land. They are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. Which continents are shown on this globe?
- Much of Earth is covered by four oceans, or large bodies of salt water. They are the Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, and Pacific oceans. Which oceans do you see on the globe? Which continents and oceans are not shown?

### What is a hemisphere?

- A globe, much like Earth, is in the shape of a ball or sphere. Looking at a globe from any direction, you can see only half of it. *Hemi* is a Greek word for "half." Hemisphere means "half a sphere."
- Geographers divide Earth into the four hemispheres shown at the top of the next page.
- An imaginary line dividing the world into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere is called the equator. It lies halfway between the North Pole and South Pole. Which continents are in the Northern Hemisphere? In the Southern Hemisphere?
- Geographers divide Earth into the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Which hemi-



sphere includes all of Africa? Which hemisphere does not include Antarctica?

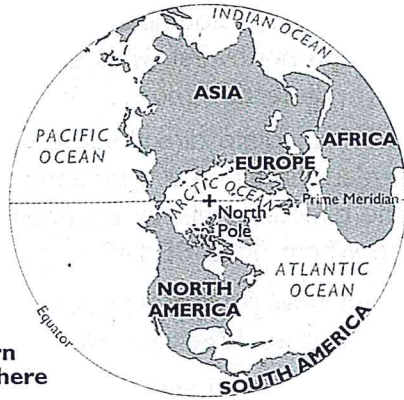
### How are longitude and latitude useful?

- You can locate places on a map or globe by using a grid of imaginary lines.
- Running north to south are longitude lines, or meridians. These imaginary lines measure the distance east and west of the prime meridian. The unit of measurement is degrees. Look at the map at the bottom of the next page. What is the longitude of Cape Town?
- Running east to west are latitude lines, or parallels. These show distance in degrees north and south of the equator. What are the latitude and longitude of Mexico City?

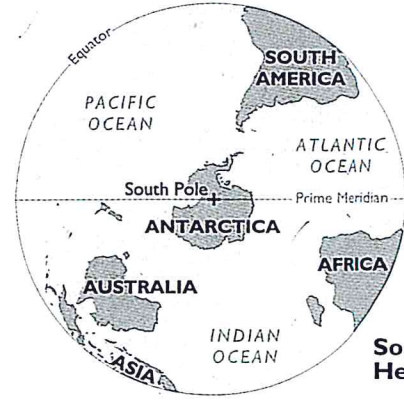
### More Practice

You can find longitude and latitude lines on many maps in this book. For examples, see pages 9, 12, and 13.

# THE HEMISPHERES



**Northern Hemisphere**



**Southern Hemisphere**

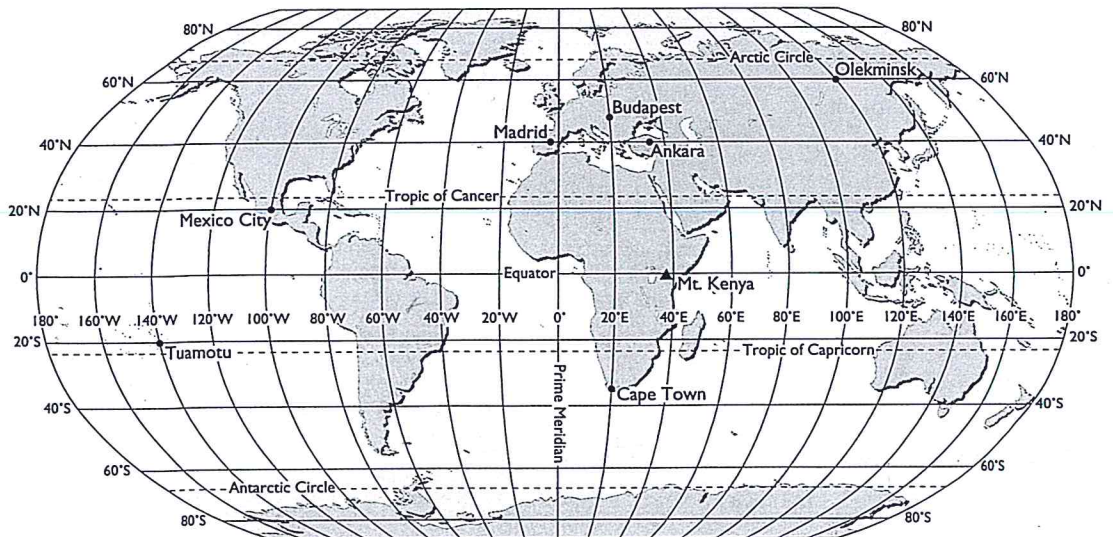


**Western Hemisphere**



**Eastern Hemisphere**

# GLOBAL GRID



## PART 2

# Using Maps

### VOCABULARY

cardinal directions  
 intermediate directions  
 compass rose  
 scale  
 symbol  
 map key  
 locator

### What are cardinal directions?

- When you face in the direction of the North Pole, you are facing north. Behind you is south. East is to your right and west is to your left. If you turn to face east, what direction is now behind you? What direction is now to your left?
- There are four cardinal directions—north, south, east, and west.
- The letters **N**, **S**, **E**, and **W** are often used to represent the cardinal directions. What does **W** stand for?

### How can you determine intermediate directions?

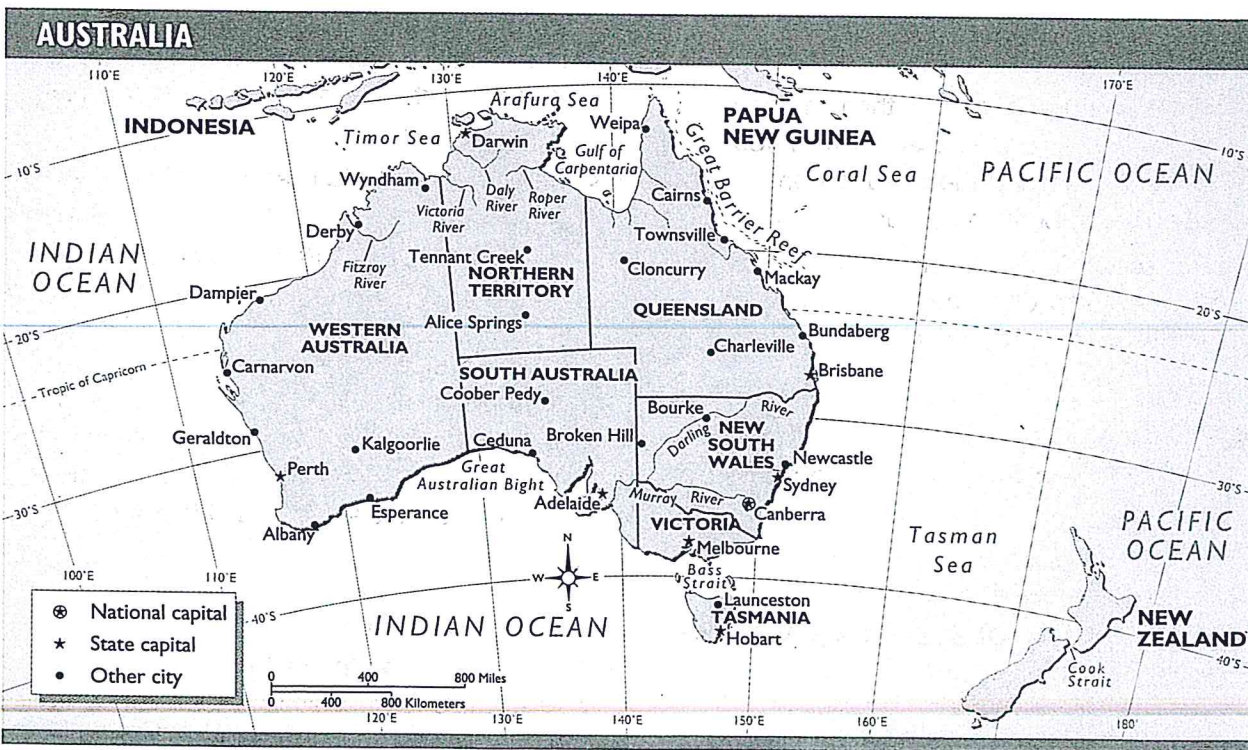
- Northeast (**NE**), southeast (**SE**), southwest (**SW**), and northwest (**NW**) are called intermediate directions.
- The intermediate directions are halfway between the cardinal directions. Northeast is the direction halfway between north and east. Where does **SE** lie?

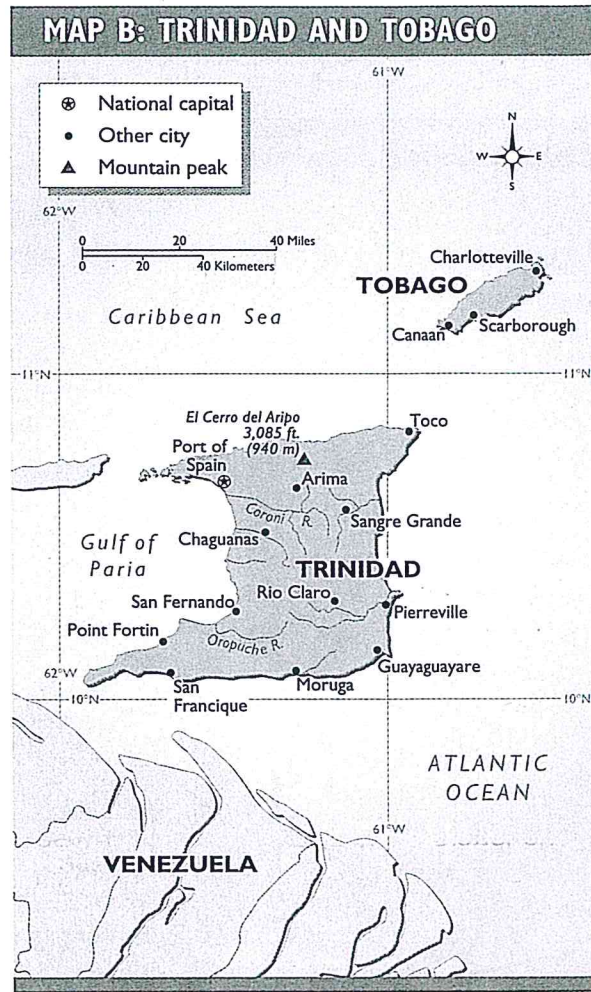
### How can you find directions on maps that do not include the North Pole?

- Most maps are drawn with north toward the top of the map. Many also include a compass rose, a drawing that shows directions.
- In this book, the compass rose usually shows both cardinal and intermediate directions. Look at the map of Australia. Which cities are southwest of Canberra?

### More Practice

You can practice finding directions and using a compass rose on most maps in this book. For examples, see pages 105, 225, and 355.





**What is a map scale?**

- Maps are always smaller than the actual places they show. The scale tells you how much smaller the distance on a map is compared with the actual distance.
- Map scales in this book include two lines for measuring distances. Which unit of measurement does each line show?

**How do you use a scale? Why are map scales sometimes different?**

- You can use a ruler to measure distances on a map.
- To determine the distance in miles between San Fernando and Scarborough, measure the length on the scale that represents 80 miles on Map A. The length is one inch. Now measure the distance between San Fernando and Scarborough

in inches. Multiply the result by 80 to determine the distance. What is the distance between the two cities?

- Different maps often show the same area - using different scales. Map A and Map B both show the Caribbean country of Trinidad and Tobago. However, the islands look larger on Map B. They look larger because one inch stands for fewer miles on the Map B scale than on the A scale. The larger scale allows more details to be shown. What kinds of details are shown on Map B that are not on Map A?

**More Practice**

Most of the maps in the book show map scales. For example, see pages 76, 135, and 403.



### What information does a map key give?

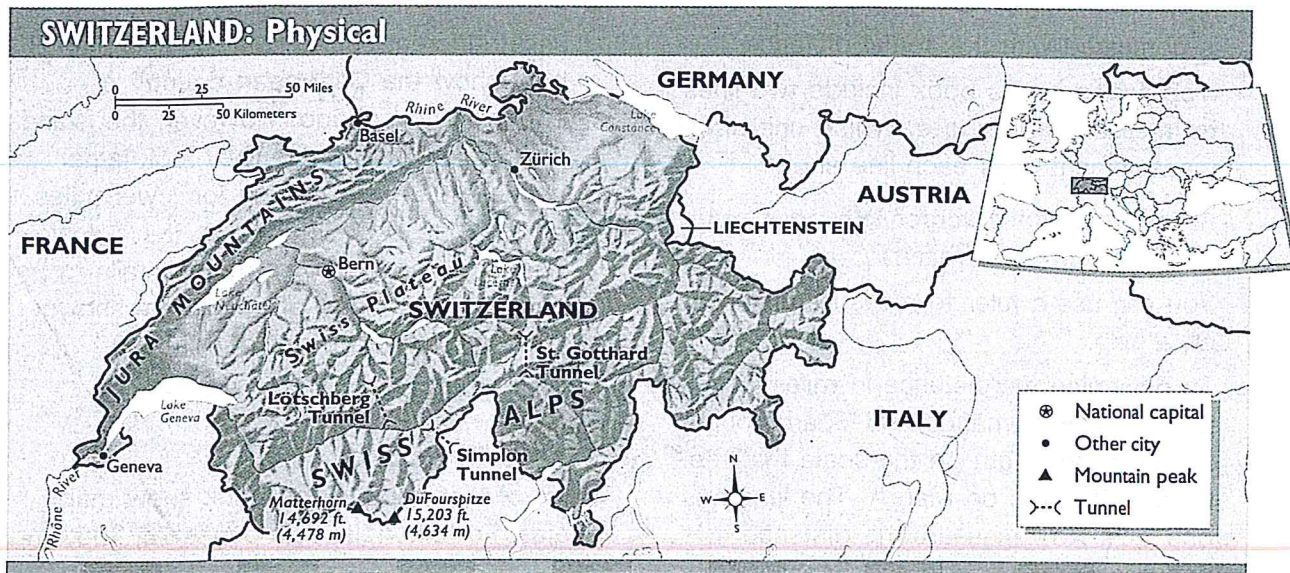
- Maps often use symbols to give information. A symbol is anything that stands for something else. On many maps a black dot stands for a city. Other symbols include triangles, squares, and lines. What are some other symbols found on maps?
- Symbols do not always stand for the same things on all maps. For this reason it is important to read the map key, which tells you what the symbols stand for. What does the triangle stand for on each map on this page?

### How do locators help in studying maps?

- Maps use locators to show where the subject area of the main map is located.
- In this book the locator is a small map in the shape of a globe or a rectangular portion of Earth's surface. The area of the main map is shown in red. What is the shape of Switzerland's locator?
- Some locators show a hemisphere. Others may show a continent, a region, or a country. What area does Argentina's locator show?

### More Practice

You will see many keys and locators. For examples of map keys, see pages 172, 280, and 281. For examples of locators, see pages 287, 385, and 601.



PART 3

# Different Kinds of Maps

## VOCABULARY

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| political map | relief map       |
| physical map  | historical map   |
| elevation map | distribution map |

### Why are there different kinds of maps?

- Maps differ in the kinds of information they give. This section will cover four kinds of maps.
- When studying a map, first look at the map title. It will tell you the subject area and the type of information provided. What subject area does the map below show?
- A map may include areas that are not part of its subject area. In this book such areas

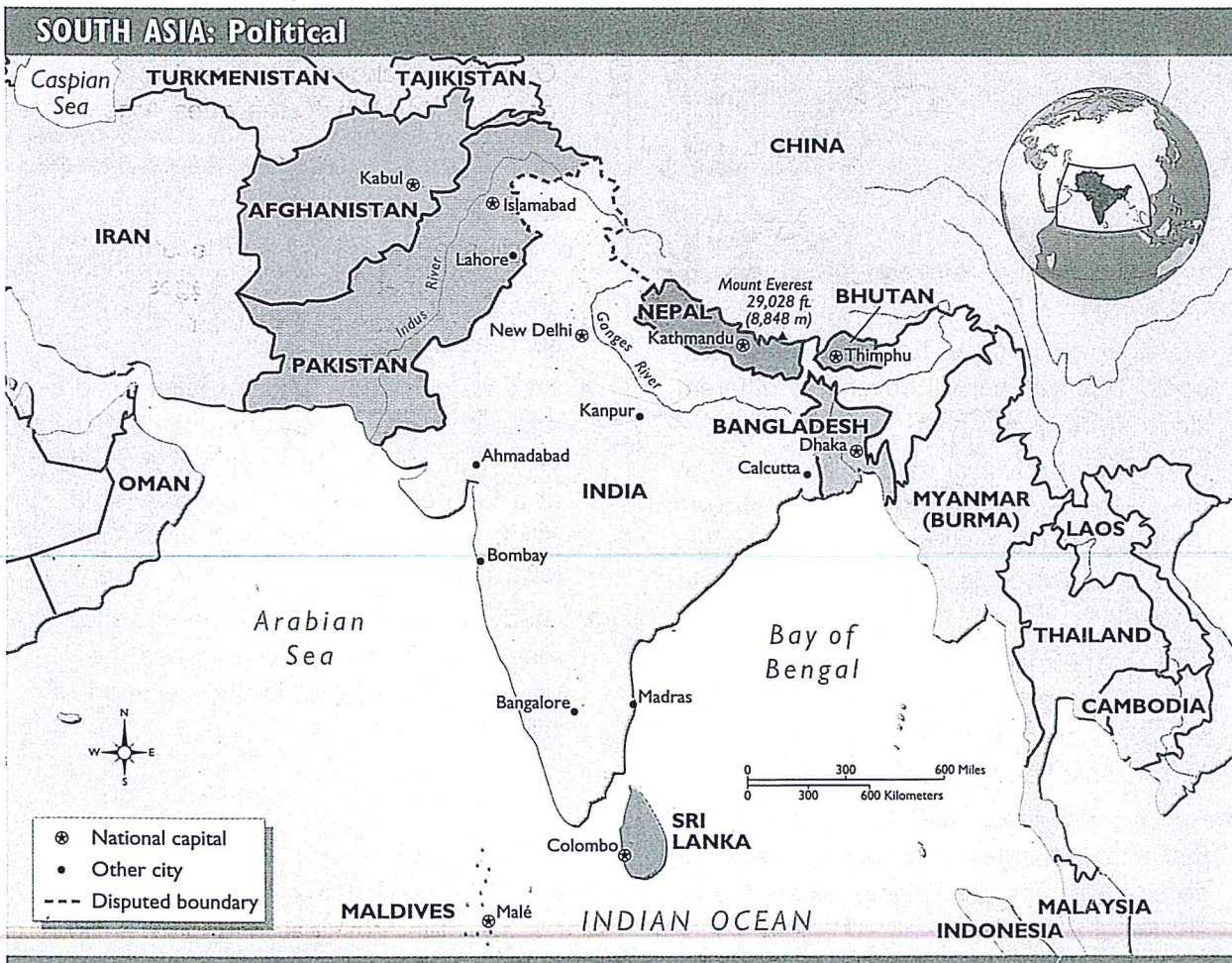
are shown in gray. What countries are not in the subject area of the map below?

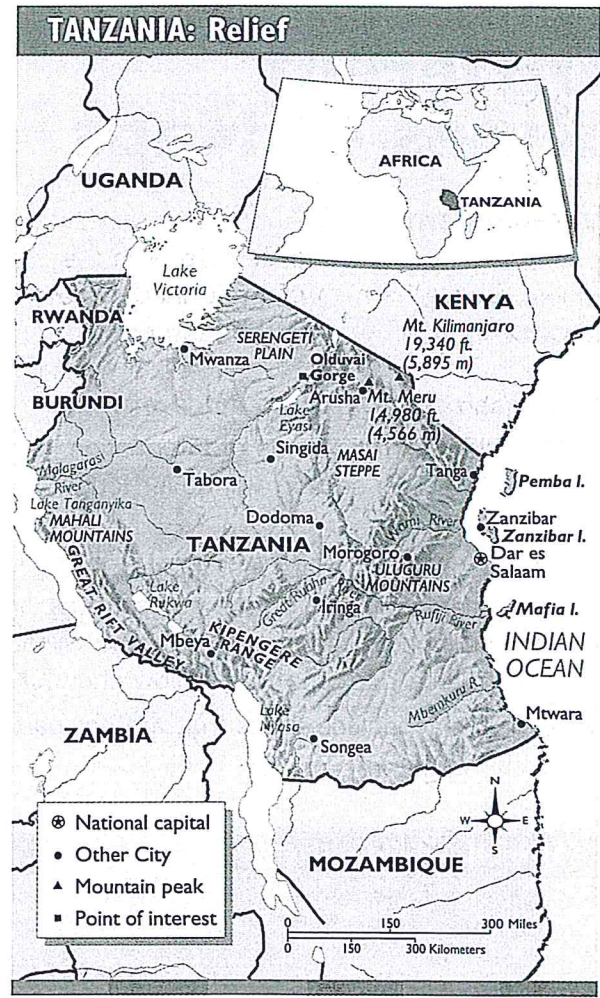
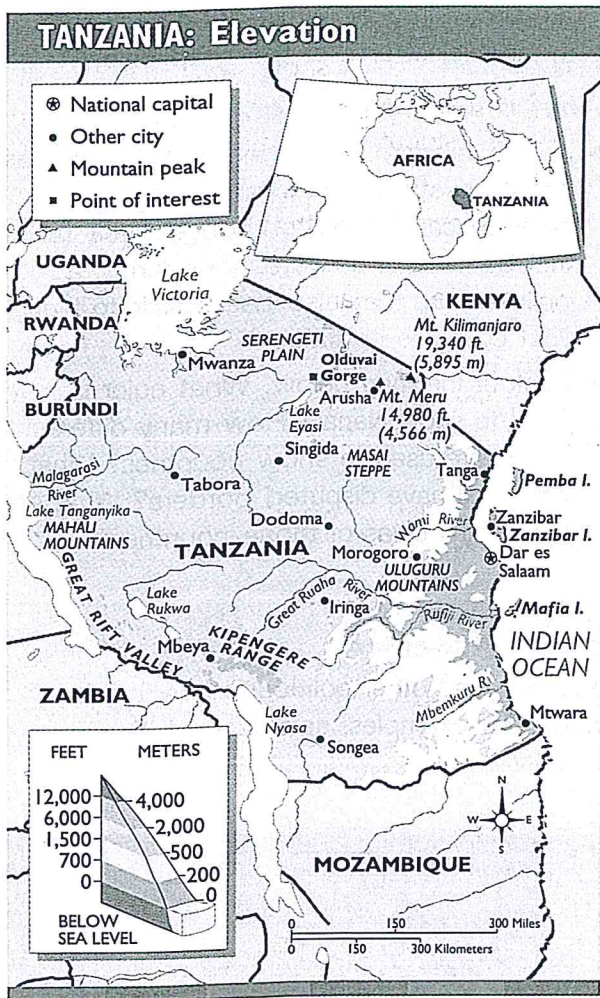
### What is a political map?

- A political map shows information such as countries, states, cities, and other important political features. Although many maps include national or state boundaries, a political map may also use colors to highlight countries or states.
- Look at the map below. What color is used to show Nepal? How many different colors are used to show countries? What countries have disputed borders? What are the capital cities of those countries?

### More Practice

You can find other political maps in this book. For examples, see pages 528, 576, and 623.





**What do different kinds of physical maps show?**

- Physical maps show Earth's natural features. This section will cover two different kinds of physical maps.
- One type of physical map is an elevation map. Elevation maps use color to show the height of land above sea level. In this book elevation is measured in feet and in meters.
- Look at the maps above. On the elevation map of Tanzania, what color represents the elevation of 0 to 700 feet? What areas of Tanzania have this elevation?
- Relief maps are a kind of physical map that show changes in elevation. Areas with no shading represent places where there are no changes in elevation. Lightly shaded areas show places where changes are

very gradual. Dark shading represents areas with sharp changes in elevation, such as a steep hill.

- An area can show a lot of relief, or dramatic changes in elevation, without being very high above sea level. An area can be at a high elevation but have very little relief, as a flat plateau high above sea level does.
- Study the relief map and the elevation map of Tanzania. What area has the greatest relief? What is the elevation of this area?

**More Practice**

There are other physical maps in this book. For examples, see pages 71, 131, and 317.

### What is an historical map?

- Maps that show information about the past or where past events took place are called historical maps.
- The map title tells you the subject of the map. Many of the historical maps in this book include dates in the title or in the key. Study the map of the United States' expansion below, in the middle of the page. Between what dates did the expansion shown in this map occur? By what year did the United States own land west of the Mississippi River?

### What is a distribution map?

- Distribution maps show how things such as language, religion, population, and rainfall are distributed throughout an area.
- The map key on the distribution map below shows colors that represent kinds of plants found in Russia. What kind of plants cover the largest area of land?

### More Practice

You can find many different kinds of maps in this book. For historical maps, see pages 280, 281, and 464. For distribution maps, see pages 345, 370, and 371.

