

Chapter 1 Introduction to Earth Science

Section 1.3 Representing Earth's Surface

This section explains various types of globes and maps used to represent Earth's surface.

Reading Strategy

Monitoring Your Understanding Preview the Key Concepts, topic headings, vocabulary, and figures in this section. List two things you expect to learn. After reading, state what you learned about each item you listed. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

What I Expect to Learn	What I Learned
a.	b.
c.	d.

Determining Location

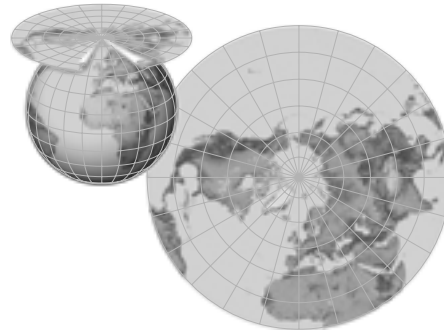
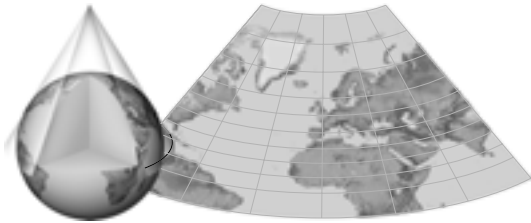
Match each description to its term.

Description	Term
_____ 1. the distance north or south of the equator	a. longitude
_____ 2. the distance east or west of the prime meridian	b. globe
_____ 3. the line of latitude around the middle of the globe at 0 degrees	c. eastern, western
_____ 4. the line of longitude at 0 degrees	d. prime meridian
_____ 5. the two hemispheres formed by the equator	e. northern, southern
_____ 6. the two hemispheres formed by the prime meridian and the 180° meridian	f. latitude
_____ 7. a spherical model of Earth	g. equator

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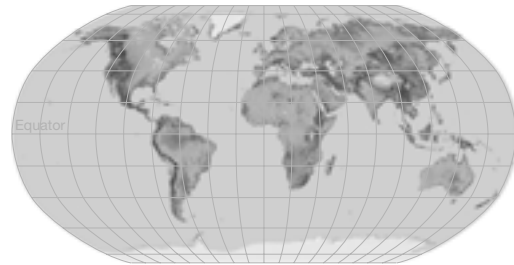
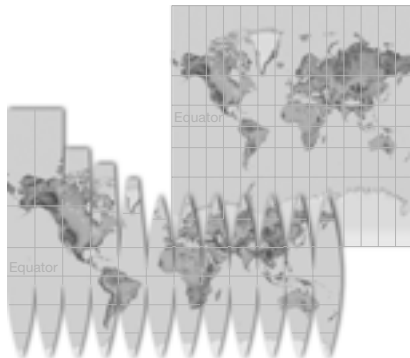
Maps and Mapping

8. A(n) _____ is a flat representation of Earth's surface.
9. Match the name of the map type with the correct example below.
 Robinson Projection Mercator Projection
 Gnomonic Projection Conic Projection
- A. _____ B. _____



C. _____

D. _____



Topographic Maps

10. Circle the information that topographical maps show.
- a. the round shape of Earth with no distortion
 - b. the depth of Earth's layers
 - c. separations between different climates
 - d. the elevation of Earth's surface

Advanced Technology

11. Is the following sentence true or false? The process of collecting data about Earth from a distance (such as from orbiting satellites) is called remote sensing. _____
12. Circle the things scientists can study using satellite remote sensing.
- a. rivers and oceans b. fires
 - c. pollution d. natural resources