

Section 2: The Geographer's Tools
The World of Geography

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: *As you read Section 2, answer the following questions in the spaces provided.*

1. What are the strengths and weaknesses of globes?

2. What information sources are used by mapmakers to make maps?

3. What map projection do nearly all seagoing navigators still use today?

4. What are two other projection methods used by geographers and mapmakers?

5. What are the basic parts you will find on most maps?

6. What is the purpose of a locator globe on a map?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: *Complete these sentences by writing the correct terms in the blanks provided.*

7. The accurate shape of a globe allows mapmakers to show Earth's continents and oceans much as they really are, except for their _____, or relative size.
8. On flat maps, a loss of accuracy, called _____, may occur in showing Earth's surface.
9. Geographers use computer-based systems called _____ to connect information with locations.
10. A _____ is a way of mapping Earth on a flat surface.
11. A map usually has a _____ that shows the directions north, south, east, and west.
12. The symbols, colors, and shading that appear on a map are explained in the _____, or legend.

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Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Fill in the blanks in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. A globe shows Earth's continents on a much smaller _____.
- _____ 2. All flat maps show some _____, or loss of accuracy.
- _____ 3. A representation of Earth on a flat surface is called a(n) _____.
- _____ 4. A diagram on a map showing direction is called a(n) _____.
- _____ 5. A _____ explains the symbols and colors on the map.

Column II

- a. key
- b. distortion
- c. compass rose
- d. projection
- e. scale

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- _____ 6. People invented flat maps because globes cannot show
 - a. names of continents.
 - b. shapes of continents.
 - c. enough detail.
 - d. distance between continents.
- _____ 7. What is a disadvantage of a Mercator projection?
 - a. It does not include all the continents.
 - b. It does not show many details of Earth's surface.
 - c. It is too large to be carried easily.
 - d. It shows correct shapes but not true sizes.
- _____ 8. Why do many geographers prefer the Robinson projection?
 - a. It has no distortion of Earth's surface.
 - b. It quite accurately shows most distances, sizes, and shapes.
 - c. It is an interrupted projection of Earth's surface.
 - d. It is an equal-area map.