

Name _____

Reviewing Basic Skills

Lesson 1: Location and Distance

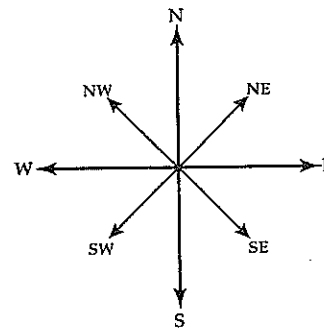
DIRECTIONS

1. Open your atlas to the Political Map of the United States on pages 40–41. Locate the compass arrows near the bottom of the map.

Now find Kansas on the map. (Look in the center of the country.) Locate its capital, Topeka.

Write the general direction you would travel from Topeka to get to each of the following cities. Use the directions shown on the arrows below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| a. Omaha, Nebraska | _____ |
| b. Tulsa, Oklahoma | _____ |
| c. Independence, Missouri | _____ |
| d. Des Moines, Iowa | _____ |
| e. Amarillo, Texas | _____ |
| f. Little Rock, Arkansas | _____ |



LOCATION: LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

2. Latitude and longitude can help you locate places on a map. Turn to the World Political Map on pages 8–9.
 - Lines of latitude run east and west across the map. Look at the right edge of the map. Notice that lines are labeled in degrees (°). Latitude shows the distance north or south of the Equator (0°).
 - Longitude lines run north and south and meet at the poles. Numbering starts at the Prime Meridian (0°). Longitude lines are also numbered by degrees. They are labeled according to their distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Draw a line to connect each line of latitude or longitude listed below with a city near it. (Hint: Run your finger along each line of latitude or longitude to find the city.)

<u>Latitude/Longitude</u>	<u>City</u>
a. 150°W •	• Dhaka, Bangladesh
b. 30°N •	• Anchorage, Alaska
c. 150°E •	• Cairo, Egypt
d. 60°W •	• Buenos Aires, Argentina
e. 90°E •	• Sydney, Australia

LOCATION: RELATIVE

3. Turn to the Political Map of South America on page 57. Find the city of Caracas, Venezuela. It is located near 10°N latitude.

Using latitude and longitude is one way to describe a place's location. The following questions will help you see some other ways of describing location.

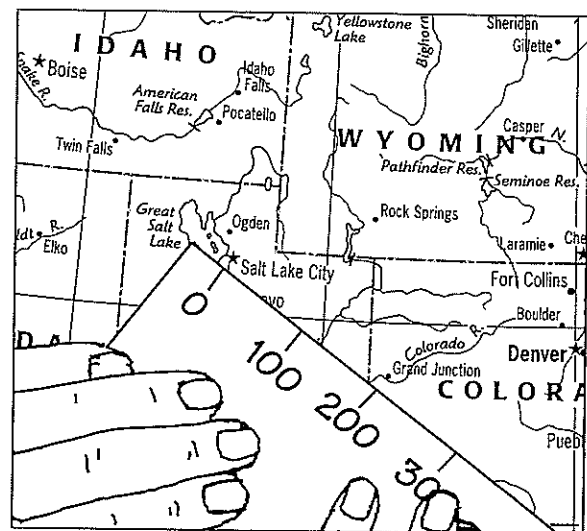
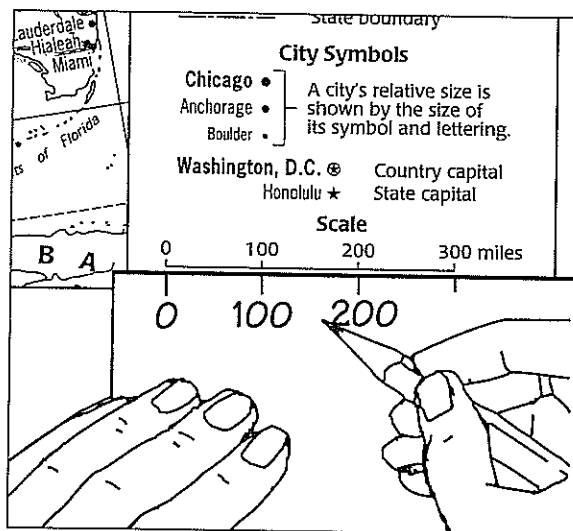
- a. Along what body of water is Caracas located? _____
- b. Is Caracas in the northern or southern part of Venezuela? _____
- c. In what direction is Caracas from Bogota, Colombia? _____

MAP SCALE

- ▶ 4. Turn to the United States Political Map on pages 40–41. At the bottom of the map legend is the *scale*. This scale shows how distances on the map represent actual distances on the earth. The scale relates map distances to miles.

This is how a map scale is used:

- Place a small piece of paper along the scale so you can see the miles just above the edge of the paper.
- On the edge of the paper, mark the map distances in hundreds of miles. Mark the miles on your scale up to 600. (To get distances greater than 300 miles, slide the edge of the paper along the scale and keep marking at 100-mile intervals.)



The edge of your paper should now look like a map scale. Use it to measure the distance between each of the following pairs of cities in the United States. Write each approximate distance in a multiple of 100 miles.

- a. Topeka, Kansas, to Jefferson City, Missouri _____ miles
- b. Charlotte, North Carolina, to Greensboro, North Carolina _____ miles
- c. Akron, Ohio, to New York City, New York _____ miles
- d. Seattle, Washington, to Helena, Montana _____ miles

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Lesson 2: Reference and Thematic Maps

LAND COVER MAPS

1. In this atlas, each continent has a land cover map. Use the Land Cover Map of South America on page 56 to determine whether each of the following statements is true or false. Write T or F in the space provided.
 - a. _____ Tropical rain forests are shaded dark green.
 - b. _____ The Patagonia region of South America is semi-desert and desert.
 - c. _____ Most of the Amazon Basin is cropland.
 - d. _____ Most of northern Chile is dry, mountainous terrain.
 - e. _____ Much of eastern Brazil has either tundra or glacier land cover.

POLITICAL MAPS

2. Use the Political Map of North America on page 27 to answer the following questions.
 - a. Why are Asia and South America colored in a neutral color?

 - b. What are the two largest countries in North America?

 - c. What is the southernmost country in North America? _____
 - d. Cities are shown with different-sized dots and letters. These sizes tell which cities are larger. Look at the cities on the West Coast of the United States. Is Los Angeles larger or smaller than San Francisco? _____

THEMATIC MAPS

3. A thematic map focuses on a single subject or theme. In this atlas, each continent is represented by the same five types of thematic maps: Elevation, Growing Season, Rainfall, Population, and Land Use. Use the Elevation map of Africa on page 64 to complete the following sentences. Circle the correct answer.
 - a. What unit of measure is used on the Elevation Map?
meters yards feet kilometers
 - b. What color in the legend represents areas below sea level?
light green dark green orange yellow
 - c. What is the elevation of most of southern Africa?
0 to 500 500 to 1,000 1,000 to 2,000 2,000 to 5,000

4. Use the Growing Season map on page 64 to complete the following sentences.
 - a. According to the legend, blue represents a growing season of under _____ months.
 - b. Most of northern Africa has a growing season of _____ months.
 - c. Of the five growing seasons, _____ are represented in Africa.
 - d. Most of central Africa has an _____ growing season.
 - e. Algeria is the only country in Africa that has an area with a growing season of _____ months.
 - f. South Africa has _____ different growing season ranges.

5. Use the Rainfall map on page 65. Cross out the incorrect word in parenthesis in each of the following sentences.
 - a. In the map legend, rainfall is measured in (centimeters, inches) per year.
 - b. Areas with the most rain per year are represented with a dark (blue, orange) color.
 - c. Most of northern Africa is colored (orange, yellow), which means the region is very dry.
 - d. Ethiopia receives more annual rainfall than (Egypt, Nigeria).
 - e. South Africa has (four, five) different rainfall ranges.
 - f. Algeria receives more rain (farther inland, near the coast) than (farther inland, near the coast).

6. Use the Population map on page 66 to complete the chart below

Place	Population
Lagos, Nigeria	
most of northern Africa	
most of Congo	

7. Use the Land Use Map on page 67 to match the following places in Africa with their correct land use.

- | <u>Place</u> | <u>Land Use</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. eastern Ethiopia • | • Urban |
| b. most of Congo • | • Commercial farming |
| c. Johannesburg, South Africa • | • Subsistence farming |
| d. most of Algeria's coast • | • Nomadic herding |
| e. southwestern Egypt • | • No widespread use |

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Lesson 3: Graphs and Special Maps

GRAPHS

- There are circle graphs for every continent in the atlas. Use the circle graphs on page 49 to answer the following questions.
 - What does the green color represent on the graphs? _____
 - What year does the smaller circle graph represent? _____
 - By what percent has the urban population increased from the smaller circle graph to the larger circle graph? _____
 - Today, which section of the graph is larger? _____
- Use the People per Car graph on page 60 to determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T or F in the blanks provided.
 - _____ This People per Car graph shows four countries in South America.
 - _____ There are seven people per car in Venezuela.
 - _____ Argentina has more people per car than the United States.
 - _____ Of the countries represented, Peru has the most people per car.
- Use the Forestry Exports graphs on page 36 to complete the following sentences. Underline the phrase that correctly finishes each sentence.
 - Canada exports more _____ more newsprint than pulp.
 - Canada exports most of their forestry products to _____ Japan.
 - Canada exports more forestry products to _____ China than South Korea.
- Use the Corn Exports graph and Wheat Exports graph on page 46 to match the following products with the percentages consumed and exported.

<u>Product</u>	<u>U.S. Export/Consumption</u>
a. Wheat •	• 20% exported
	• 48% consumed
	• 52% exported
b. Corn •	• 80% consumed

