



Name \_\_\_\_\_

**World Geography  
Unit 1 - Test  
Introduction to World of Geography**

**Term Identification**

*Directions: Pick a word from the box that best completes the sentences below.*

distortion	longitude	Equator	geography	scale
latitude	degree	projection	key	compass rose
Prime Meridian	geographer	globe	Gerardus Mercator	cardinal direction

1. Imaginary **east-west** circles parallel to the Equator are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
2. Halfway between the North and the South poles, the \_\_\_\_\_ circles the globe horizontally at 0 degrees.
3. The study of the Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The unit of measure used to determine an absolute location on a map or a globe is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A geographer who created a flat map in 1569 to help sailors navigate long journeys around the globe: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A representation of the Earth's rounded surface on a flat piece of paper is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A misrepresentation of the true shape or a change in the accuracy of a shape: \_\_\_\_\_.
8. One of the four compass points: north, south, east, and west: \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The section of a map that explains symbols for the map features: \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A map feature that shows the four cardinal directions: \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The imaginary line that circles the globe from **north** to **south** at 0 degrees: \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A person who studies the Earth: \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The size of an area on a map as compared with the area's actual size: \_\_\_\_\_.
14. A round model of the earth that shows the continents and oceans in their true shapes: \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Imaginary **north-south** lines parallel to the Prime Meridian that circle the globe vertically: \_\_\_\_\_.



**Multiple Choice (Worth 4 pts. Each)**

1. Which theme helps geographers understand cultural changes?
  - a. Human Environment Interaction
  - b. Regions
  - c. the Hour Glass theme
  - d. Movement
  
2. The advantage of a globe is
  - a. it is very accurate
  - b. it is very practical
  - c. it is inexpensive
  - d. it clearly shows all five themes on it
  
3. Which two basic questions do geographers always ask when they study the earth?
  - a. What is the climate? Why has it changed?
  - b. Where are things located? Why are they there?
  - c. When did the Earth form? What is it made from?
  - d. Who lived where? When did they move?
  
4. How would you describe the physical features of a place?
  - a. You might say that it rains a lot and that there are a lot of valleys.
  - b. You might list the things that people do for fun.
  - c. You might say that the climate is hot or cold and that the land is hilly.
  - d. both a and c are correct
  
5. Latitude and longitude lines help geographers identify
  - a. absolute location.
  - b. the depths of oceans.
  - c. the Earth's distance from the sun.
  - d. the heights of mountains.
  
6. The *most accurate* way to show the Earth's continents and bodies of water is with a
  - a. Mercator projection.
  - b. globe.
  - c. Robinson projection.
  - d. conformal map.
  
7. Which theme would geographers use to study the consequences of peoples' actions?
  - a. Projection
  - b. Location
  - c. Movement
  - d. Human Environment Interaction
  
8. The *disadvantage* of a globe is that:
  - a. It is not practical enough
  - b. it does not show enough detail
  - c. it is too big to fit into a pocket
  - d. all of the above
  
9. On maps, what do geographers use to show regions?
  - a. a globe
  - b. a scale
  - c. a Twinkie
  - d. a key



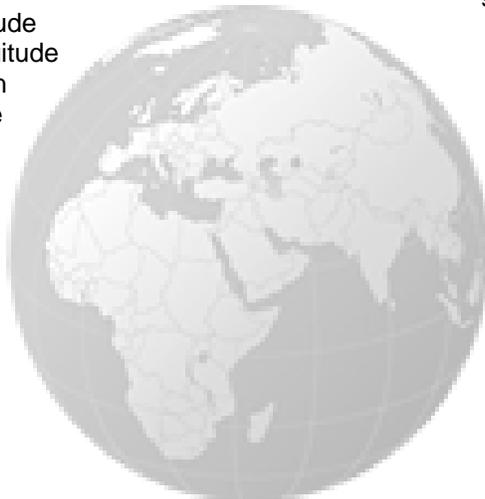
10. How would you describe the human features of a place?
- You might discuss the moon and stars and how they interact with earth.
  - You might say that a place is hilly and hot or cold.
  - You might discuss how many people live there, what types of work they do, and what they do for fun.
  - You would discuss chemicals and chemical reactions.
11. The advantages of a flat map include
- its attention to detail like roads and smaller towns.
  - the fact that there will be some distortion.
  - it is very difficult to lose.
  - all of the above.
12. Geographers are able to pinpoint the location of a place from **east to west** by using
- latitude lines.
  - the Equator.
  - longitude lines.
  - parallel lines.
13. A globe is more accurate than a map because a globe can show
- the true shapes of continents and oceans.
  - city streets.
  - a distorted view of the Earth.
  - a particular region in lots of detail.
14. Flat maps were invented because it was impossible to make a globe that was
- pretty enough for people to want.
  - big enough to fit the oceans on.
  - complete enough to use and convenient enough to carry around.
  - strong enough to last.

1. What are the five **things** that geographers study?

2. Explain the difference between absolute location and relative location:

**Label the following geographic features on the blank globe (using arrows if needed):**

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Prime Meridian          | f. the Southern Hemisphere |
| b. Equator                 | g. the Western Hemisphere  |
| c. lines of latitude       | h. the Eastern Hemisphere  |
| d. lines of longitude      | i. the North Pole          |
| e. the Northern Hemisphere | j. the South Pole          |

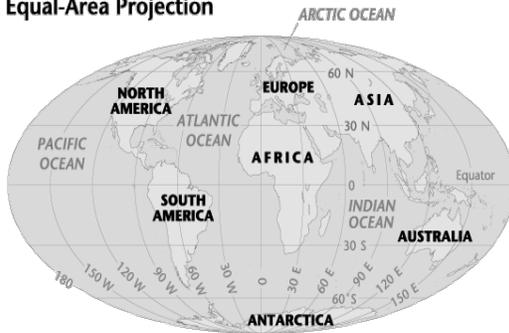




Label the map projections with the corresponding letter of their correct names:

- a. Robinson Projection
- b. Equal-Area Projection
- c. Mercator Projection
- d. Interrupted Projection
- e. Peters Projection

Equal-Area Projection

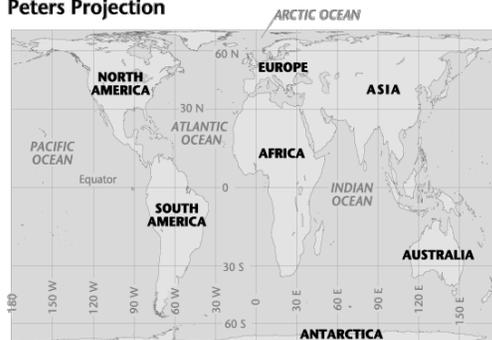


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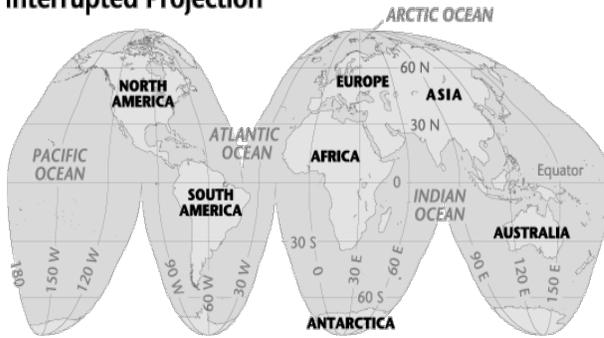
Peters Projection



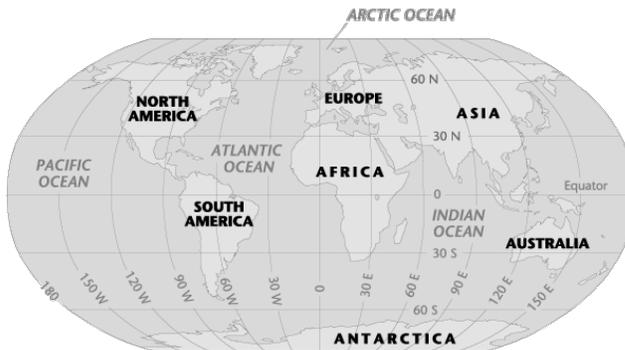
\_\_\_\_\_



## Interrupted Projection



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### Essay:

**Directions:** Answer **BOTH** of the following questions. Essay questions must be answered in complete sentences and need to be at least 250 words long. Make sure your essay answer has an introduction, a body, and a clear conclusion! Please answer on the back of this page.

1. If you were planning a two day car trip to a different state, would you take a map or a globe with you? Explain your decision.
2. List each of the five themes of geography and explain briefly how geographers use these themes to organize information about the Earth.