



Note-taking Worksheet

Views of Earth

Section 1 Landforms

- A. _____—large, flat areas which often have thick, fertile soils and grassy meadows
- _____ plains stretch along coastal areas and are often called lowlands.
 - _____ plains are in the central part of a continent.
- B. _____—flat, raised areas of land made up of nearly horizontal rocks; their edges rise steeply from the area around them.
- C. _____ tower above the surrounding land.
- _____ **mountains** form when rock layers are squeezed from opposite sides, causing the rock layers to fold like a rug pushed up against the wall.
 - Forces inside Earth push the crust up to form _____.
 - _____ **mountains** form when tilted blocks of rock are separated by faults from the surrounding rock.
 - Layers of molten material pile up forming cone-shaped _____ **mountains**.

Section 2 Viewpoints

- A. Latitude and longitude lines identify exact locations on Earth by means of an imaginary _____ system; when stating a location latitude always comes before longitude.
- _____—lines running parallel to the **equator**
 - Running from the North Pole through Greenwich Observatory near London, England, the _____ is the reference point for lines of **longitude**, distances in degrees east or west.
 - East lines of longitude meet west lines of longitude at the _____, which is opposite the prime meridian.
- B. Earth is divided into 24 _____ zones, each about fifteen degrees of longitude wide and exactly one hour different from the zones on either side of it.
- C. Calendar dates begin and end at midnight; the _____ is located at the 180° meridian.

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)**Section 3 Maps**

- A. Map _____ are made when points and lines on a globe's surface are transferred onto paper; all projections distort the shapes of landmasses.
1. _____ projections, used mainly on ships, project lines of longitude parallel to each other, resulting in area distortions but correct continent shapes.
 2. A _____ projection keeps lines of latitude parallel and lines of longitude curved, resulting in less distortion near the poles.
 3. _____ are made by projecting points and lines from a globe onto a cone and are useful for relatively small middle-latitude regions.
- B. A _____ **map** models the changes in Earth's surface elevation.
1. _____ connect points of equal elevation.
 2. _____ contours are marked with their elevation.
 3. The _____ is the relationship between the distances on the map and the distances on Earth's surface.
 4. A _____ explains symbols used on a map.
 5. A _____ includes maps that have the same dimensions of latitude and longitude.
- C. _____ maps show the arrangement of rocks at the Earth's surface; computers can generate three-dimensional views of Earth's surface features.
- D. Often using satellites, _____ allows scientists to collect information about Earth.
1. _____ satellites take pictures of Earth's surface using different wavelengths of light.
 2. The _____ (GPS) uses twenty-four satellites sending position and time signals to allow a person to calculate his or her exact position.