

Reviewing the Globe

The most accurate map of the earth is a globe. It is a scale model of the earth. A globe is a ball, or sphere, because the earth's shape is like a ball.

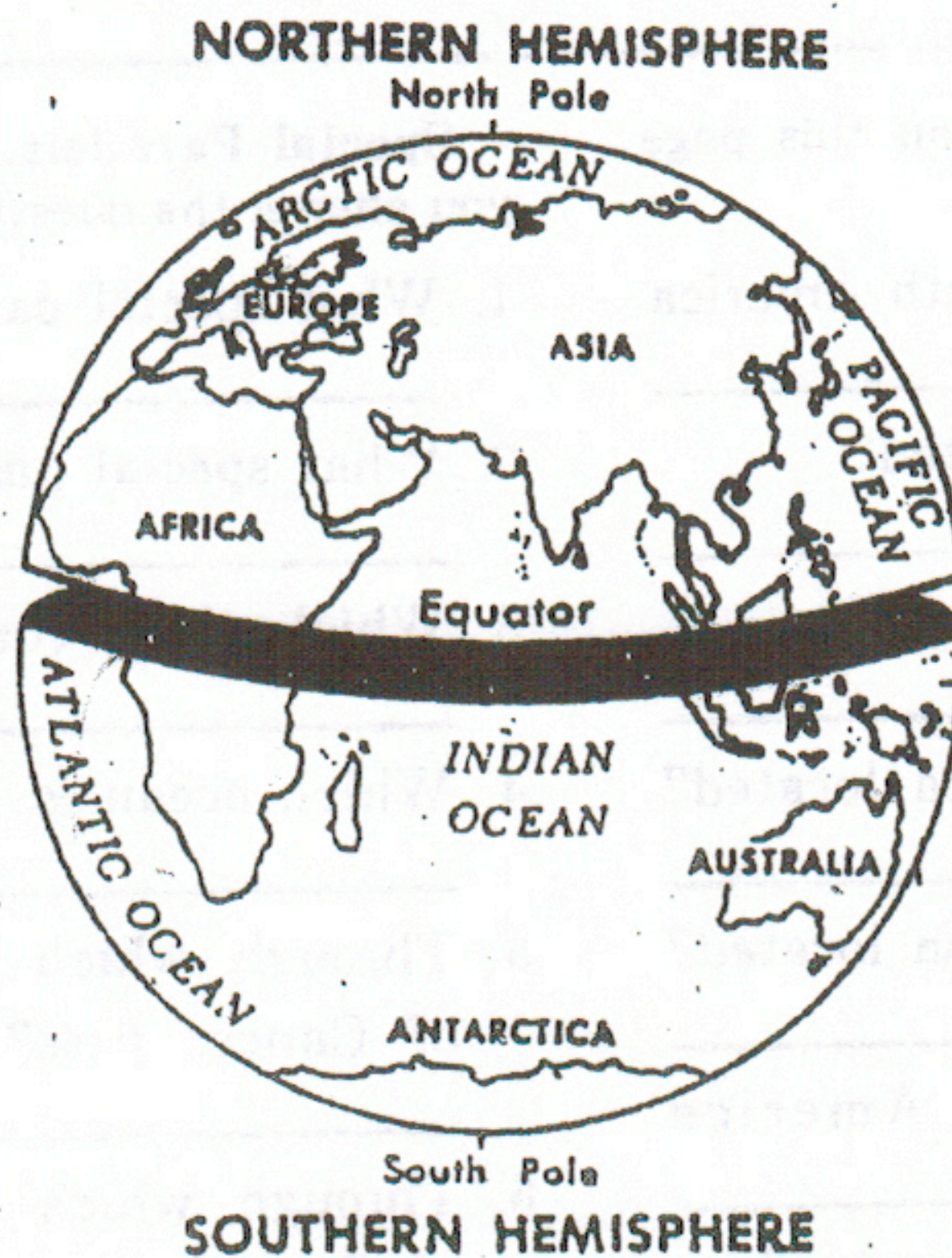
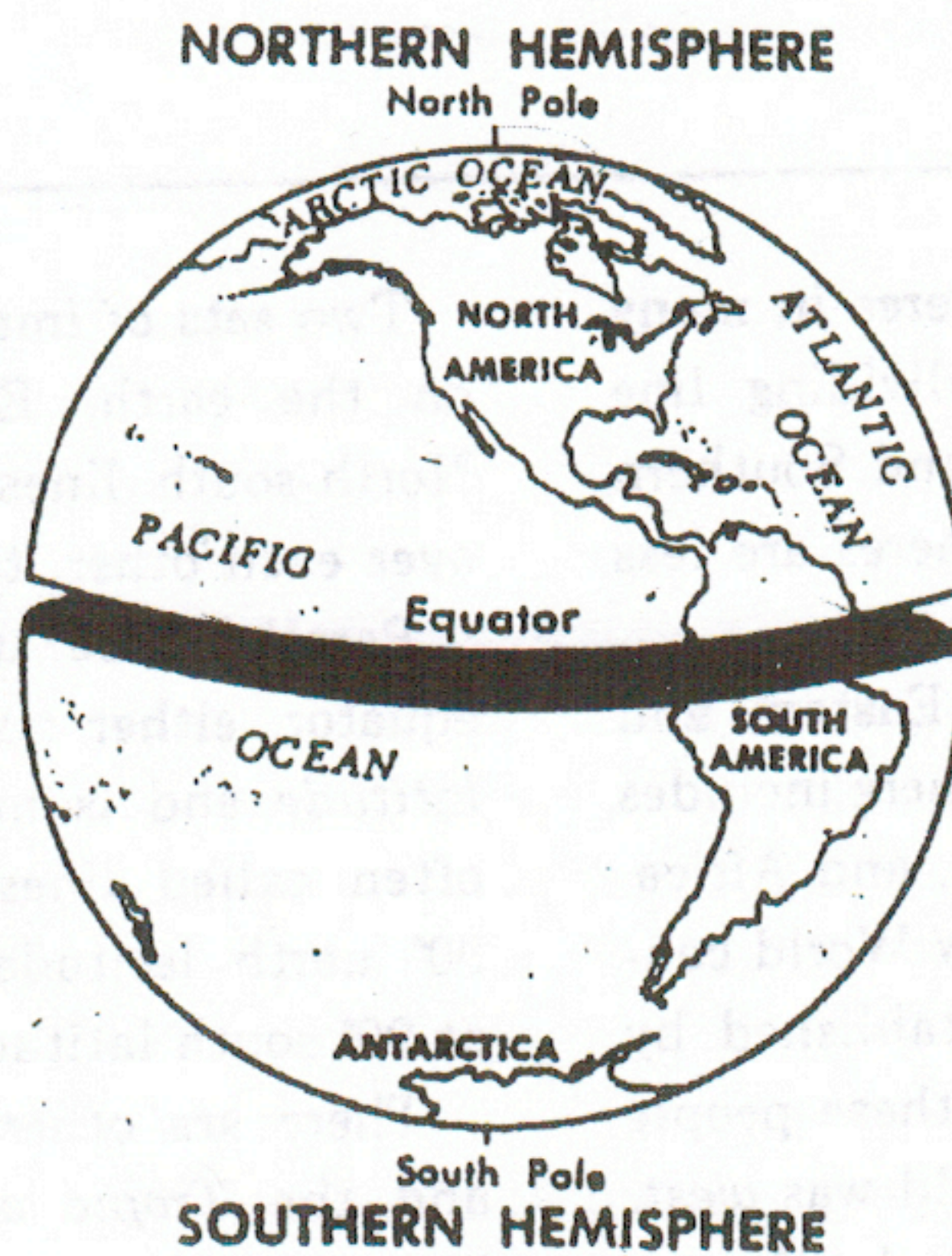
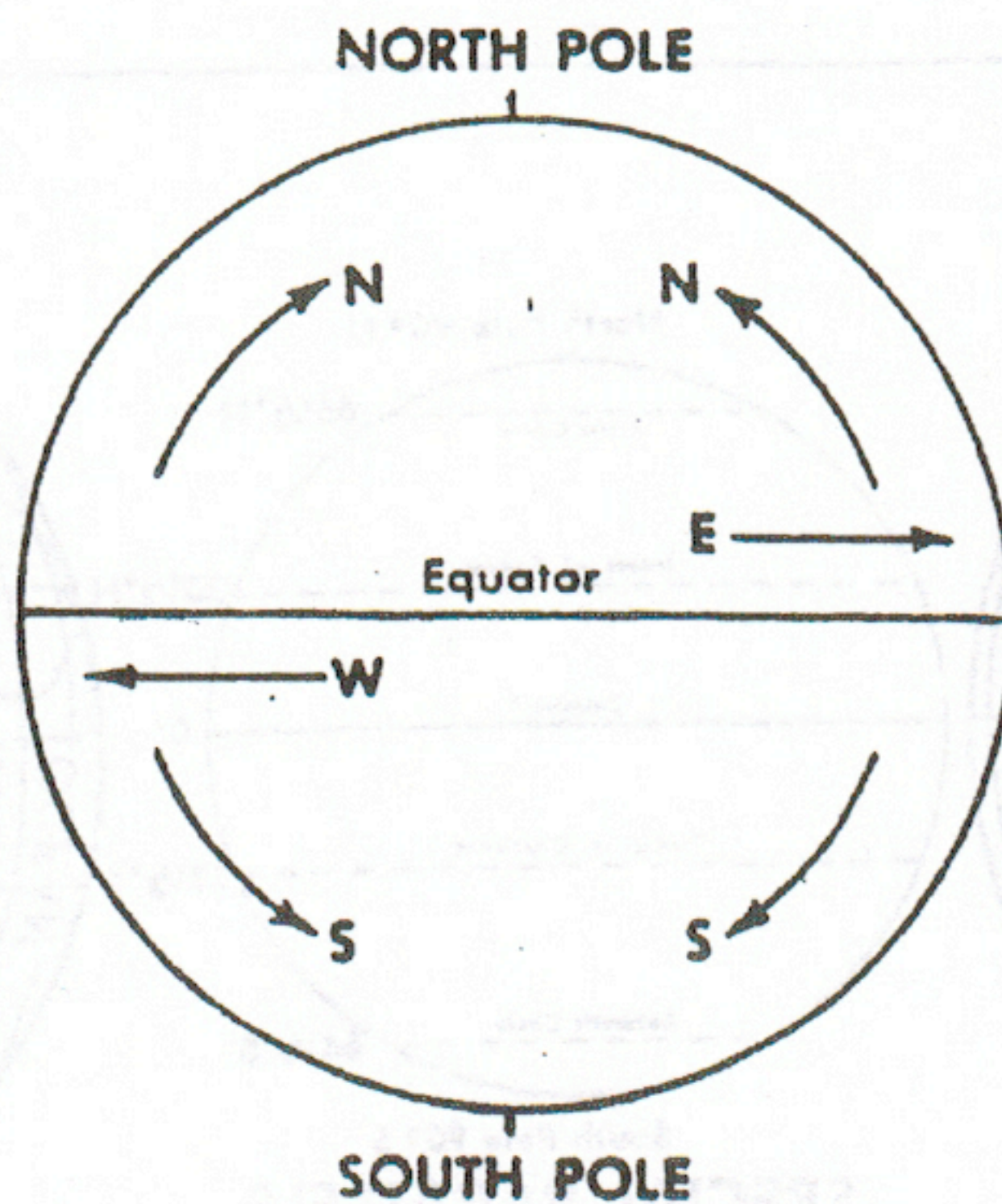
Several important points and lines are marked on a globe. Two opposite points are called the North and South poles. Geographers call them the points farthest north and south. All directions on earth are figured from these points.

The *equator* is an imaginary line that circles the earth halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. The equator divides the earth into half spheres, or hemispheres. They are called the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

The earth's largest land areas are continents. The earth's largest water areas are oceans. Find them on the drawing on this page. How many continents are there?

Directions. Study the top drawing. Then complete each sentence with the abbreviation of a direction—N (north), S (south), E (east), or W (west).

1. If you travel toward the North Pole, your direction is _____.
2. If you travel toward the South Pole, your direction is _____.
3. As you face the North Pole, the direction _____ is to your left.
4. As you face the South Pole, the direction _____ is to your left.
5. The equator runs east and _____.
6. As you face west, the direction _____ is to your right.
7. As you face east, the direction _____ is to your left.
8. You must go to the South Pole to reach the point farthest _____.
9. To reach the point farthest north, you must go to the _____ Pole.



Review Hemispheres, Continents, and Oceans. Study the drawings on this page and your classroom globe. Then answer the questions below.

1. How many continents are there?

2. How many oceans are there? _____
3. What are the names of the oceans?

4. What are the names of the continents?

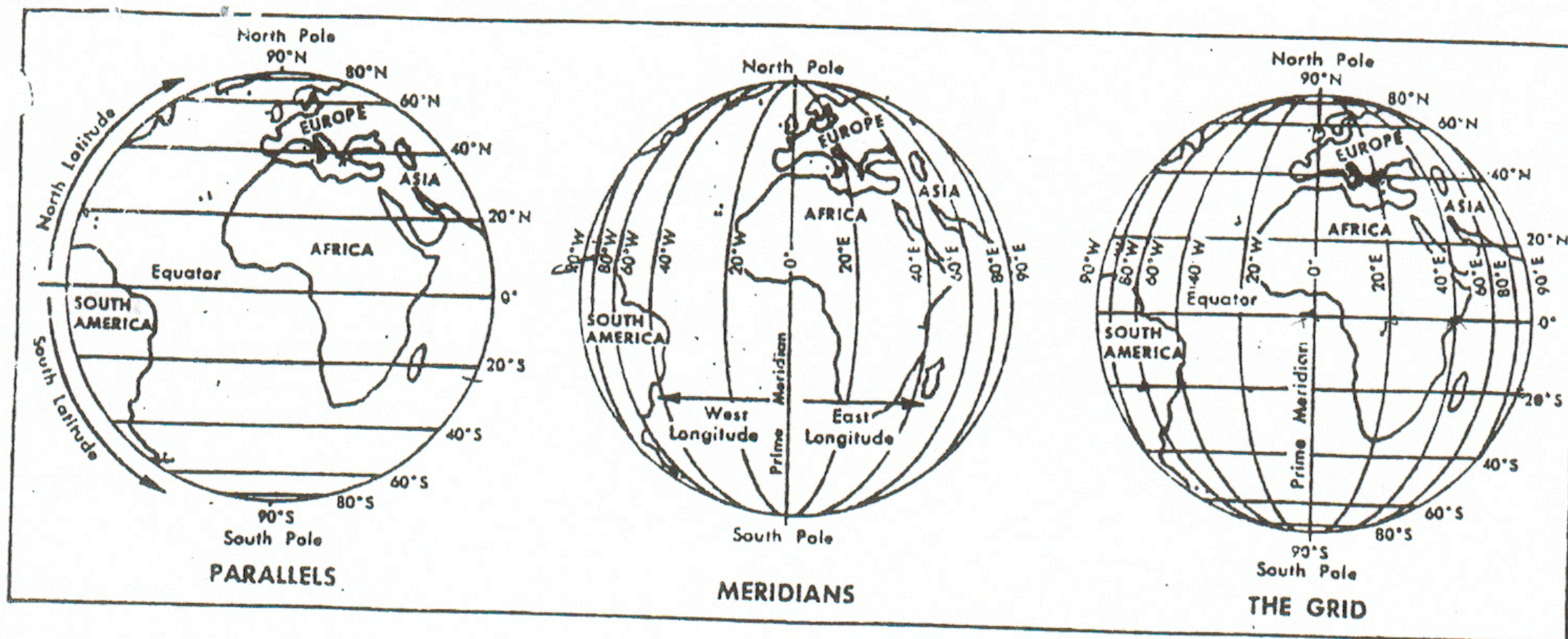
5. Which continent is touched by the Arctic, Pacific, and Indian oceans? _____
6. Which continent is touched by the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans? _____
7. Which continent is touched by the Atlantic and Indian oceans?

8. Which two continents are located completely within the Southern Hemisphere? _____
9. Which two continents have large amounts of land in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres? _____
10. Which ocean is located completely within the Northern Hemisphere? _____
11. Which three continents are completely or almost completely within the Northern Hemisphere? _____
12. Which hemisphere contains more than half of the earth's land?

13. Which oceans are crossed by the equator? _____

AR

Using Latitude and Longitude



Meridians measure distance east or west of the *prime meridian*, a meridian that runs through Greenwich, England. This distance is called *longitude* and is measured in degrees. Meridians are often called lines of longitude.

The prime meridian is called 0° longitude. *East* longitude extends to the east of the prime meridian. *West*

longitude extends to the west of the prime meridian. Both east and west longitude extend halfway around the earth. Since there are 180° in a half circle (a full circle has 360°), there are 180° of east longitude and 180° of west longitude. On a globe or world map, 180° east longitude and 180° west longitude are represented by the same line.

Latitude. Study the drawings on pages 4 and 5. Then complete each sentence with the letter of the *best* answer.

- The farthest point south on earth is at _____.
(a) 40°S (b) 0°Lat. (c) 90°S
- If you were at 60° N, you would be farther from the equator than someone who was at _____.
(a) 20°N (b) 80°N (c) 60°S
- If you were at 40° S, you would be at the same distance from the equator as someone who was at _____.
(a) 60°S (b) 40°N (c) 20°N
- If you were halfway between the North Pole and the equator, you would be at _____.
(a) 45°N (b) 60°N (c) 20°N
- You would be closer to the South Pole than to the equator if you were at _____.
(a) 40°S (b) 45°S (c) 50°S
- If you were at 23½° S, you would be the same distance from the equator as someone who was at the _____.
(a) Arctic Circle (b) Tropic of Cancer (c) Antarctic Circle
- If you were at the Antarctic Circle, you would be the same distance from the equator as someone who was at _____.
(a) 23½°S (b) 23½°N (c) 66½°N

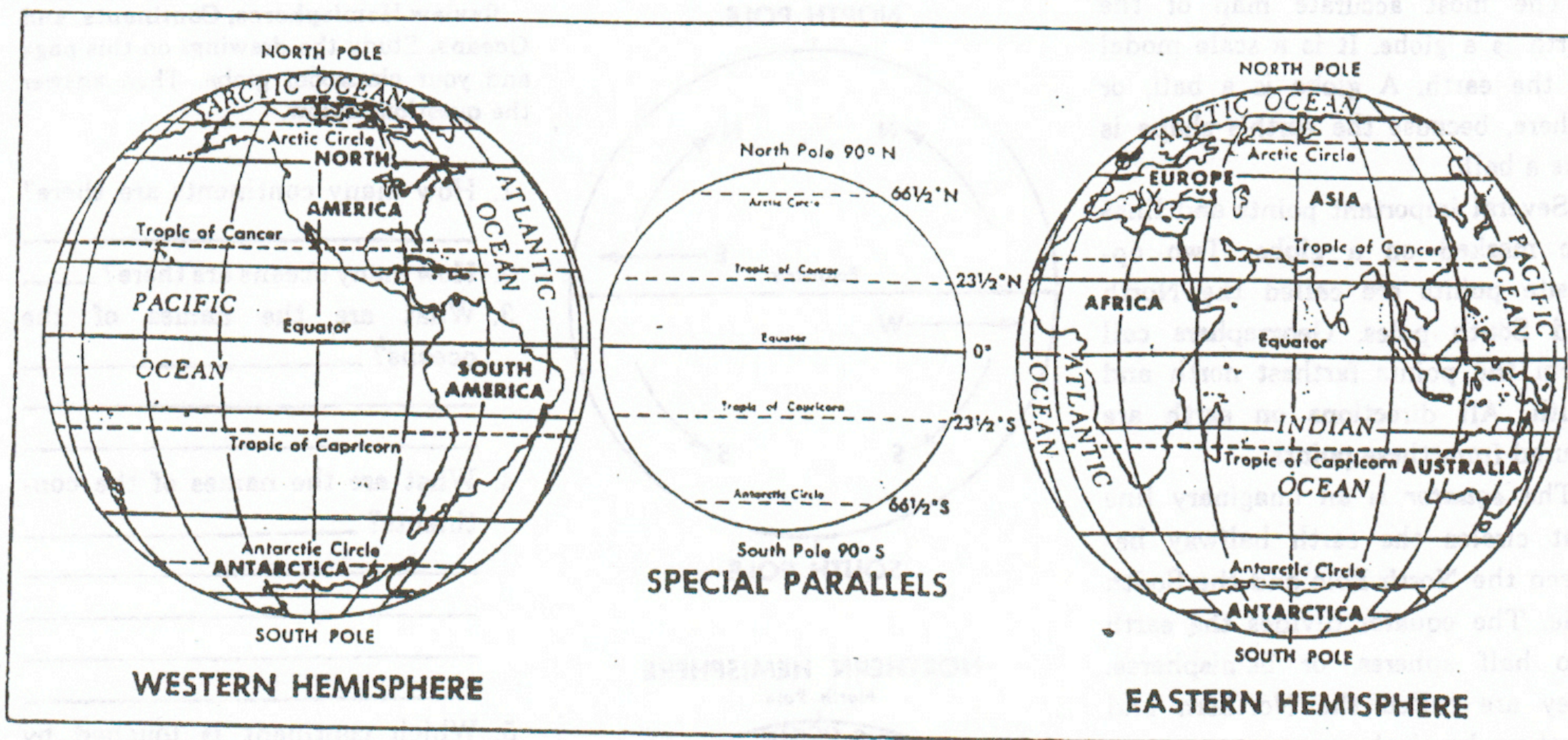
Longitude. Complete each sentence with the letter of the *best* answer.

- Meridians meet at the _____.
(a) equator (b) poles (c) prime meridian
- If you were halfway between the prime meridian and 90° W, you would be at _____.
(a) 60°W (b) 20°W (c) 45°W
- All of Africa is east of _____.
(a) 20°W (b) 20°E (c) 0°Long.
- Most of Africa is west of _____.
(a) 0°Long. (b) 20°E (c) 40°E

Using Latitude and Longitude Together. Study the drawings on pages 4 and 5. Then complete each sentence with the letter of the *best* answer. Check your answers against the drawings.

- If your position were 40° N and 20° E, you would be in _____.
(a) South America (b) Europe (c) Africa
- If your position were 20° S and 60° W, you would be in _____.
(a) Europe (b) Africa (c) South America
- If your position were 0° Lat. and 40° E, you would be in _____.
(a) Africa (b) South America (c) Asia

Reviewing Your Globe Knowledge



The earth can be divided into hemispheres in many ways. The equator serves as an exact dividing line when the earth is divided into Northern and Southern hemispheres. Other divisions into hemispheres are less exact.

One way is to group continents into Eastern and Western hemispheres. The Eastern Hemisphere includes the Old World continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Western Hemisphere includes the New World continents. This division may have been established by early map makers and explorers. Most of these people came from Europe. To them the New World was *west*.

In what hemisphere would North America be if most of the early explorers had come from Asia?

Two sets of imaginary lines are used to locate place on the earth. East-west lines are called *parallels*. North-south lines are called *meridians*. When placed over each other, the lines form a pattern called a *grid*.

Parallels are used to measure distance from the equator, either north or south. This distance is called *latitude* and is measured in *degrees* ($^{\circ}$). Parallels are often called lines of latitude. The North Pole is at 90° north latitude, or 90° N Lat. The South Pole is at 90° south latitude, or 90° S Lat.

There are other special parallels. The *Arctic Circle* and the *Tropic of Cancer* are north of the equator. The *Antarctic Circle* and the *Tropic of Capricorn* are south of the equator.

Oceans and Continents. Use the drawings on this page to help you answer the following questions.

1. In which two hemispheres is *most* of North America located? _____
2. In which three hemispheres is Africa located? _____
3. In which two hemispheres is Europe located? _____
4. In which three hemispheres is Antarctica located? _____
5. In which two hemispheres is *most* of Asia located? _____
6. In which three hemispheres is South America located? _____
7. In which two hemispheres is Australia located? _____

Special Parallels. Use the drawings on this page to help you answer the questions below.

1. What special parallel is found at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N? _____
2. What special parallel is found at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S? _____
3. Which three continents extend north of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N? _____
4. Which ocean is located north of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N? _____
5. Through which three continents does the Tropic of Cancer pass? _____
6. Through which three continents does the Tropic of Capricorn pass? _____