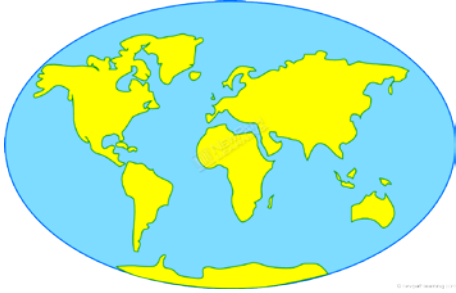


LOCATE AND INTERPRET GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Geography is the study of the earth and how people live on it. Geographic information will help you to know more about the earth.



Equator - an imaginary line around the widest part of the earth, used to help map the earth.

Latitude - measure a distance on the earth from the equator to the lines going north to the South Pole.

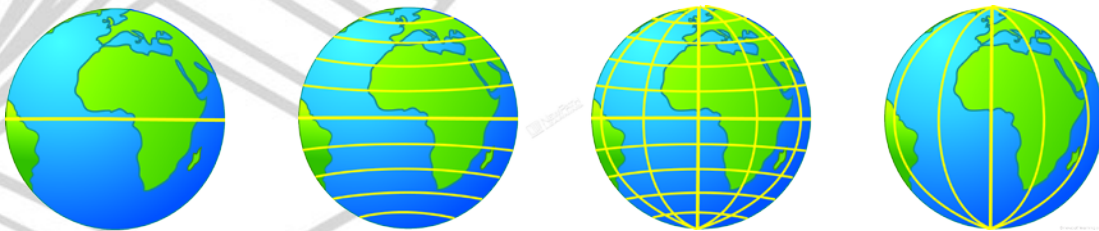
Please login or register to download the printable version of this study guide.

www.newpathlearning.com

Longitude - measure a distance on the earth from the Prime Meridian to the lines going east to the West. Longitude lines are called meridians, but these go from **top to bottom** of the earth rather than around it. A single line of longitude starts at the North Pole and goes to the South Pole; the lines are called meridians and are spaced at 90 degree increments, going east or west from Greenwich, England.

The Prime Meridian - an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich, England. It is located at 0 degrees longitude.

We use a point where longitude and latitude lines cross as a geographic address for a location.



Tropic of Cancer - a northern line at approximately 23.5° North latitude. When the sun is directly over this latitude on June 21 or 22, summer begins in the northern hemisphere

Tropic of Capricorn - a southern line at 23.5° South latitude. When the sun is directly over this latitude, summer begins in the southern hemisphere.

Tropical or Torrid Zone - all the area on the earth nearest the Equator, between the Tropic of Cancer and The Tropic of Capricorn which are always hot because the sun's rays shine more directly.

Temperate Zones - the areas north and south of the tropical zone. Temperate means they have hot summers, cold winters, and mild seasons in between

Polar Zones - Very cold regions at the north and south poles.

Landforms

- Mountain - formed by movement of the earth's crust
- Mountain range - a series of hills and mountains
- Hill - an elevated area of land. Hills are types of mountains.
- Desert - a dry, sandy area. Deserts are usually covered with rocks and stones or sand.
- Grassland - vast open land covered with grass. Plains, prairies, steppes, pampas, savannahs are grasslands.
- Valley - gently sloping depression between hills or mountains
- Canyon - deep, narrow valley with steep, rocky sides usually carved by a river. Gorges and ravines are canyons.
- Tundra - huge treeless plain bordering the Arctic ocean
- Island - a piece of land smaller than a continent but completely surrounded by water
- Peninsula - large piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides
- Delta - a fan shaped deposit of mud and sand found at the mouth of a river
- Plateau - large highland plain that rises sharply above the surrounding land



Please login or register to download the printable version of this study guide.

www.newpathlearning.com

Waterways:

- Ocean - entire body of salt water that covers almost three quarters of the earth's surface
- Sea - large body of salt water that is smaller than an ocean
- Lake - large inland body of water
- River - a long, large, moving stream of water
- Gulf - a large area of ocean or sea partly enclosed by land.
- Bay - small area of sea or lake partly enclosed by land. Harbors, coves and inlets are bays.
- Stream - any body of flowing water. Brooks and creeks are streams.
- Glacier - a slowly moving river of ice

Try this!

Look at a map of your city.

Do you live on a river?

Do you live near a lake?

Is your city near a bay?

What is the longitude for

**PREVIEW**

Please login or register to download the printable version of this study guide.

www.newpathlearning.com