**Lesson 2.2: True or False**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Write true if the statement is true or false if the statement is false.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The direction called “northeast” is 90 degrees from north.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Earth’s magnetic north pole is also called “true north.”

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Any location on Earth’s surface can be located by its latitude and longitude.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The equator falls halfway between the north and south poles.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The international dateline is located at 120 degrees east longitude.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Another word that has the same meaning as relief is terrain.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. To find a stationary object on Earth’s surface, you must know its direction.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Elevation on Earth is always measured relative to sea level.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. A compass needle always points toward 90 degrees north latitude.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The line called the prime meridian is perpendicular to the equator.

**Lesson 2.2: Critical Reading**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Read this passage based on the text and answer the questions that follow.*

**Describing Location**

Any location on Earth’s surface—or on a map of Earth’s surface—can be described by latitude and longitude. Latitude and longitude are expressed in degrees. Each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute is divided into 60 seconds.

Latitude is a measure of the distance north or south of the equator. The equator is the imaginary line that circles Earth halfway between the north and south poles. All lines of latitude circle the planet parallel to the equator. The latitude of the equator is 0 degrees. The latitude of the north pole is 90 degrees north, and the latitude of the south pole is 90 degrees south.

Longitude is a measure of the distance east or west of the prime meridian. The prime meridian is an imaginary line that is perpendicular to the equator. It circles the planet and passes through the north and south poles. It also passes through Greenwich, England. All lines of longitude circle the planet perpendicular to the equator and pass through both poles. The longitude of the prime meridian is 0 degrees. On the opposite side of Earth, the longitude of the international dateline is 180 degrees.

Another aspect of location is elevation. Elevation is the height of a place above or below sea level. It is always measured relative to sea level, which is the average height of the ocean’s surface. It is also the midpoint between high and low tides. Sea level is the same everywhere on Earth. The elevation of surface features, or landforms, is called topography. Relief, or terrain, is the topography of all the major features of a region.

**Questions**

1. What is latitude? Describe the line of latitude that is 45 degrees north.
2. What is longitude? Describe the line of longitude that is 90 degrees east.
3. Define elevation, and explain how it is measured.

**Lesson 2.2: Multiple Choice**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Circle the letter of the correct choice.*

1. Which method of determining location is used to find the location of an earthquake?
   1. elevation
   2. triangulation
   3. street address
   4. latitude and longitude
2. How far is Earth’s magnetic north pole from its geographic north pole?
   1. 11.5 degrees
   2. 22.5 degrees
   3. 45.0 degrees
   4. 90.0 degrees
3. Each degree of latitude or longitude is divided into
   1. 10 minutes.
   2. 30 minutes.
   3. 60 minutes.
   4. 90 minutes.
4. The line that is 0 degrees latitude is known as the
   1. international dateline.
   2. prime meridian.
   3. equator.
   4. none of the above
5. Which of the following locations could be in the United States?
   1. 120° east, 40° south
   2. 120° east, 40° north
   3. 120° west, 40° north
   4. 120° west, 40° south
6. Which statement about sea level is true?
   1. It varies throughout the day.
   2. It differs from place to place.
   3. It is the elevation of the ocean floor.
   4. It is halfway between high and low tides.
7. Which of the following is the best definition of topography?
   1. elevation of landforms
   2. distance from the equator
   3. point of triangulation
   4. direction on a map

**Lesson 2.2: Matching**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Match each definition with the correct term.*

**Definitions**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. distance north or south of the equator

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. distance east or west of the prime meridian

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. height above or below sea level

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. position on Earth’s surface

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. figure on a map that shows direction

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. device with a magnetic needle that is used to find direction

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. which way an object is moving

**Terms**

a. elevation

b. longitude

c. compass

d. direction

e. location

f. compass rose

g. latitude

**Lesson 2.2: Fill in the Blank**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Fill in the blank with the appropriate term.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means finding a location based on its distance from three other locations.
2. A compass needle points to Earth’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ north pole.
3. Earth’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ north pole is the point where Earth’s axis intersects the surface in the Northern Hemisphere.
4. The line representing 0 degrees longitude is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Lines of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are parallel to the equator.
6. The average height of the ocean’s surface is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the elevations of all the landforms in a region.

**Lesson 2.2: Critical Writing**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Thoroughly answer the question below. Use appropriate academic vocabulary and clear and complete sentences.*

Compare and contrast Earth’s geographic and magnetic poles.