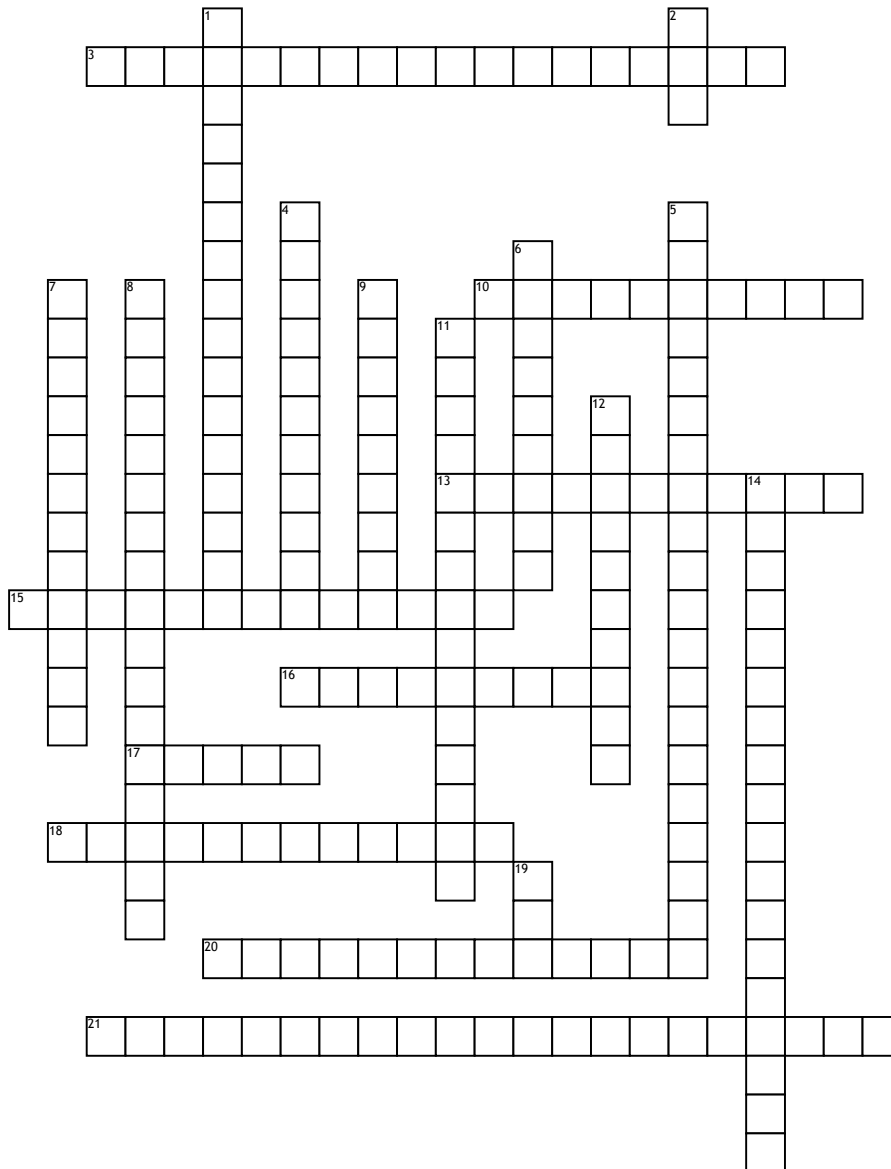


Name: _____

Date: _____

Mapping Notes Left Side



Across

3. Allocates space for oceans by taking away from landmasses. This projection is also uninterrupted.

10. More Detail on a map (Ex. may show highways or many cities)

13. Portrays a theme, may show certain demographics of the people or the landscape (Ex. GIS mapmaker activity in class)

15. Data Acquired via satellite (Ex. Lights on a landscape at night)

16. A projection that minimizes distortion with lots of interruption

17. How closely we look at something (Ex. looking at a city vs. a state vs. a nation)

18. A scale represented by an image (Ex. A bar showing how long is equal to a certain distance)

20. Places we travel routinely (Ex. My home, I live in my home therefore I am subject to seeing it most days and as a result I know where everything is by memory)

21. Direction from one place to another can be skewed

Down

1. this type of distortion shows other landmasses as being inaccurately portrayed (smaller or larger)

2. May show a correlation between two things that you could see on the map (Ex. In New Orleans during hurricane Katrina poor people suffered more than wealthy people)

4. a scale explained using words (Ex. 1 cm on the map is equal to 100 Miles)

5. Distance between two points on map is inaccurate (increased or decreased)

6. another word for latitude, measures North, South

7. A map used to get from point a to point b (Ex. Roadmap)

8. May be more elongated or squat than in reality (Ex. the mercator projection shows Greenland and South America elongated)

9. Another name for lines of longitude, measures East and West

11. a fractional representation of distance where it is (Distance on map)/(distance on earth) (Ex. 1 mile/20 miles)

12. Less Detail (Ex. Showing the names of countries with no details of regions within them)

14. Distortion increases the closer you get to the poles (uninterrupted)

19. Useful for finding precise locations (Ex. the technology garmin and similar devices use)