Chapter 1 Review:

1. Lines parallel to the equator
2. To show distance from the prime meridian
3. Relief map
4. A ratio or a bar
5. To separate north and south hemispheres
6. A line at 0 degrees longitude
7. Contour lines
8. Artificial colors replacing Earth’s natural colors
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. D
16. C
17. A
18. D
19. A network of 24 satellites send signals that can be picked up by a receiver on Earth. Using these signals, a computer inside the receiver calculates the latitude, longitude, and elevation of its location
20. Mercator maps make areas far away from the equator look much larger than they really are. Greenland is only 1/8 the size of South America but appears larger.
21. Sensors are mechanical or electrical devices that receive and respond to different types of energy. Since they can detect far more than human eyes can see, they provide more detailed information to use in making maps.
22. E, because the contour lines are closest together near this hill
23. It is nearly flat
24. They are near an unpaved road that leads to a paved road
25. More than 1480 meters (in the loop that contains D)
26. E should look steep with a valley separating it from D; D should be slightly higher, with a gentler slope
27. the main advantage is that land is mostly flat; the main disadvantage is that it is a marsh
28. Since there are several hills, mountain biking would be appropriate
29. Yes, geosphere
30. No, atmosphere
31. Yes, biosphere
32. Yes, hydrosphere
33. Yes, geosphere
34. Answers will vary
35. Maps of the ocean floor and some other types of information might be considered new. Most of what people have learned from new technologies is more detailed and precise versions of older information
36. Satellites have provided new information about each part of the Earth system and is probably the technology that has changed the way that people view and map Earth the most