

6th Grade – Unit 1, Lesson 3

Please use the following slides to fill
in the blanks on your vocabulary
guide!



Map

A flat drawing that shows all or part of the Earth's surface.

Example: We use maps to find our way around an unfamiliar town.



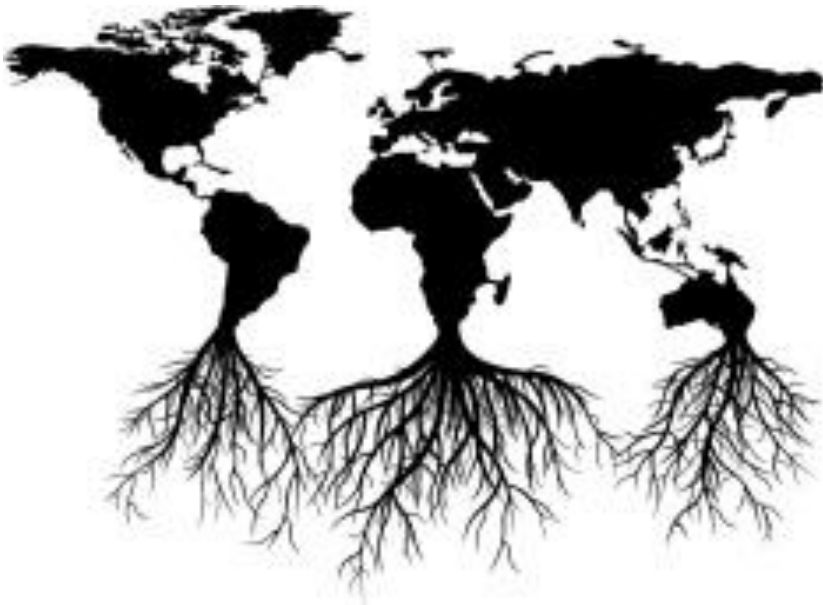
Globe

A globe is a spherical, or ball-shaped, model of the entire planet.

Example: A globe shows the true size and shape of the seven continents.

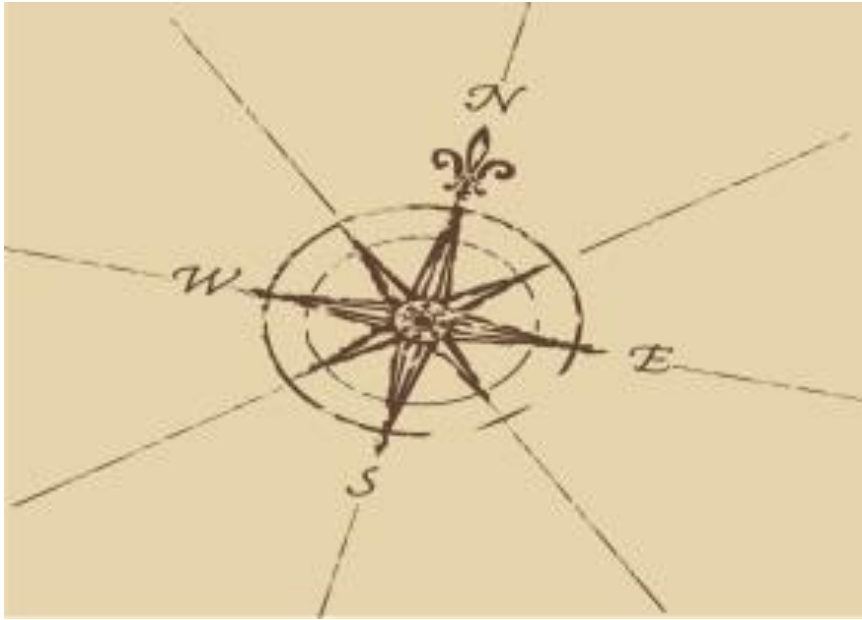
Distortion

Loss of accuracy.



Example: It is impossible to show the round Earth of a flat surface without some distortion.

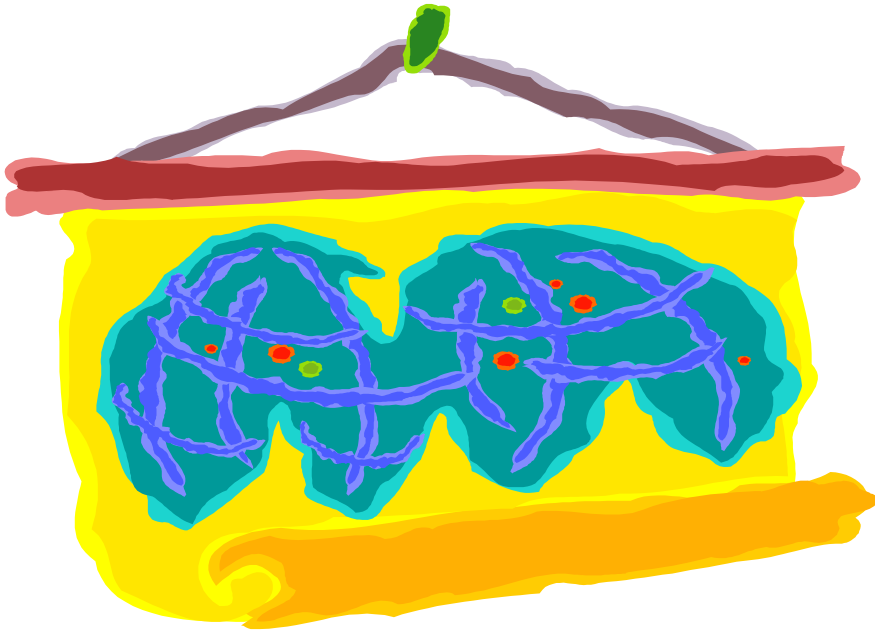
Cartographer



A geographer who creates maps.

Example: Cartographers use today's technology to help them make maps.

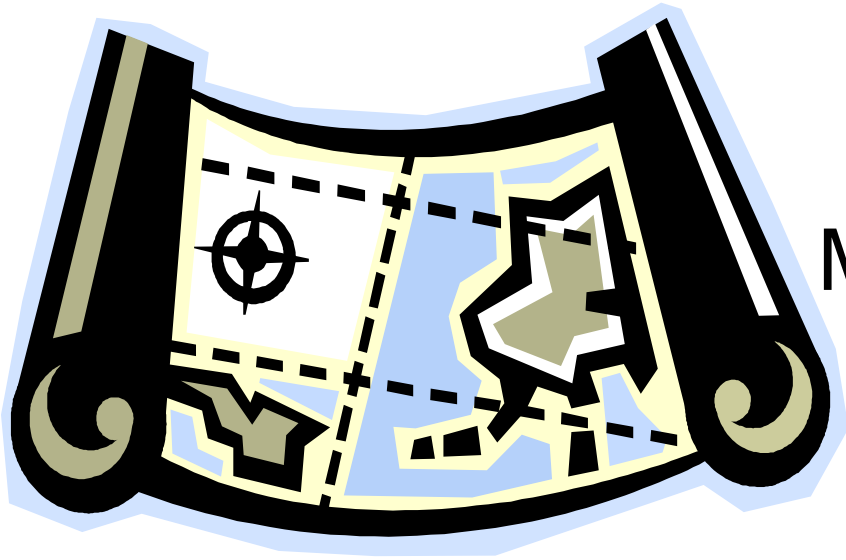
Projection



A way to map our 3-D
Earth on a 2-D flat
surface.

Example: All types of map projections have
some distortion.

Mercator Projection



Map projection that makes areas near the poles look bigger than they are.

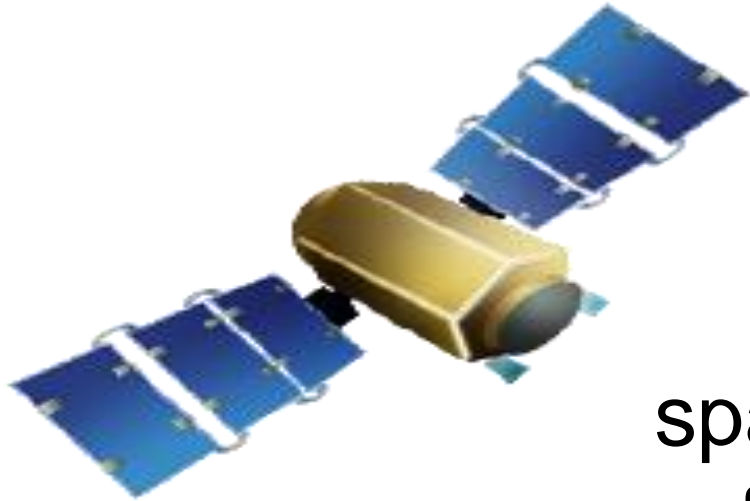
Example: The Mercator projection is very useful for navigation because it shows directions accurately even though sizes and distances are distorted.

Robinson Projection



Map projection which shows most distances, sizes, and shapes quite accurately.

Example: The Robinson projection is the most commonly used projection in schools.



Satellite

Small, human-made spacecraft that orbit Earth to perform any number of tasks.

Example: When you look into the night sky and see a star, maybe it is really a satellite.



Global Positioning System (GPS)

System that uses a network of earth-orbiting satellites to pinpoint absolute location.

Example: According to our GPS, Holton is at 43° N latitude and 86° W longitude.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Computer or Internet-based
mapping technology.



Example: The traffic update on the evening news uses geographic information system.