Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

**Unit 1**

# Map Scale and Projections

**All About Maps**

**The following information corresponds to Appendix A in your textbook and the online videos. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence, and answer any open-ended tasks completely. All of the following data in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.**

## Map Essential and Scale

- What are the three fundamental properties of all maps:

**Use this acronym as a base to analyze any map:**

T - _____

O - _____

D - _____

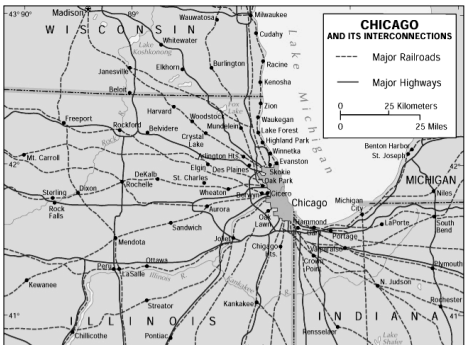
A - _____

L - _____

S - _____

I - _____

G - _____




*not all elements of TODALSIG are represented in the map

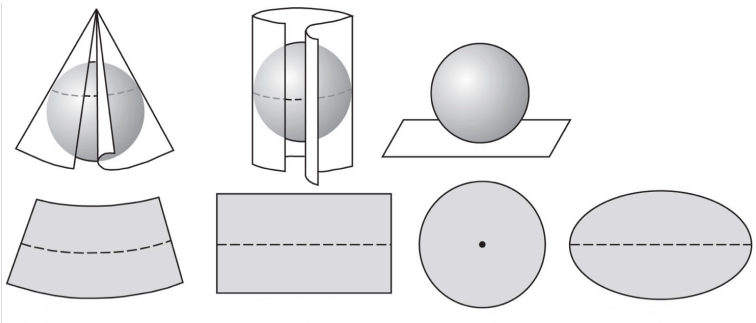
- How is the use of an acronym like TODALSIG beneficial to your understanding of maps?

- _____ – has TWO meanings: 1) the _____ extent of something (most common vernacularly); OR 2) reveals how much of the real world has been _____ to fit on the page or screen on which it appears (shown as a fraction, bar graph, or verbal statement).
  - _____ scale = large detail, smaller area; _____ scale = small detail, larger area

  * Truth is scale-dependent; phenomena you study at one scale (e.g. local) may well be influenced by developments at *other* scales (e.g. regional, national, or global)

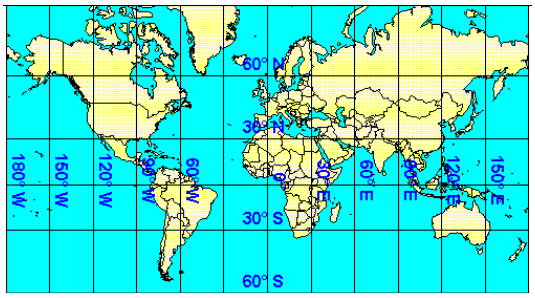
## Map Projections

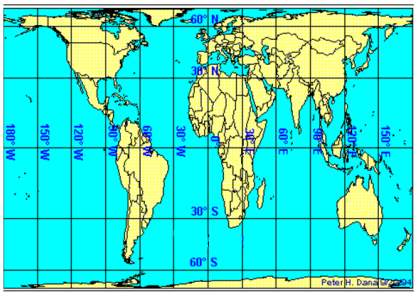
- Identify the following classes of map projections:

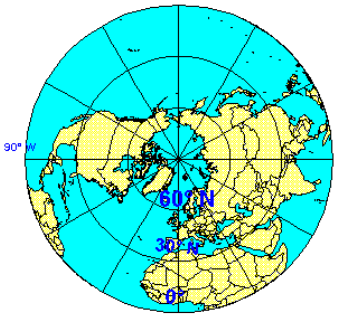


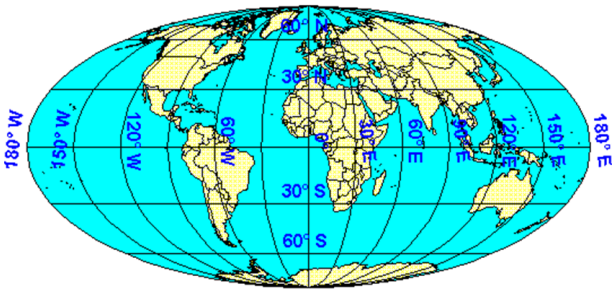
- _____ **projections** - designed for maximum accuracy based on the shape preservation of the polygons (e.g., the lines of latitude and longitude).
- _____-_____ **projections** - designed to preserve the size and shape of landmasses.

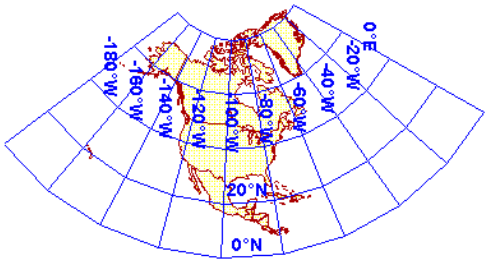
- Identify the following map projections, and state ONE benefit for the use of each projection:

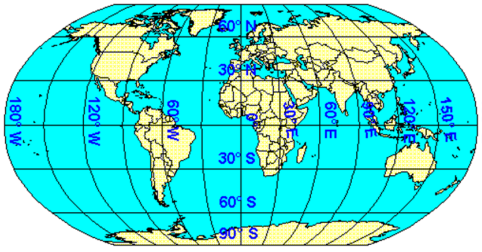


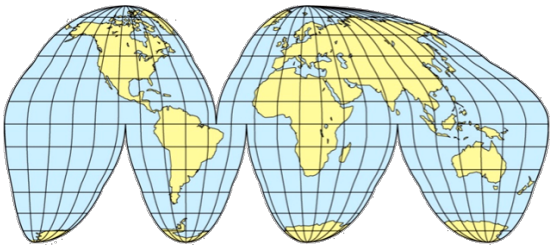



- Define reference and thematic map:

- Define symbolization; give TWO examples:

- _____ _____ _____ (GPS) is a space-based navigation system that provides location and time information through a series of satellites.
- _____ _____ is the acquisition of information about an object, place, or phenomenon without making physical contact or observing it on site. What are TWO ways to retrieve information via this method?

- _____ _____ _____ (GIS) use spatial information and layers it into a new map showing specific types of geographic data.