Lesson: Latitude & Longitude

I Can…/Main Ideas Notes

Name the special

lines of Latitude

(Name & Degrees)

Explain what

Latitude is & what

measures how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are.

Also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – never cross

“Lat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

Latitude is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Star)

in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere Latitude = \_\_\_\_

Longitude lines measure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – meet at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Draw how Longitude lines look on a globe.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_°

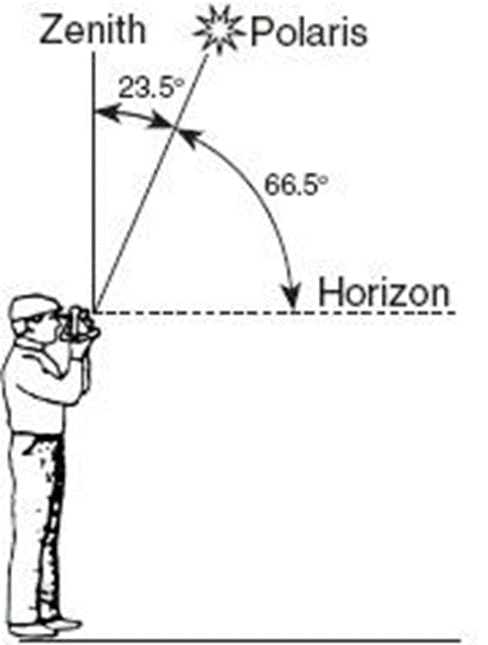
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_°

**Remember:**

1. List \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first
2. Latitude is \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
3. Longitude is \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

compass direction

it is measured in.



Name of the star

that helps find

latitude in the

Northern

Hemisphere

Explain what

Longitude is & what

compass direction

it is measured in.

Name the special

lines of Longitude

Locate places on

a map using latitude

and longitude

Lesson: Time Zones

I Can…/Main Ideas Notes

The world rotates (spins) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_° in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ° / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_° per hour

The world has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time zones, each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_° apart.

**THERE IS A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HOUR TIME DIFFERENCE FOR EVERY \_\_\_\_\_\_° OF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Greenwich, England (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 0°) is the logical starting point

* The world rotates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), time zones to the east are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the time zones to the west

****

As you go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

As you go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Explain how far

apart each time

zone is & why.

Remember the

saying to help with

whether or not

to add or subtract

time.

Lesson: Topographic Maps

What is a topographic map? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

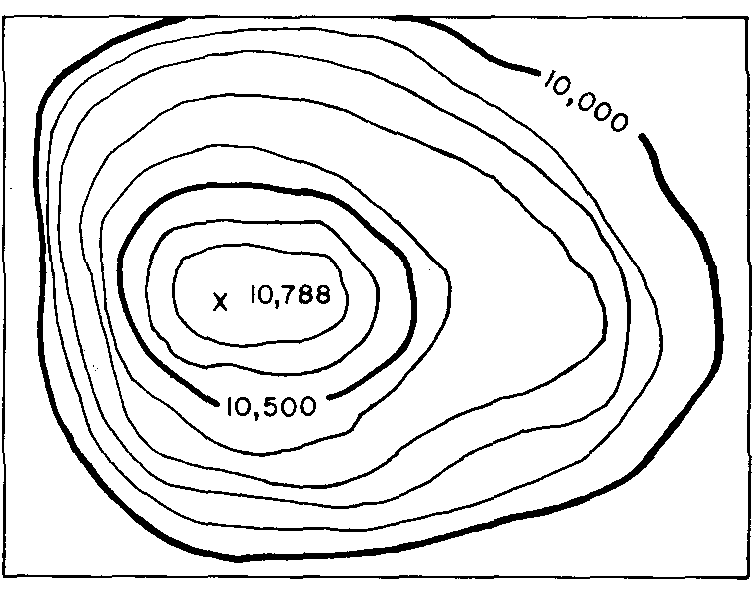
Contour Lines: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contour Interval: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

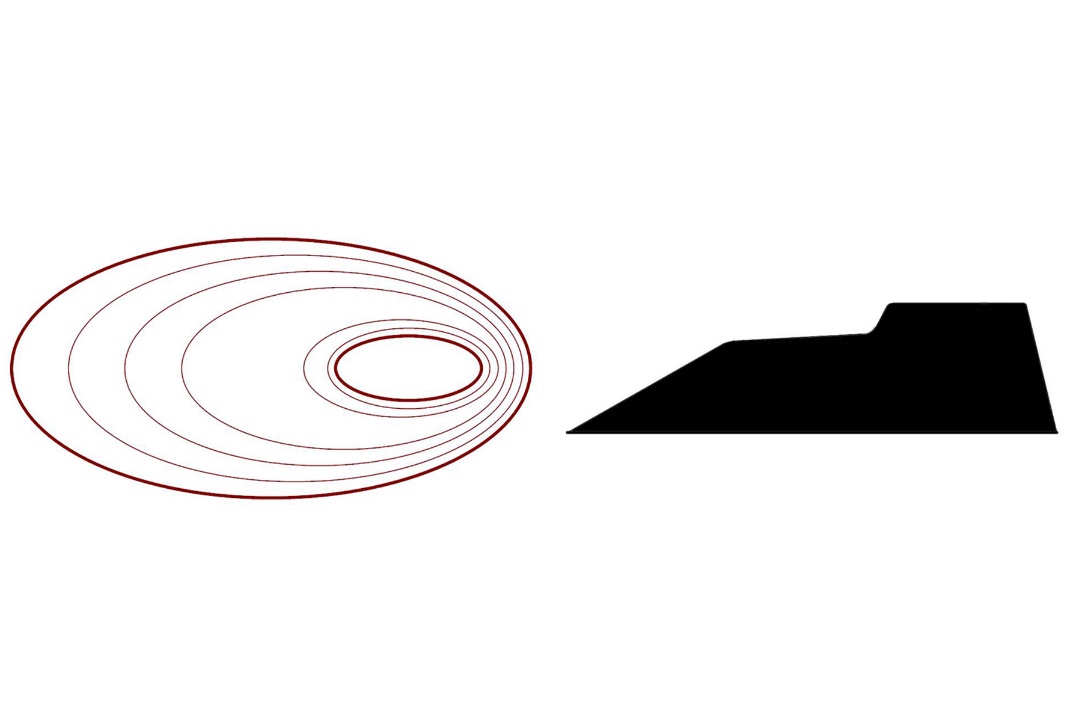
Stays the same for the whole map!

*Calculating the Contour Interval*:

1. Find 2 known lines
2. Find the difference between the lines

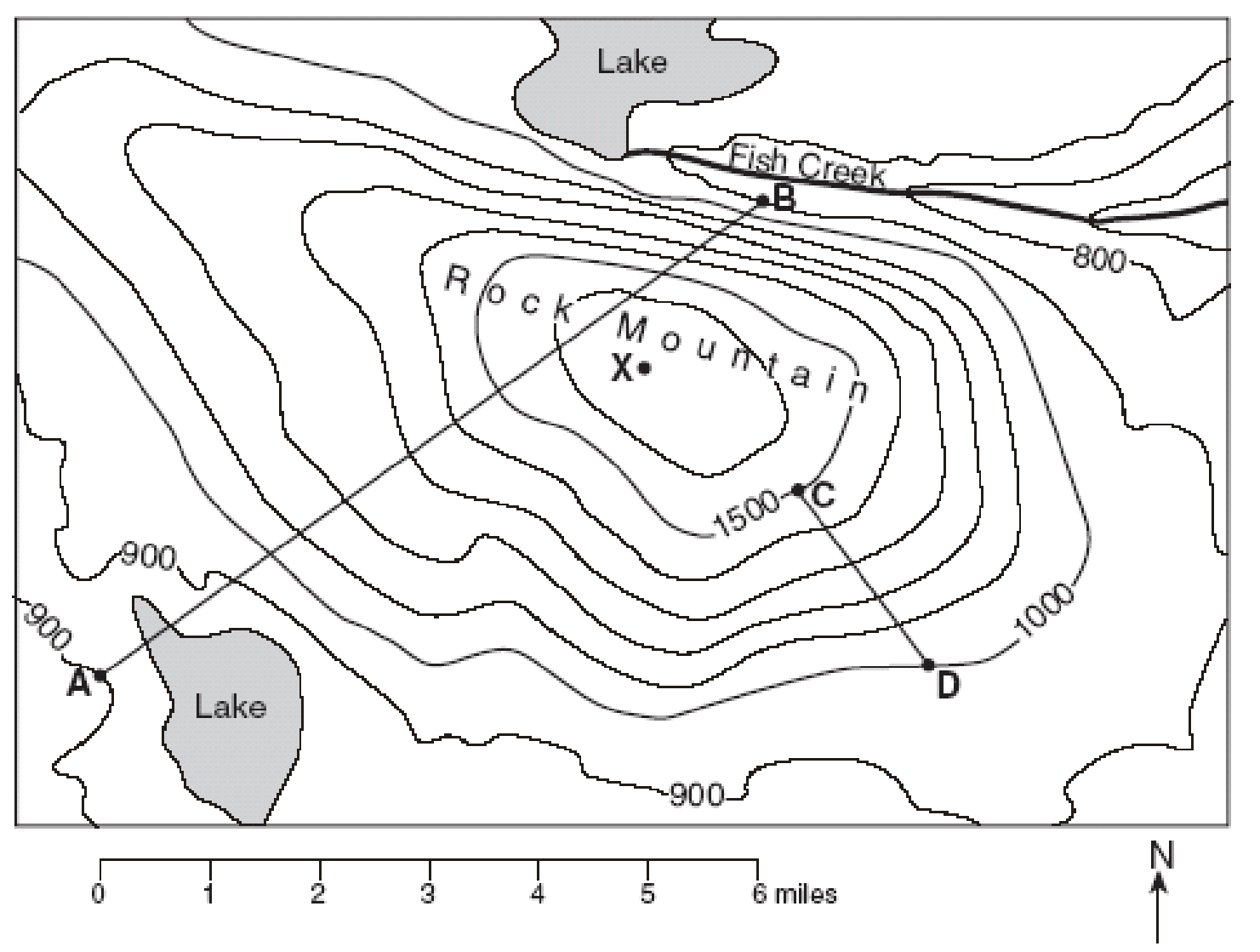


1. Count the number of lines
2. Divide the difference by the number of lines
3. Find 2 known lines \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Find difference between lines \_\_\_\_\_
5. Count # of lines between lines \_\_\_\_\_
6. Divide Step 2 by Step 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



lines far apart = lines close together =

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



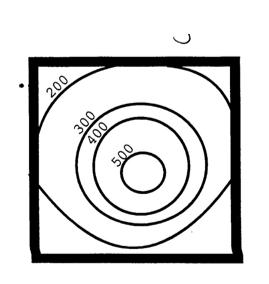
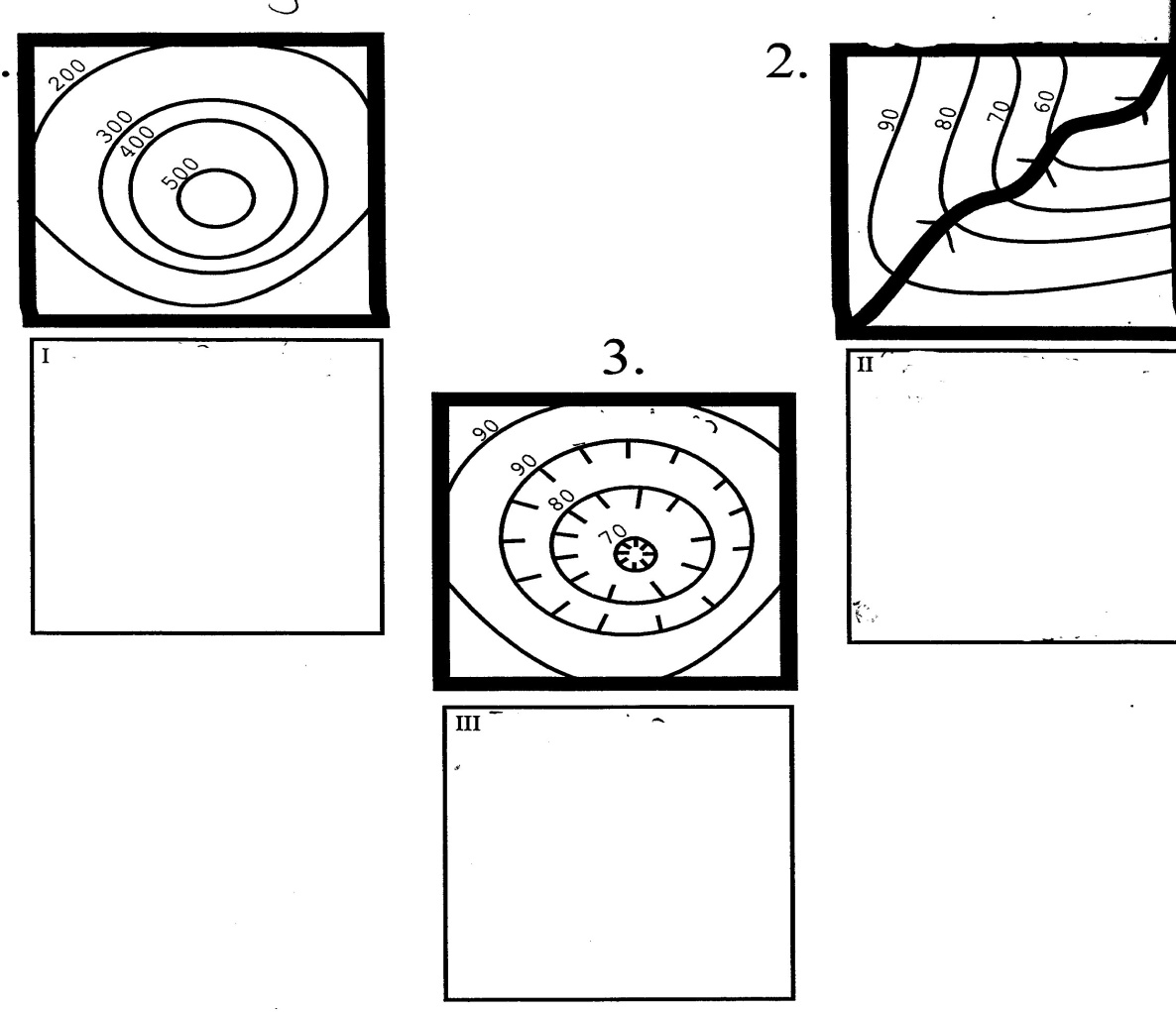
Gradient =

Calculate Gradient From C to D.

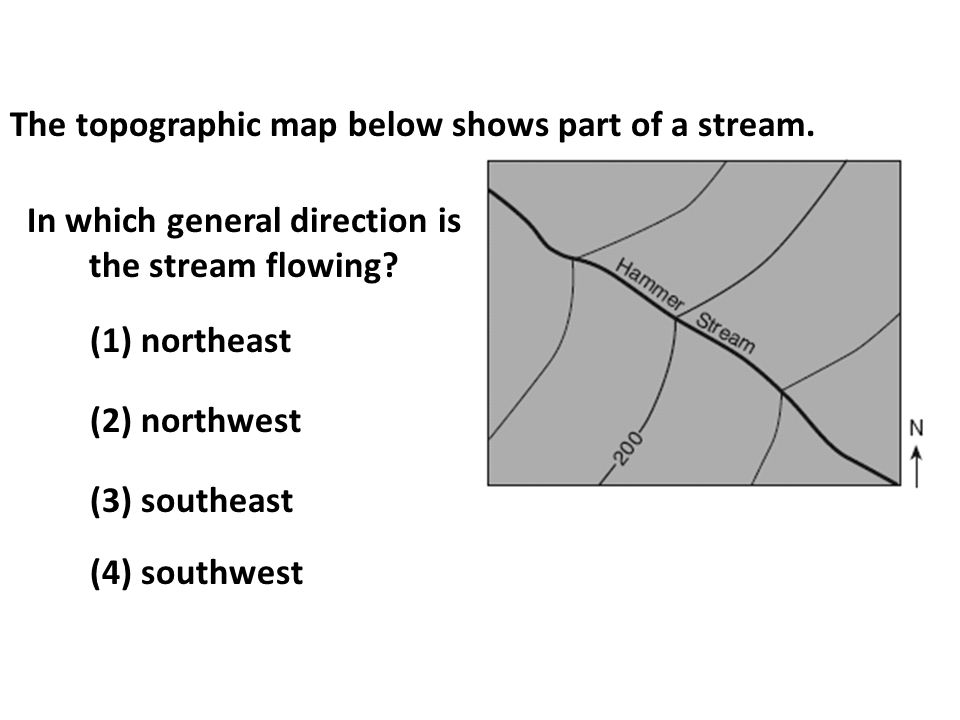
DIFFERENT PICTURE THAN IN THE VIDEO

Closed Circles = Closed Circles with hachure lines =

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

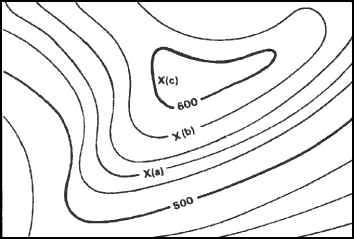
Contour Lines point \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!!!

[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwidx73xzKXPAhWDVT4KHcSpAigQjRwIBw&url=http://slideplayer.com/slide/2745496/&psig=AFQjCNEUEYQ5f47x5Uu9AHpFY5TE1qIRQw&ust=1474723915713955)

In which general direction is the stream flowing?

1. Northeast
2. Northwest
3. Southeast
4. Southwest

*Getting the highest elevation*:

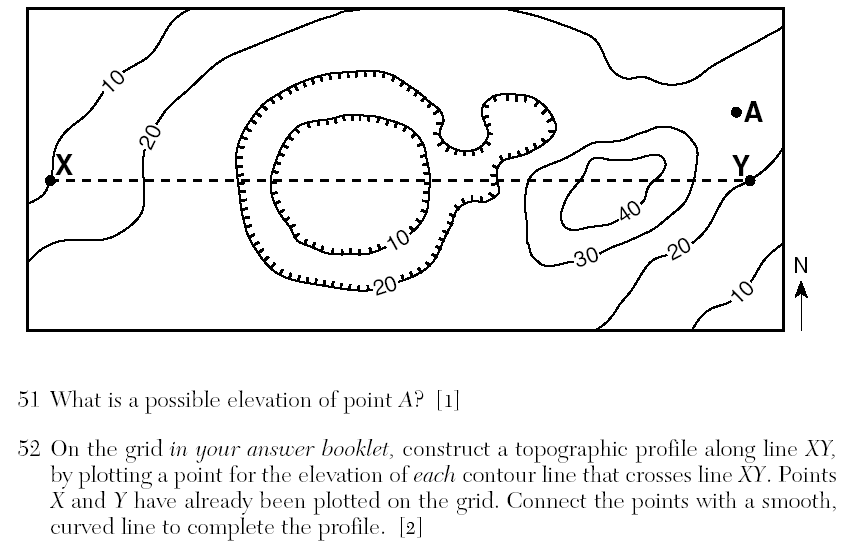
1. Find the highest contour line on hill
2. Add the contour interval
3. Subtract 1
   1. What is the highest contour line? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. What is the contour interval?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Add the contour interval \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

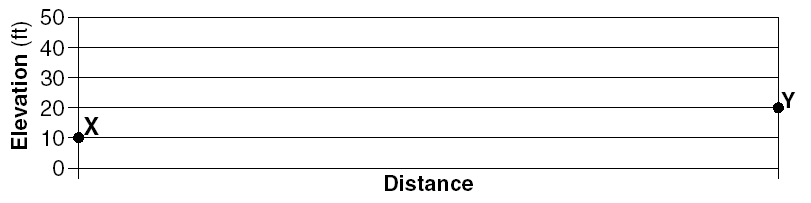
DIFFERENT PICTURE THAN IN THE VIDEO!

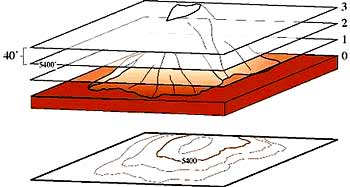
* 1. Subtract 1 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

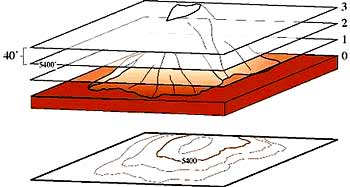
Topographic Profile: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Drawing Topographic Map Profiles – ***TRY THIS!!***





1. Label each contour line that intersects the straight line with the proper elevation just above the line.
2. Put the straight edge of a piece of paper up against the straight line on your map. Make a little mark on the edge of your paper every place where there is an intersection & write the elevation.
3. Place the edge of the sheet of paper you marked up against the x-axis. Plot each point on the graph at the correct elevation directly above each mark & connect them with a curved line. *When showing a dip or a rise in the land, curve your line slightly above or below the graphing line.*



PRACTICE: - ***NOW YOU TRY!!!***

C:\Users\Melissa\Documents\Scanned Documents\Image (15).tif

110

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Lesson: Landscapes

I Can…/Main Ideas Notes

Landscapes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They are divided into 3 major types; by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mountains** - An area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elevation , **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** gradient, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rock structures (ex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Plateaus:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elevation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slope or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layers

**Plains:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elevation & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surface

I can explain the differences between the three main landscapes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **DENDRITIC DRAINAGE** | **TRELLIS DRAINAGE** | **RADICAL DRAINAGE** |
|  |  |  |
| – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (Rock layers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)  -Branching similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | * Where rocks of different hardness are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | – Occurs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ structures (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difference in rock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

I can illustrate the three main types of stream drainage patterns & landscape features associated with them

**ESRT** Pages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I can contrast uplifting & leveling forces

Uplifting forces - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces

Start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Earth’s lithosphere where they make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rocks

* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action & Earthquakes

Leveling forces - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces

Level out or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Earth’s surface by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rocks

* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Arid climates –

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetation to

hold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slopes &
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ landscape features

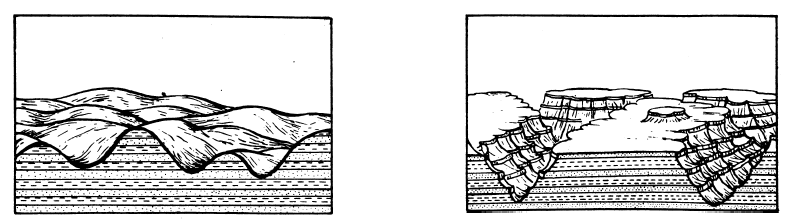
Humid climates –

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holds

sediments in place

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

landscapes



I can describe the effects of humid & arid climates on landscapes

