

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# How do you use the grid system?

## Location

- Turn to pages 28-29 of the Atlas. Read the introduction. Look at the globe view, maps and photos. Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Each line of latitude crosses each line of longitude at two points.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Latitude and longitude lines make a grid system.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Only cities that are located exactly where grid lines cross on a map have a global address.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ A global address always gives latitude first.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Latitude and longitude lines are imaginary lines.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ All maps and globes use the same grid.
- Look at the index on pages 82-88. Find the global address for each of the following countries. Then find them on the "World Political Map" on pages 72-73.
  - Jamaica \_\_\_\_\_
  - Lesotho \_\_\_\_\_
  - Vanuatu \_\_\_\_\_

## Using Geography

- Look again at the "World Political Map" on pages 72-73. Locate each pair of cities. Write the line of latitude or longitude that they have in common.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Harare, Zimbabwe      St. Petersburg, Russia
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Houston, United States      Cairo, Egypt
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Manila, Philippines      Khartoum, Sudan
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Quito, Ecuador      Nairobi, Kenya
- Turn to the "United States Political Map" on pages 68-69. Write the name of the city located at each global address.
  - 30°N, 90°W \_\_\_\_\_
  - 40°N, 75°W \_\_\_\_\_
  - 45°N, 123°W \_\_\_\_\_
  - 32°N, 86°W \_\_\_\_\_