

Tools of the Geographer

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.8 – 12.

1. Physical and human characteristics are commonly found on maps. How are physical and human characteristics different on maps?

2. Provide a simple definition for the term **map** without the use of the student workbook.

3. Maps have a number of essential characteristics. List at least four map essentials in the spaces provided.

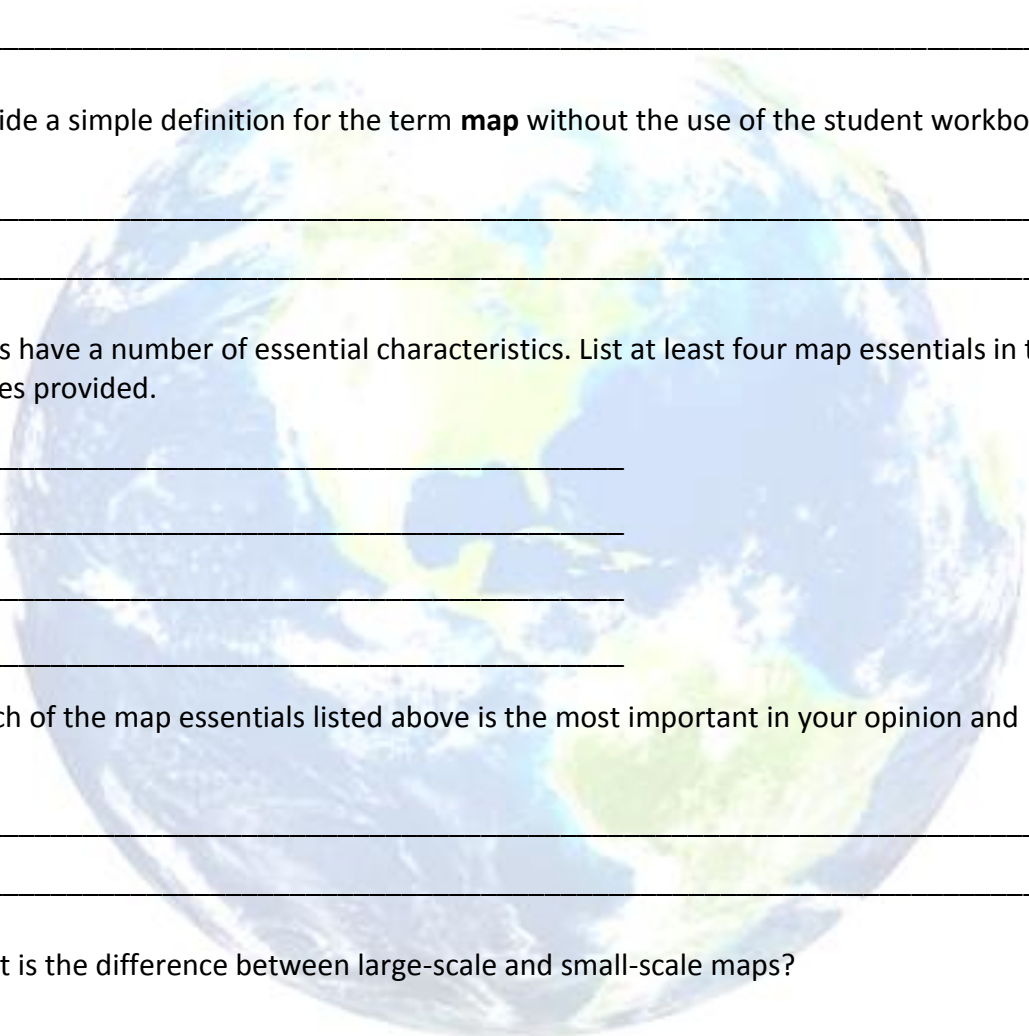
4. Which of the map essentials listed above is the most important in your opinion and why?

5. What is the difference between large-scale and small-scale maps?

6. Give one example of a small-scale and large scale-map.

Small-scale: _____

Large scale: _____



7. Decide if the following maps are examples of large-scale or small-scale maps.

A map of your neighbourhood: _____

A Canada map: _____

A map of Asia: _____

A map of the Province of B.C.: _____

A map of your school: _____

A map of the classroom in your school: _____

8. What is one of the problems associated with map projections such as Mercator's projection?

9. The earth is round, and the problem of any world map is to represent a round earth on a flat surface. On the bulletin board at the back of the room, there are two maps. One is a Mercator's projection map, and the other is a Peters Projection Map. The Peters Projection Map is an area accurate map, which shows relative land mass more accurately.

Had you seen this alternative type of world map before? What are some of the major differences that you notice between these two maps?
