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| **Vocabulary Term:** | **Definition:** | **Sentence Use:** |
| Map Projection |  | 1. Many map projections are named after constellations in the Milky Way galaxy. 2. Many map projections are named for the cartographer’s, or map makers, that discovered their use. |
| Latitude |  | 1. Latitudes are often called parallels because they run horizontally across the Earth and never intersect. 2. The Prime Meridian is a latitude line that sits at 64˚S. |
| Longitude |  | 1. The Equator is a line of longitude that sits 25˚ N. 2. Lines of longitude intersect at the North and South Poles. |
| Hemisphere |  | 1. A hemisphere is a set of parallel lines that divides the Earth between East and West. 2. The half of the Earth that is west of the Prime Meridian is known as the Western Hemisphere. |
| Remote Sensing |  | 1. Remote Sensing allows televisions to pick up signals from replacement remote controls. 2. Geographers can use remote sensing to track the changes in a city’s growth over time |
| Spatial Perspective |  | 1. Geographers use spatial perspective to understand the effect of outer space on Earth’s atmosphere. 2. Spatial perspective includes the study of a region’s climate, topography and physical surroundings. |
| Map Distortion |  | 1. A Mercator projection uses map distortion to make areas further away from the Equator seem larger than they are. 2. Map distortion occurs when a geographer doesn’t ask the teacher to double check his work. |
| Grid System |  | 1. The grid system of latitude and longitude lines helps geographers find the absolute location of a place. 2. The grid system allows geographers to show all of Earth’s land equally while shrinking all of Earth’s water. |