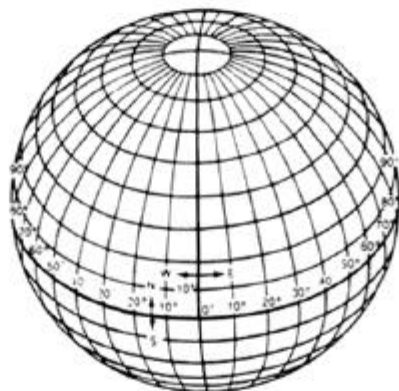# M O D E R N   E A R T H   S C I E N C E

Section 3.1

Finding Locations on the Earth

Choose the one best response. Write the letter of that choice in the space provided.

_____ 1. A plane leaves Greenwich, England, flying in a westerly direction. After flying three fourths of the way around the earth, the plane's longitude would be:

    a. 90° E.   **b.** 90° W.   **c.** 270° E.   **d.** 270° W.

_____ 2. The circumference of the earth is approximately:

    a. 400 km.   **b.** 4,000 km.   **c.** 40,000 km.   **d.** 400,000 km.

_____ 3. The earth's axis of rotation intersects the earth's surface at the:

    a. magnetic poles.   **b.** geographic poles.
    c. prime meridian.   **d.** equator.

_____ 4. The vertical lines in this diagram represent:

    a. relief.   **b.** parallels.
    c. seconds.   **d.** meridians.

_____ 5. The latitude of the equator is:

    a. 0°.   **b.** 90°.
    c. 180°.   **d.** 360°.

Complete each statement by writing the correct term or phrase in the space provided.

6. Magnetic declination is the angle between the direction in which the compass needle points

    and the direction of the _____ .

7. An imaginary line that divides the earth into equal halves is called a

    _____ .

8. The line of longitude selected to be 0° is called the _____ .

9. True north is in the direction of the geographic _____ .

10. A degree of latitude consists of 60 equal parts called _____ .