

## **Geography Skills Note: Introduction to Maps & Thematic Maps**

### What Maps Show

- A map is an image that represents an area of the \_\_\_\_\_, usually from above.
- A map can provide different information such as place names, \_\_\_\_\_, elevation, and political \_\_\_\_\_.

### Which Way Is Up?

- North is usually at the top of the map, check the \_\_\_\_\_ to see if it has been repositioned in a different direction.

### Physical and Political

- \_\_\_\_\_ maps indicate natural features such as mountains, deserts, rivers and lakes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ maps focus on the division of the earth's surface into different countries, states or provinces.
- Most maps in this atlas will show physical \_\_\_\_\_ as well as \_\_\_\_\_ borders, cities, and towns.

### Satellite Maps

- Today, scientists can make more \_\_\_\_\_ maps of the world than ever before.
- They can use information from \_\_\_\_\_ that orbit the earth.

### Thematic Maps

- A thematic map is one that focuses on a particular \_\_\_\_\_ (or theme).
- These might include: \_\_\_\_\_, Vegetation, \_\_\_\_\_, Population, Language

### Map Legends (or Keys)

- Map legends are very important for all types of maps, but perhaps especially so for thematic maps.
- Legends can include: \_\_\_\_\_, Elevation, \_\_\_\_\_, Colour Keys

### Map Symbols

- Maps often use \_\_\_\_\_ instead of words to label real-life features and make maps clearer.
- Symbols can be small \_\_\_\_\_, letters, lines or \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
- Each symbol is placed in a \_\_\_\_\_ next to the map.
- The key \_\_\_\_\_ what each symbol means.

## **Geography Skills Note: Introduction to Maps & Thematic Maps**

### Climate Maps

- Climate Maps are a type of Thematic Map.
- They present information about climate such as: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Sunshine Hours, Growing Season, \_\_\_\_\_, Environmental Concerns

### Climate

- Climate is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a region.
- The two major aspects of climate are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Climate Graphs

- A Climate Graph shows:
  - A \_\_\_\_\_
  - Precipitation \_\_\_\_\_
  - A temperature \_\_\_\_\_
  - Months of the year
  - Usually the \_\_\_\_\_ Precipitation
  - Sometimes the \_\_\_\_\_ at 6°C

### Temperature is affected by:

- \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth – causes seasons
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth – causes day and night
- \_\_\_\_\_ – proximity to the equator or to the poles ex. high latitude = lower temperatures
- altitude (\_\_\_\_\_) – temperature decreases 1 C for every increase of 165 metres
- \_\_\_\_\_ – wind can lower or raise temperature depending on where the wind comes from
- \_\_\_\_\_ – water's temperature changes more slowly than land's temperature; therefore the temperature near large bodies of water will be more moderate
- \_\_\_\_\_ – make the water cold or warm and thus affect the land
- \_\_\_\_\_ (man-made or natural)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere trap heat
  - forest fires and \_\_\_\_\_ can also affect temperature

### Precipitation is affected by:

- \_\_\_\_\_ – will bring precipitation to an area
- large \_\_\_\_\_ – will usually increase precipitation in that area
- \_\_\_\_\_ – differences in air pressure cause precipitation to fall
- \_\_\_\_\_ - interaction between warm and cold air causes precipitation
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the presence of physical features such as mountains or deserts

### Types of Precipitation

- \_\_\_\_\_ – caused by \_\_\_\_\_, as in Greater Vancouver
- \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_, caused by the rising of hot air
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the most common type, caused by differences in air pressure