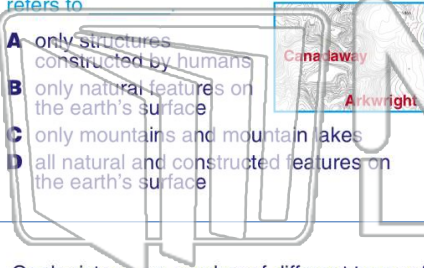




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

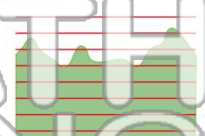
1 Geologists regularly use **topographic maps** in their work. Topographic maps show the **topography** of the mapped area. **Topography** refers to

- A only structures constructed by humans
- B only natural features on the earth's surface
- C only mountains and mountain lakes
- D all natural and constructed features on the earth's surface



2 In the picture below, you can see the difference in elevation for a series of mountains and valleys. The **differences in altitude, landforms,** and the **overall form of the land** is called

- A a map projection
- B a contour interval
- C topography
- D strike and dip



3 Geologists use a number of different types of maps to do their work. Below is a map with a number of **lines** that indicate **different elevations**. **This type of map is called**

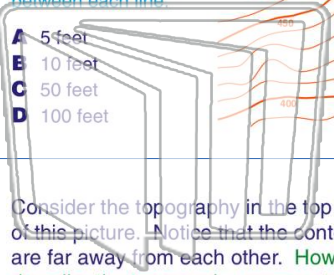
4 By definition, topography is the difference in the altitude between the high and low parts of a land surface and overall form of the land. Below is a picture of Mt. St. Helens, a volcanic



5 **PREVIEW**
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7 _____ line and is marked with a number that tells you the elevation (that is, the number of feet above sea level). Study the topographic map pictured here and determine the **contour interval** between each line.

- A 5 feet
- B 10 feet
- C 50 feet
- D 100 feet



topography is _____.

- A flat
- B hilly
- C sloping
- D very steep



9 Consider the topography in the top left corner of this picture. Notice that the contour lines are far away from each other. How would you describe the topography represented in the top left corner of this map?

- A relatively flat
- B hilly
- C sloping
- D very steep



10 Contour lines connect points of **equal elevation** on a map.

As a result, contour lines _____.

- A always form circles
- B are always close together
- C intersect occasionally
- D never intersect

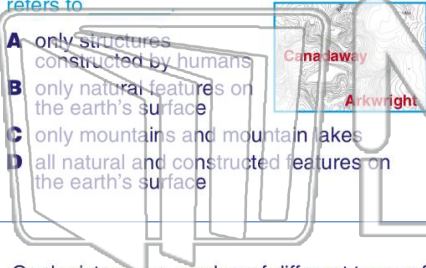




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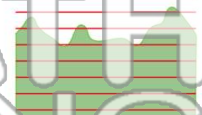
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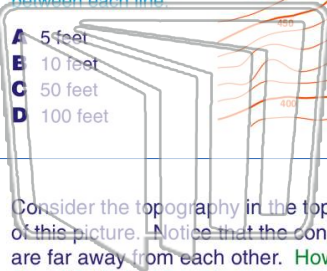


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