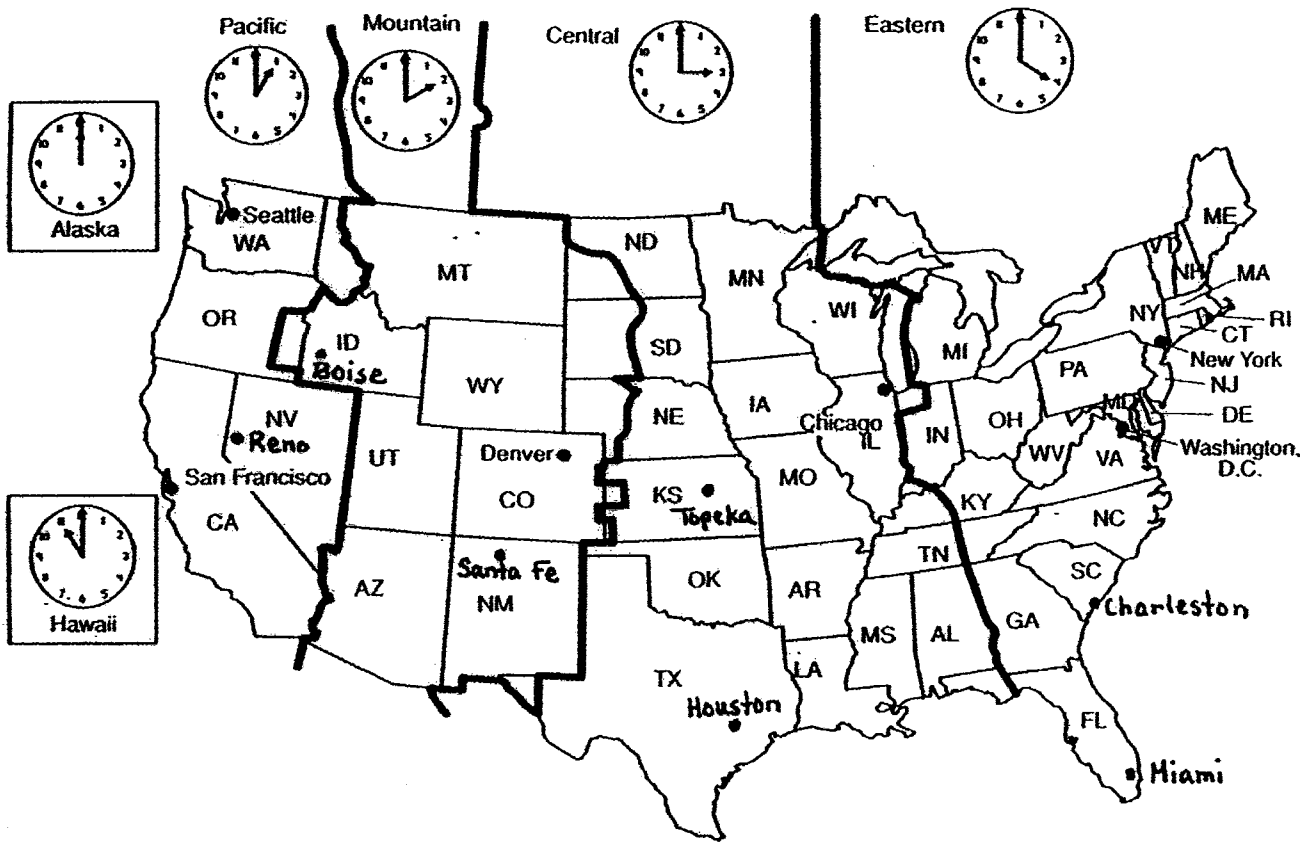


**MVP**



**Math  
Activities**

# Solving US Time Zone Problems:



Using this time zone map, answer the following questions:

1. In which time zone is Victor, NY?

---

2. If it is 6:00 pm in New York City, what time is it in Chicago?

---

3. In which time zone is Denver, Colorado?

---

Time Zone Questions Continued...

4. In which time zone is San Francisco? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Is your local time different from Houston, TX? If so, how?

---

6. What time does your school day begin? \_\_\_\_\_

7. In which cities are students probably also in school at this time?

---

8. In which cities are students probably sleeping at this time?

---

9. List two cities that follow Mountain Standard Time.

---

10. If it is 1:00 pm in Los Angeles, what time is it in Miami?

---

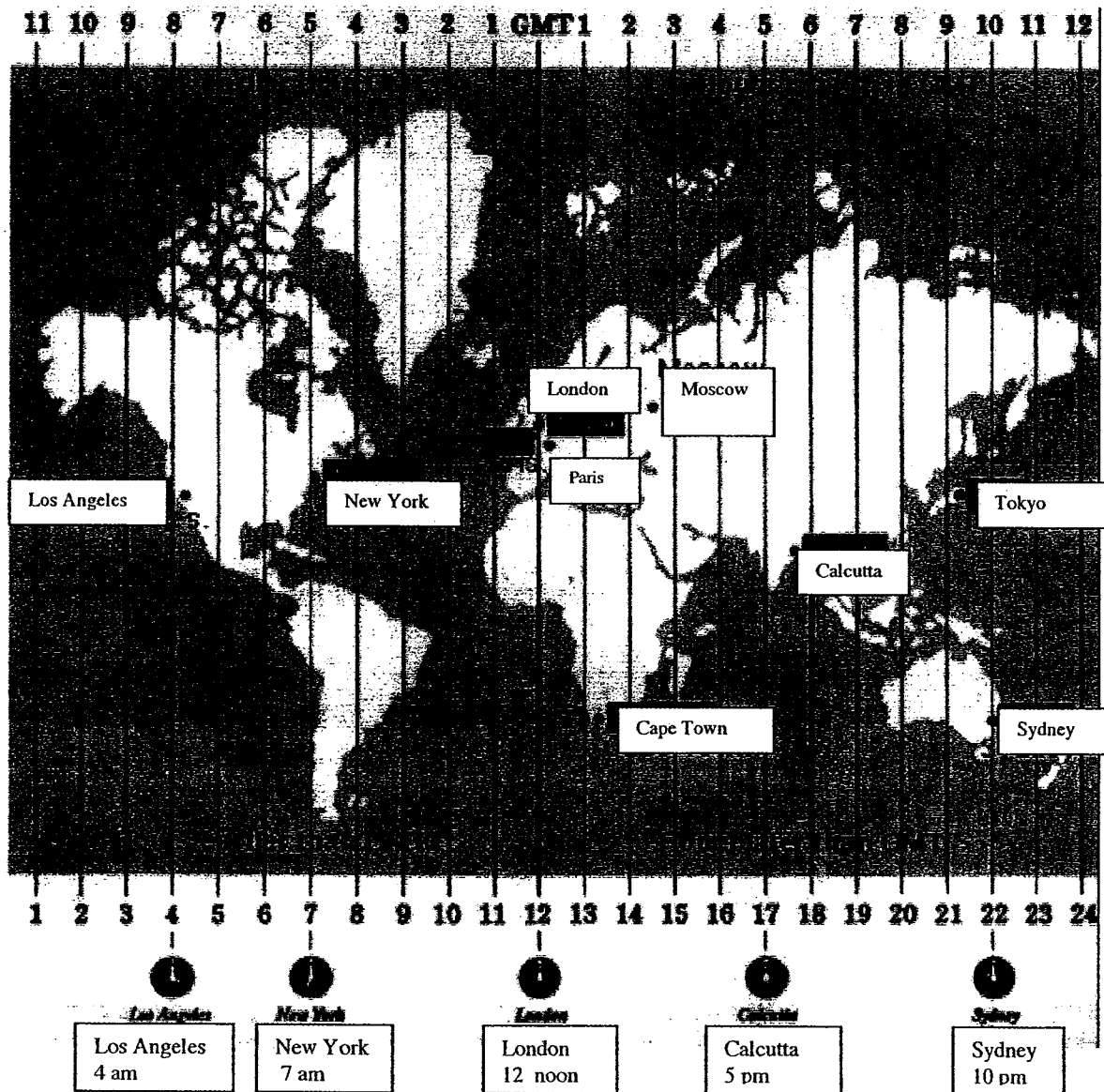
11. If it is 9:00 am in Kansas City, what time is it in Reno, Nevada?

---

12. If it is 12:30 pm in Boise, Idaho, what time is it in Washington, D.C.?

---

## Solving World Time Zone Problems:



The Greenwich Meridian (Prime Meridian or Longitude 0 degrees) marks the starting point of every time zone in the World. **GMT** is Greenwich Mean (or Meridian) Time is the mean (average) time that the earth takes to rotate from noon-to-noon.

**GMT** is World Time and the basis of every world time zone, which sets the time of day and is at the center of the time zone map. **GMT** sets current time or official time around the globe. Most time changes are measured by **GMT**. Although **GMT** has been replaced by atomic time (UTC) it is still widely regarded as the correct time for every international time zone.

# Graphing Activity for MVP

## Graphing Heights of Famous Places and Monuments

Directions:

Using the following places that Adam Story wanted to visit someday from pages 22-23, graph the heights of the following places.

1. Find all the height data using the internet (Google).
2. Graph the information by creating a bar or line graph.
3. Create three comparison questions about your graph.

The tallest Pyramid of Giza, Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Mount Everest \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Mount Fuji, Japan \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Empire State Building, NYC \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Taipei 101 Building \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Sears Tower, Chicago \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Eiffel Tower, Paris \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Niagara Falls, NY \_\_\_\_\_ feet

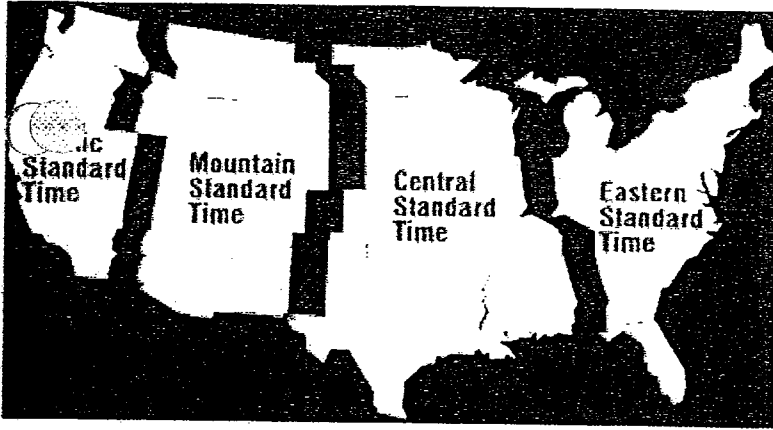
Victoria Falls, Africa \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Mount Rushmore \_\_\_\_\_ feet

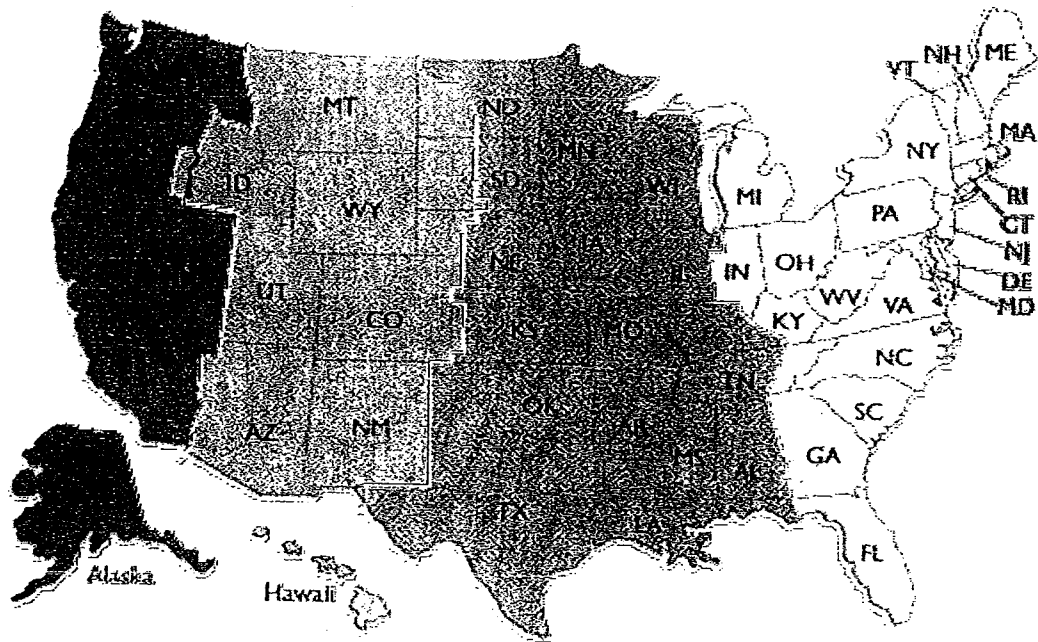
Use a separate sheet of graph paper to create your graph.

\* Or, use Microsoft Excel's Chart Wizard to create colorful graphs.

See Amy Smith-Faczan if you would like instruction on the program or to work with your entire class.



US Time Zone Maps



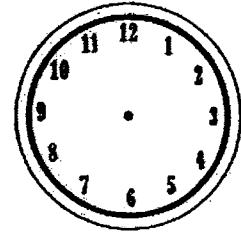
 Pacific	 Mountain	 Central	 Eastern
1:00 pm	2:00 pm	3:00 pm	4:00 pm

Examples of how time zones differ:

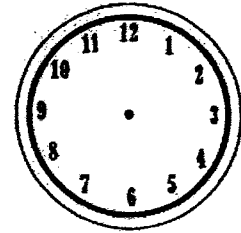
The United States has four main time zones. If you travel west, you gain one hour for every time zone crossed. If you travel east, you lose one hour for every time zone crossed.

Draw the hands of the clock to answer each question.  
Use the map of US Time Zones for a reference.

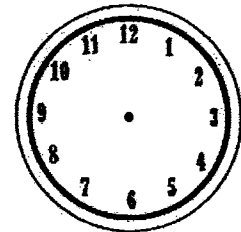
If it is 3:00 pm in New York, what time is it in California?



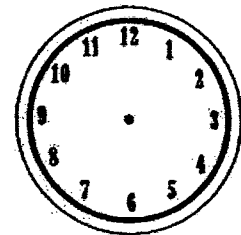
If it is 1:00 am in Montana, what time is it in Florida?



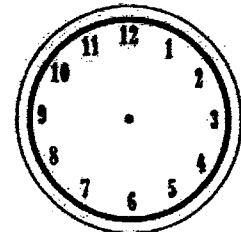
If it is 9:30 am in New Mexico, what time is it in Texas?



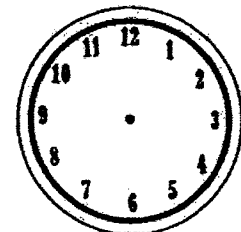
If it is 12:00 noon in Nebraska, what time is it in Oregon?



If it is 10:00 pm in Nevada, what time is it in Virginia?



If it is 4:30 pm in Ohio, what time is it in Louisiana?







## Answer Key to Time Zone Worksheets:

### Worksheet: "Solving Time Zone Problems"

1. Eastern
2. 5 pm
3. Mountain
4. Pacific
5. Yes, Houston in Central Standard Time, so there is a one hour time difference.
6. 8:20 am
7. (Any Eastern Time Zone cities can be listed.)
8. (Any MST or PST cities can be listed.)
9. Examples: Helena, Salt Lake City, Santa Fe, Denver
10. 4 pm
11. 7 am
12. 2:30 pm

### Worksheet: "World Time Zone Problems"

1. 12 noon
2. 1 pm
3. 2 pm
4. 9 pm
5. 8 hours

### Worksheet: "Draw the hands of the clock..."

1. 12 noon
2. 3 pm
3. 10:30 am
4. 10 am
5. 1 am
6. 3:30 pm

### Worksheet: "What's Your Zone?"

1. Eastern
2. 5 am
3. 7 pm
4. 1 pm
5. 4 pm
6. 4 pm

## ROMAN NUMERALS

One	I
Two	II
Three	III
Four	IV
Five	V
Six	VI
Seven	VII
Eight	VIII
Nine	IX
Ten	X
Eleven	XI
Twelve	XII
Thirteen	XIII
Fourteen	XIV
Fifteen	XV
Sixteen	XVI
Seventeen	XVII
Eighteen	XVIII
Nineteen	XIX
Twenty	XX
Thirty	XXX
Forty	XL
Fifty	L
Sixty	LX
Seventy	LXX
Eighty	LXXX
Ninety	XC
One hundred	C
Five hundred	D
One thousand	M

# **MVP: Social Studies Background Information**





Although it's not a continent, the United States is the country we call home.

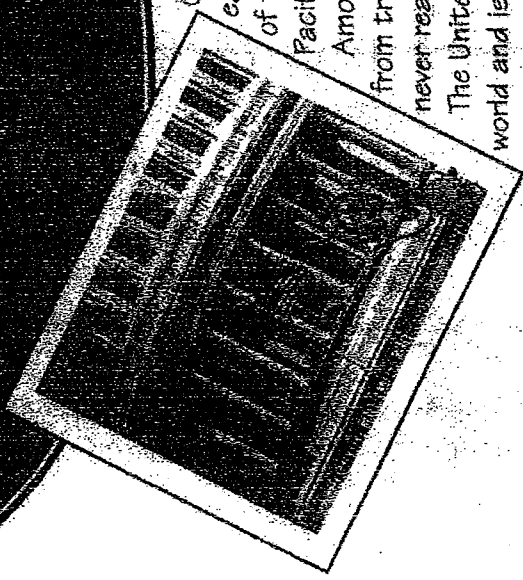
Located in the mid-section of the North American continent, the United States stretches from the Pacific

Ocean in the west to the Atlantic Ocean in the east. It also includes Alaska on the northern edge of the continent, and the islands of Hawaii in the Pacific.

Among its 3.6 million square miles are everything from tropical conditions to areas where temperatures never reach above freezing.

The United States is the fourth-largest country in the world and is home to over 295 million people from many countries around the globe.

English is the primary language spoken here.



North America is the third-largest continent, taking up more than 16 percent of the world's land mass.

It is home to over 501 million people or 8 percent of the world's population.

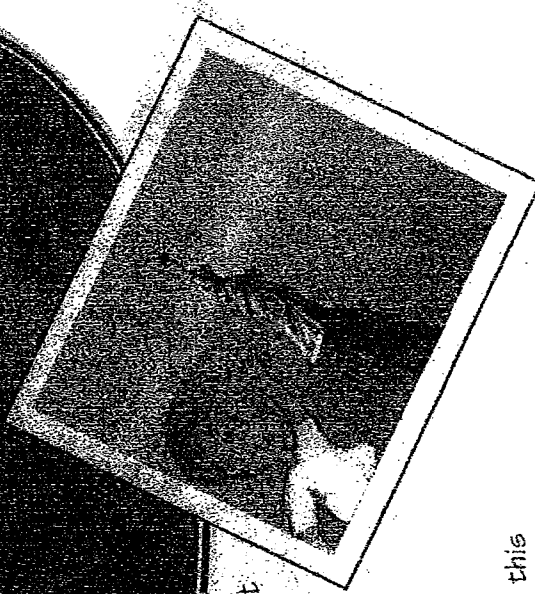
North America includes the countries of Central America. It is also home to two countries that are among the world's richest in terms of natural resources, the United States and Canada.

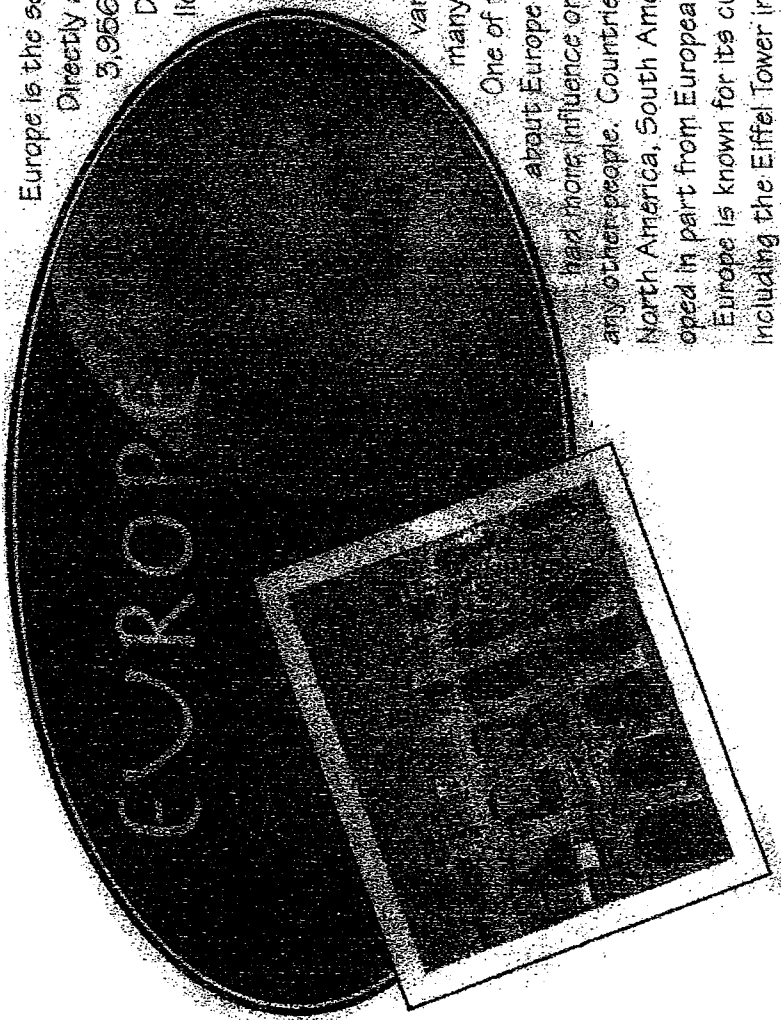
But North America also includes some countries that rank among the world's poorest because they have so few natural resources.

Like Asia, North America has contrasting climates, from frozen wastelands in its northern area to Caribbean beaches in its southern portion.

Just over 8 percent of the world's population lives on this continent, and most are of European descent. English and Spanish are the most common languages spoken here.

# NORTH AMERICA





Europe is the second-smallest continent in the world, with only Australia being smaller. Directly across the Pacific Ocean from the Eastern United States, Europe's 3,956,000 square miles are completely in the Northern Hemisphere.

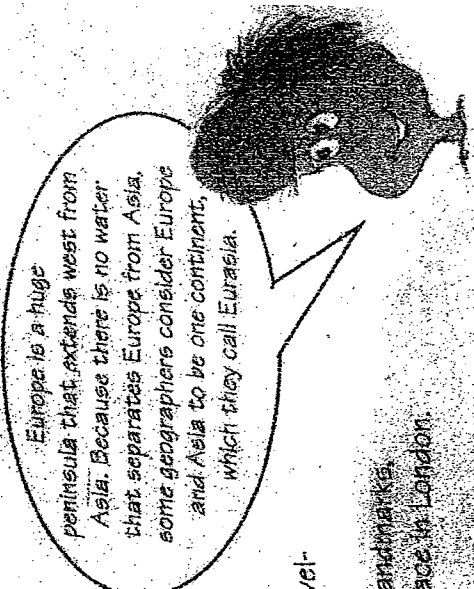
Despite its geographical size, this continent is home to about 727 million people, or nearly 14 percent of the world's population.

Europe is home to 49 different countries, although not all of the countries are entirely in Europe. Some of the countries, such as Ireland, are actually islands that are off the coast of the main continent of Europe.

The people of Europe have varying cultures and speak many different languages.

One of the significant things about Europe is that its people have had more influence on the world's history than any other people. Countries on the continents of North America, South America and Australia were developed in part from European civilization.

Europe is known for its culture, beauty and famous landmarks, including the Eiffel Tower in Paris and Buckingham Palace in London.



Europe is a huge peninsula that extends west from Asia. Because there is no water that separates Europe from Asia, some geographers consider Europe and Asia to be one continent, which they call Eurasia.

Asia is the world's largest continent.

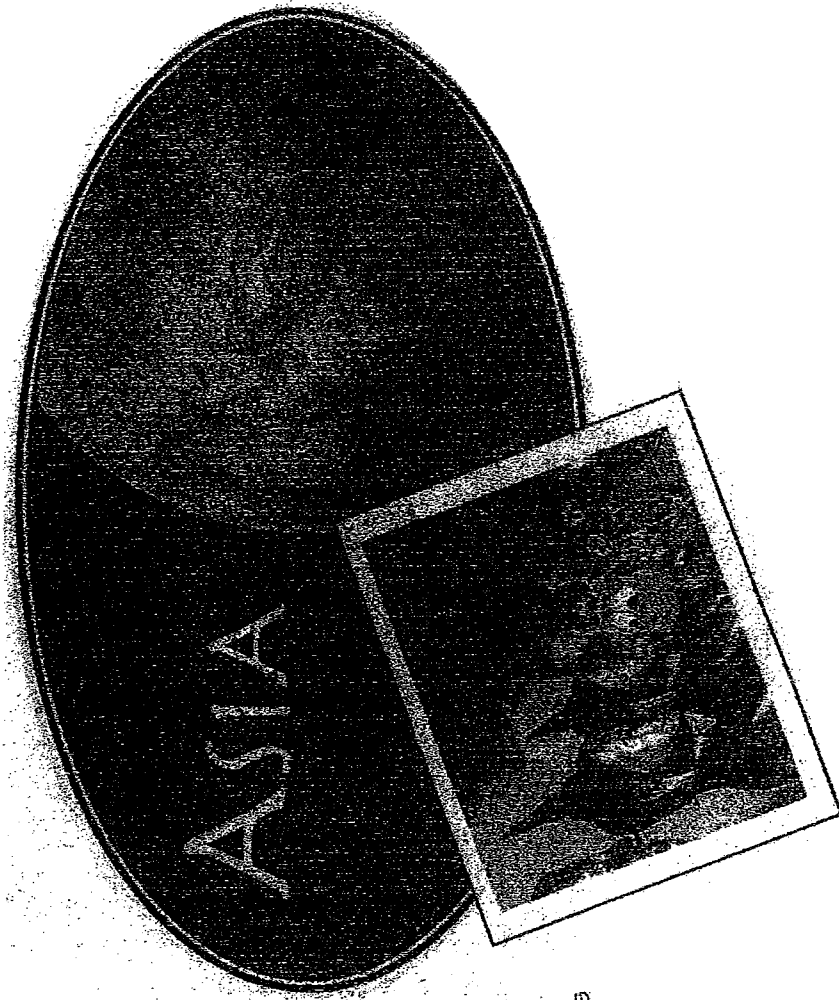
Home to 21 different countries, this continent accounts for about 30 percent of the Earth's land.

Asia is 17,400,000 square miles and stretches from Africa and Europe to the Pacific Ocean. It is so big it falls into all three climate zones and both the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

Asia also has the highest place on Earth, Mount Everest in China/Nepal, as well as the planet's lowest point, the Dead Sea shores in Israel and Jordan.

But the geography isn't the only unique thing about this continent.

Asia is home to more than 3.8 billion people, or about 60 percent of the Earth's population. And among those people are numerous and vastly different cultures, each with its own religions, customs and ways of life.





## MVP: Social Studies Websites

1. Free virtual race: *Winward: Outsmart the Weather in a Race Around the World* to play at: [www.ciconline.org/windward](http://www.ciconline.org/windward)
2. Using the Geography Challenge, every student can track his or her knowledge against peers or simply monitor his or her own progress. For more information go to [www.geographyzone.com](http://www.geographyzone.com)
3. MVP Website: <http://www.wtmelon.com/a25MVP.html>  
Map: <http://www.wtmelon.com/a37MVPFacts.html>  
Slide Show: <http://www.wtmelon.com/MVPWebpage.htm>
4. National Geographic: [www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/)
5. Countries of the World Information:  
<http://www.infoplease.com/countries.html>  
<http://dir.yahoo.com/Regional/Countries/>  
[www.countryreports.org](http://www.countryreports.org)  
[www.studentsoftheworld.info/groups/](http://www.studentsoftheworld.info/groups/)  
Social Studies Games:  
[www.apples4theteacher.com/socialstud.html](http://www.apples4theteacher.com/socialstud.html)
6. GPS Makers:  
Magellan: [www.magellangps.com](http://www.magellangps.com)  
Garmin: [www.garmin.com](http://www.garmin.com)  
Lowrance Electronics: [www.lowrance.com](http://www.lowrance.com)  
Trimble: [www.trimble.com](http://www.trimble.com)  
TomTom International: [www.tomtom.com](http://www.tomtom.com)  
Navman USA: [www.navman.com](http://www.navman.com)  
Pharos Science & Applications: [www.pharosgps.com](http://www.pharosgps.com)  
[www.geocaching.com](http://www.geocaching.com)  
[www.wayhoo.com](http://www.wayhoo.com)  
<http://geocoder.us>  
[www.nasm.si.edu/gps.si.html](http://www.nasm.si.edu/gps.si.html)  
Free downloadable version of GPS/GIS software:  
<http://ersi.com/schools>



**MVP: Social Studies  
Where in the World?**



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Where in the world is the country of

\_\_\_\_\_

**Shade in the country you are studying to show its location on the world map!**



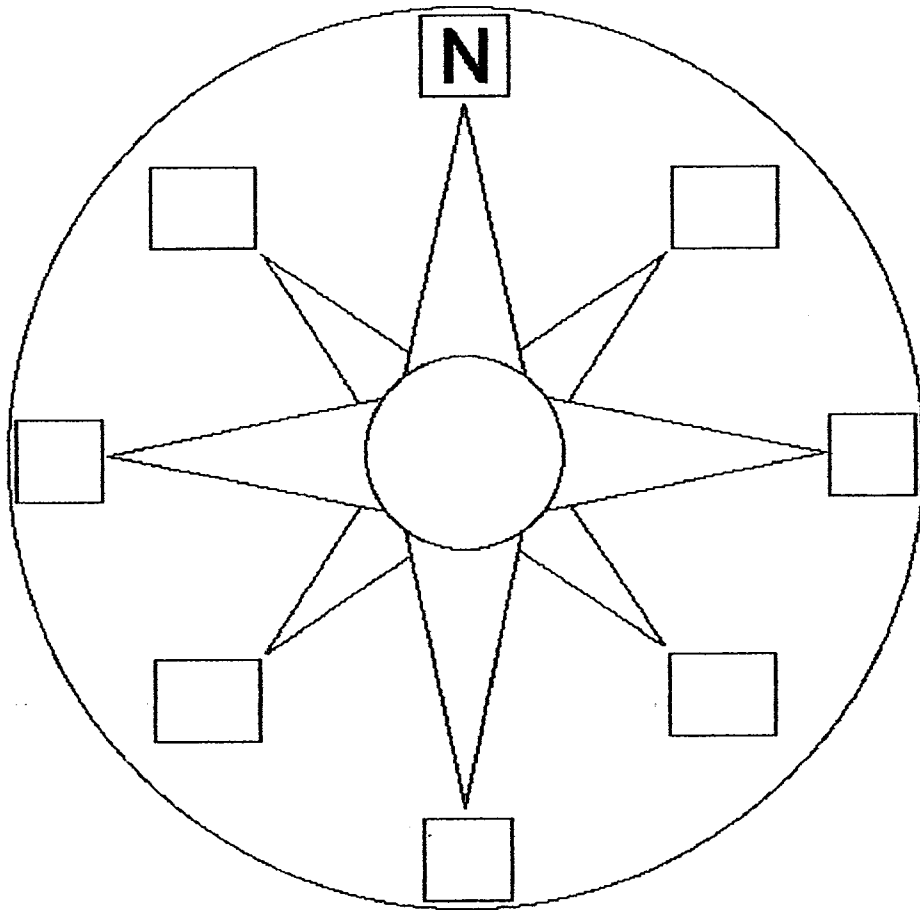
**World**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## The Compass Rose

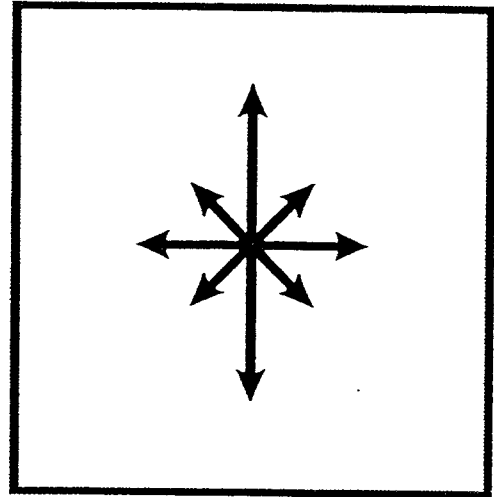
A compass rose is a design on a map that shows direction.  
It shows north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest.



# Can You Find Home?

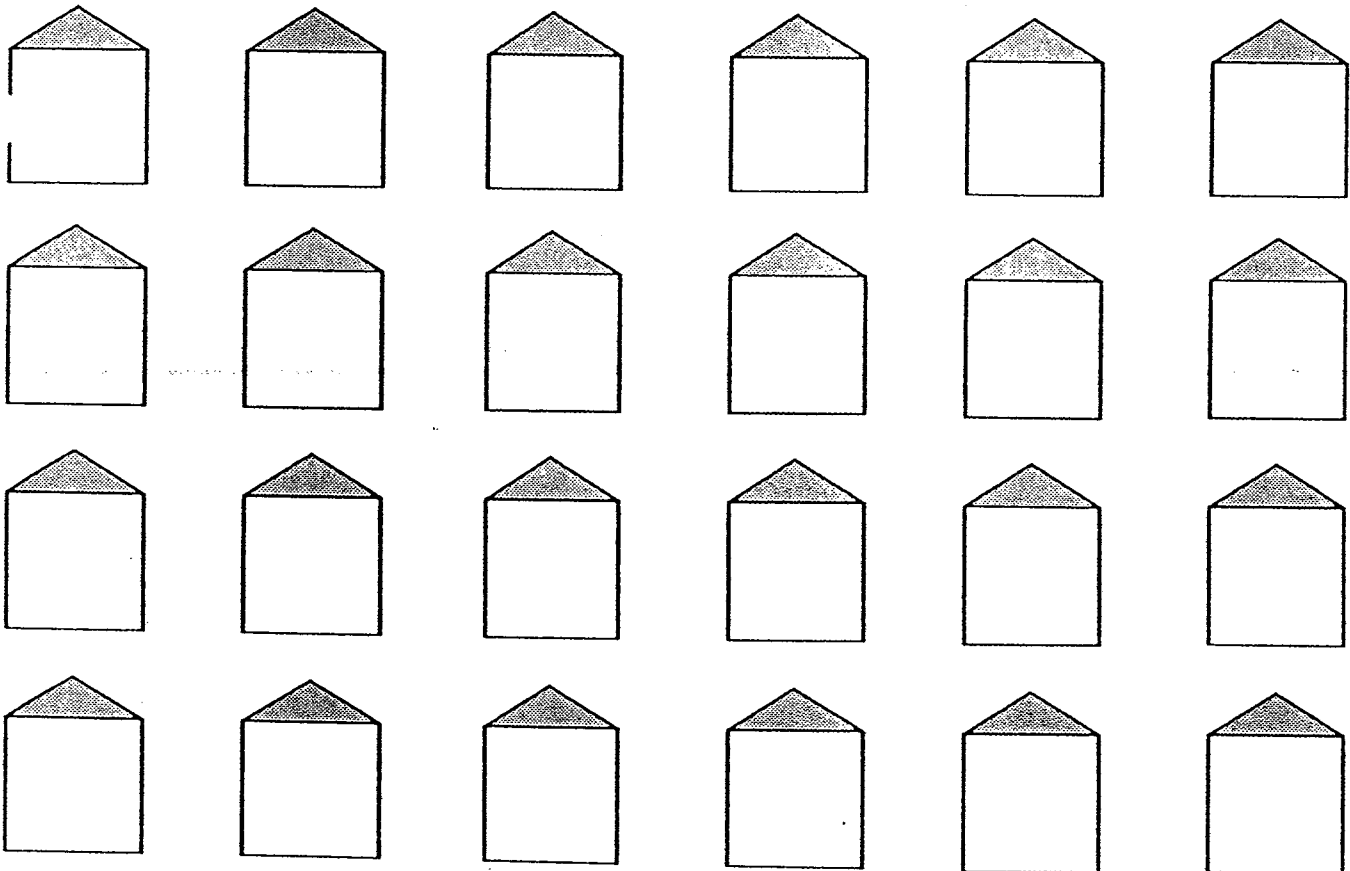
You are lost. Can you find your home by following the directions in the box below?

1. Begin in the most northwest home.
2. Move three houses east.
3. Move one house south.
4. Move two houses southwest.
5. Move one house west.
6. Move three houses northeast.
7. Move two houses southeast.
8. Move five houses west.
9. Move two houses north.
10. Move three houses southeast.



Follow these directions. Color each of the houses you touch red. Color your home a different color.

Label this compass rose.



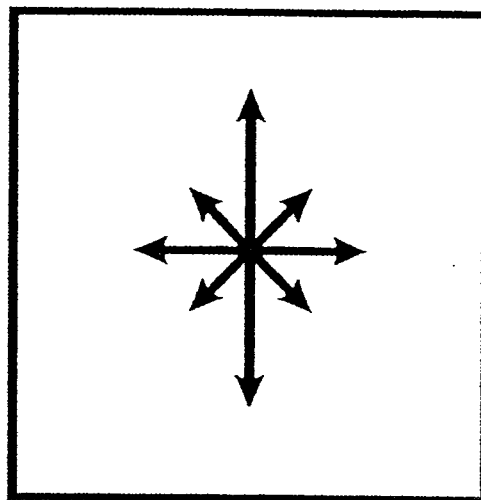
Can you rewrite the directions using fewer steps?

Key

# Can You Find Home?

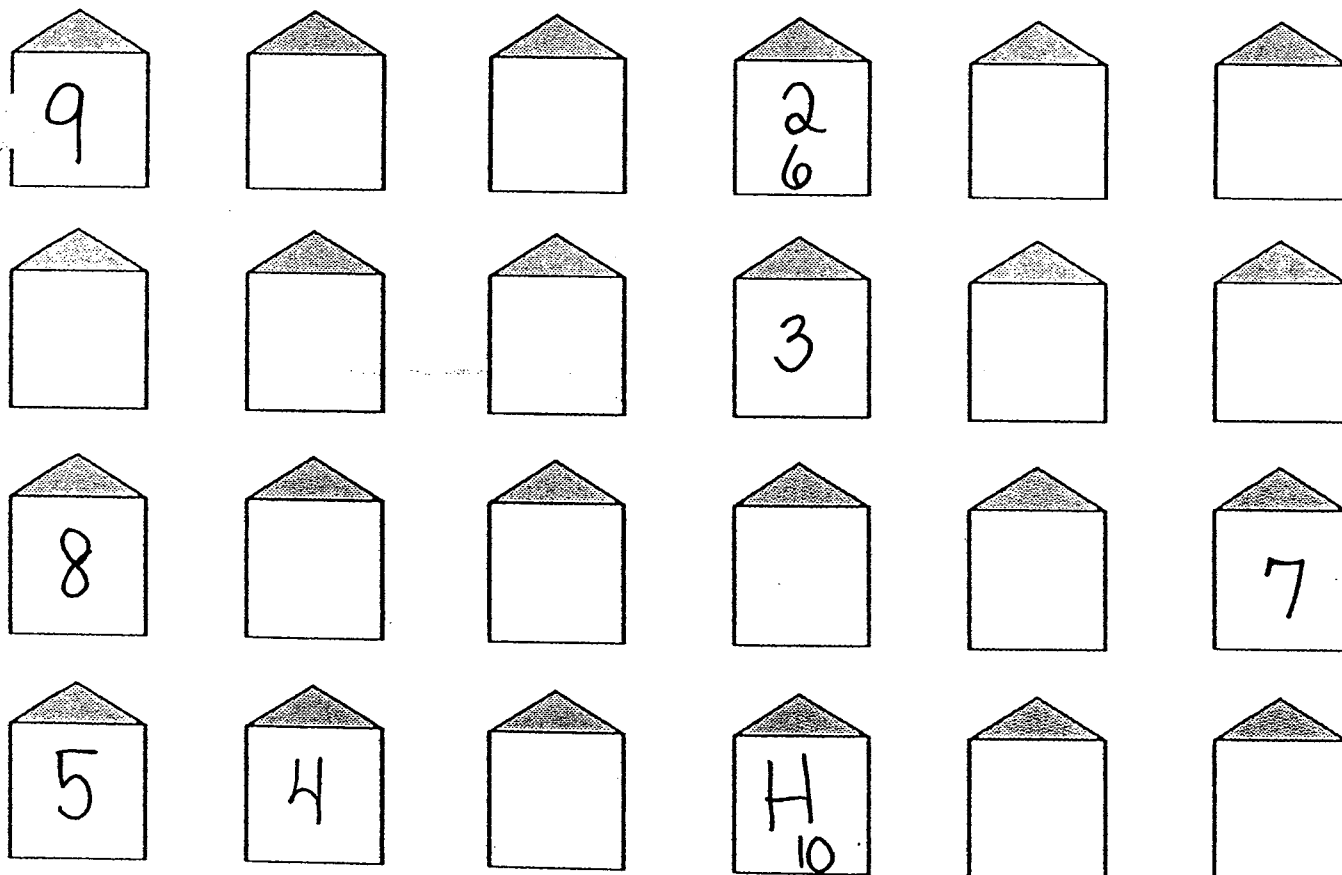
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1. Begin in the most northwest home.
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---



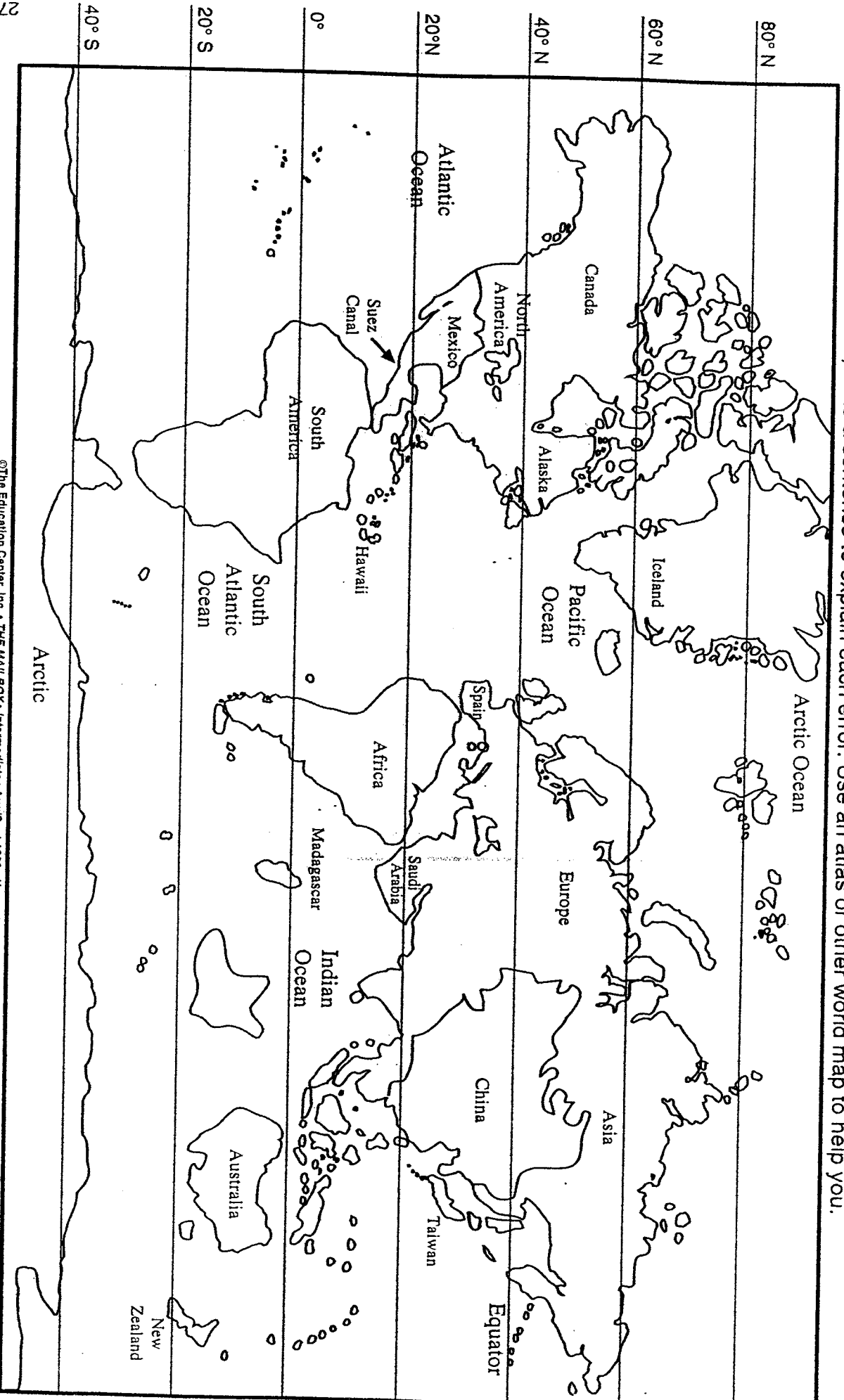
---

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

World geography

## What In The World Is Wrong With This Map?

This may look like a perfectly normal world map, but look again! There are 15 errors in this map. Draw a ★ on each error. On the back of this sheet, write a sentence to explain each error. Use an atlas or other world map to help you.



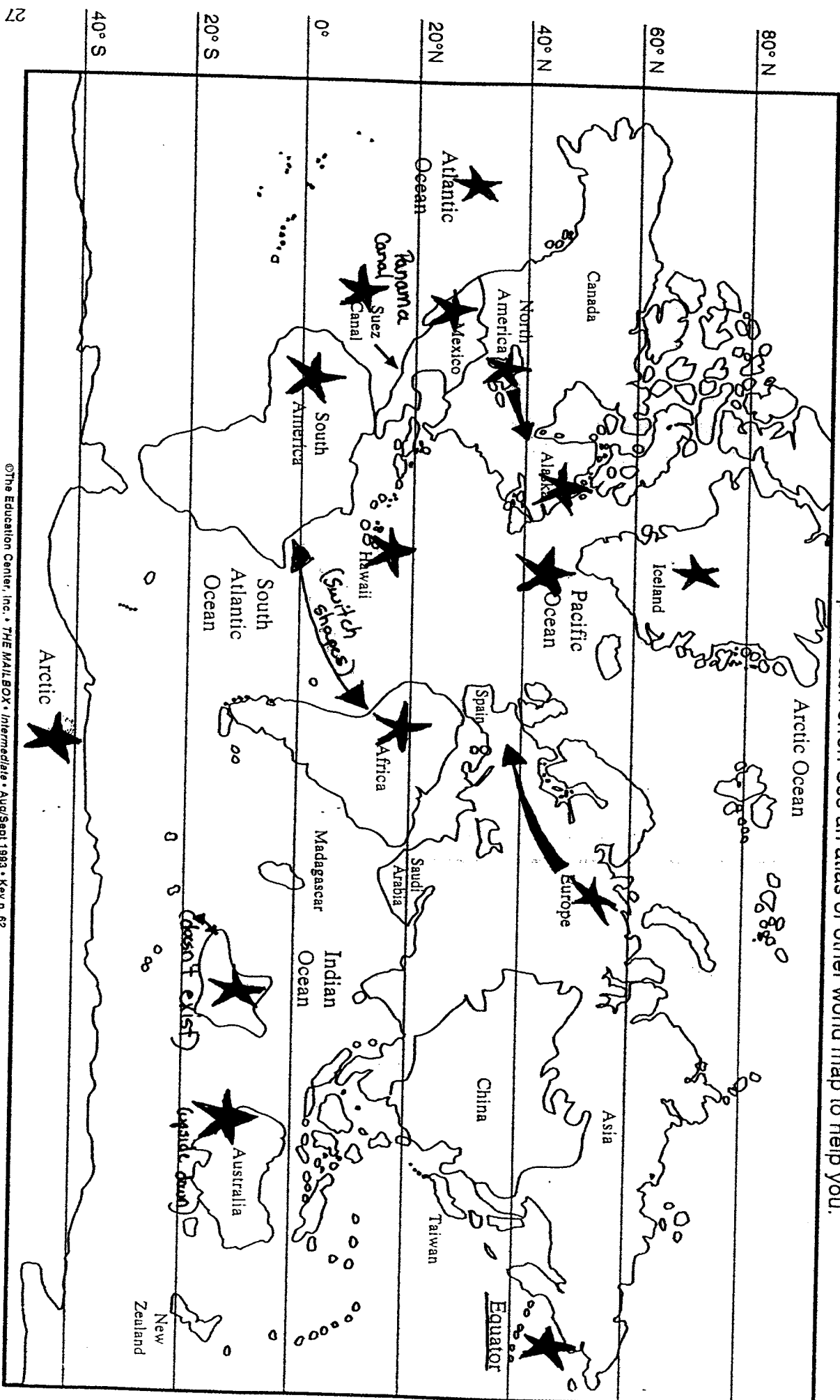
Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

*Key*

World geograph

# What In The World Is Wrong With This Map?

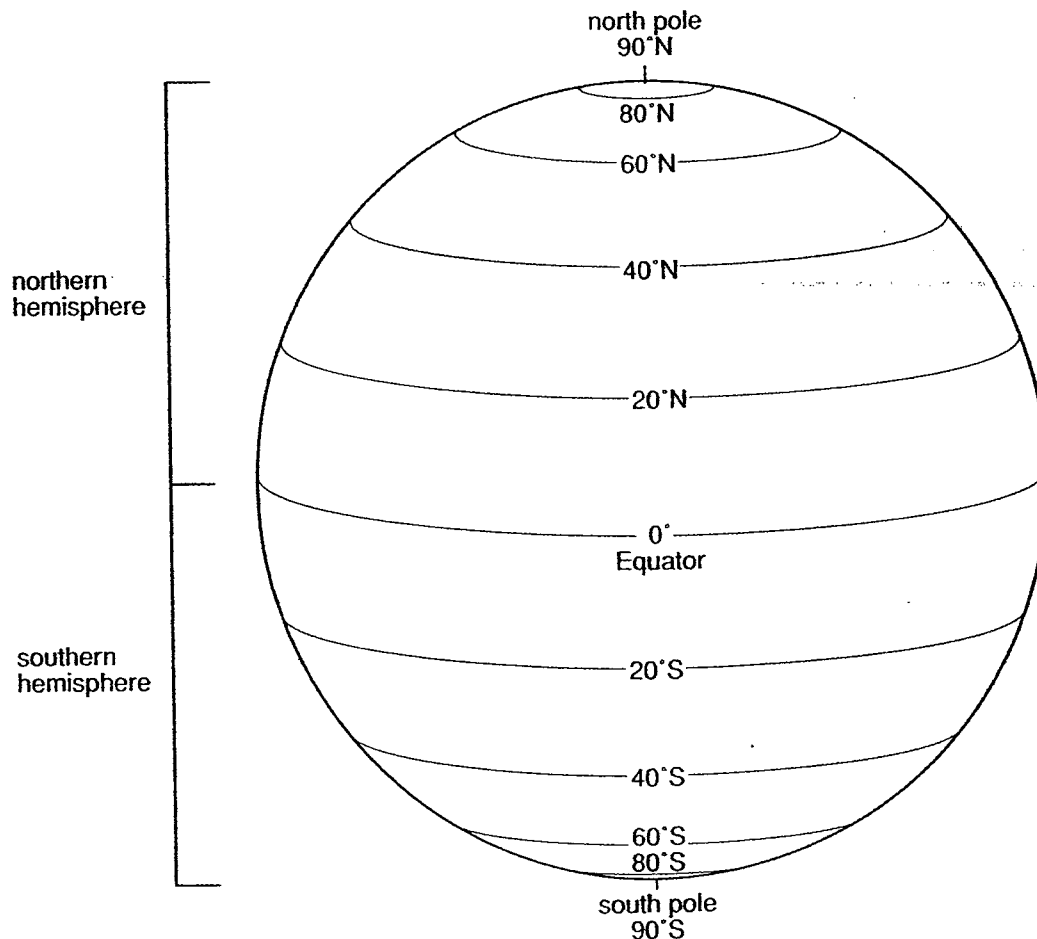
This may look like a perfectly normal world map, but look again! There are 15 errors in this map. Draw a ★ on each error. On the back of this sheet, write a sentence to explain each error. Use an atlas or other world map to help you.



# Where on Earth? Part 1

**Lines of latitude** are imaginary lines that run east to west around the earth. These lines are measured in degrees. The **equator** is  $0^\circ$  latitude, and it divides the earth into two halves, the **northern hemisphere** and the **southern hemisphere**. The map below shows lines of latitude in  $20^\circ$  segments. Use this map to answer the following questions.

1. At what degree north can you find the north pole? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the  $0^\circ$  latitude line called? \_\_\_\_\_
3. At what degree south can you find the south pole? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The portion of the globe from  $0^\circ$  latitude to the north pole is the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.
5. The portion of the globe from  $0^\circ$  latitude to the south pole is the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.

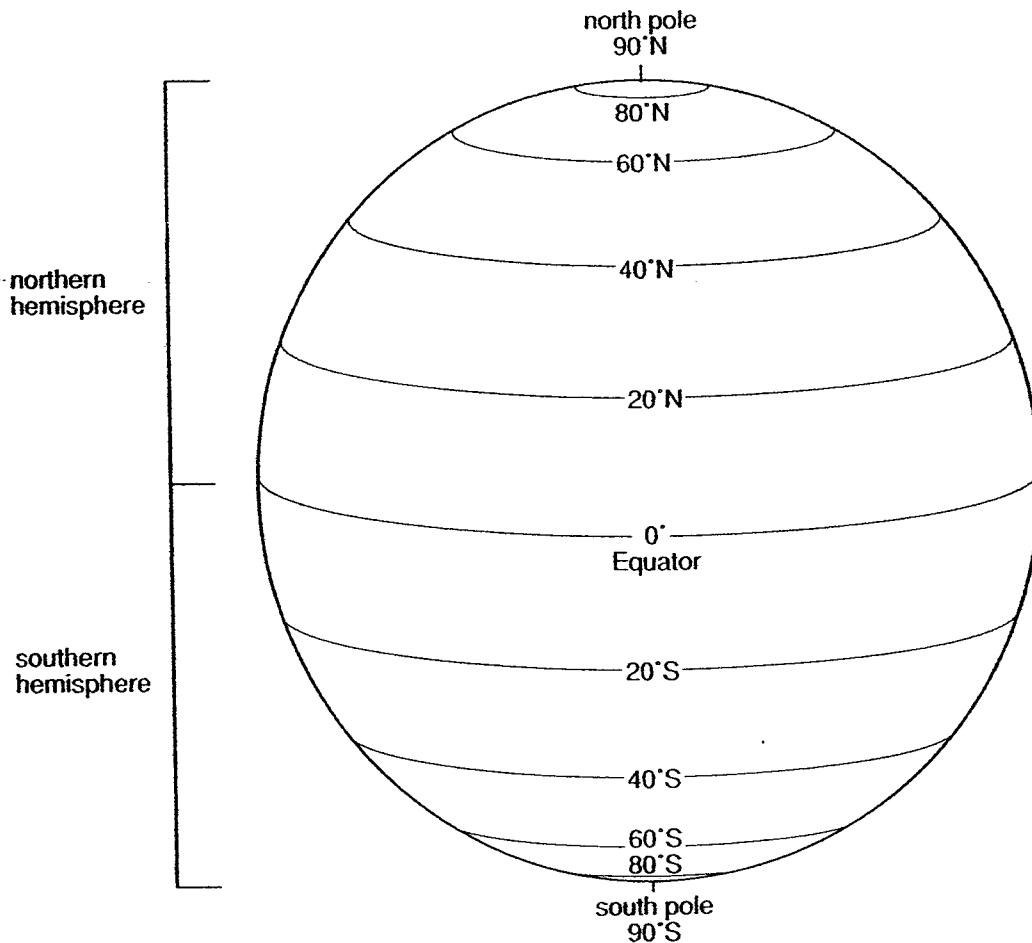




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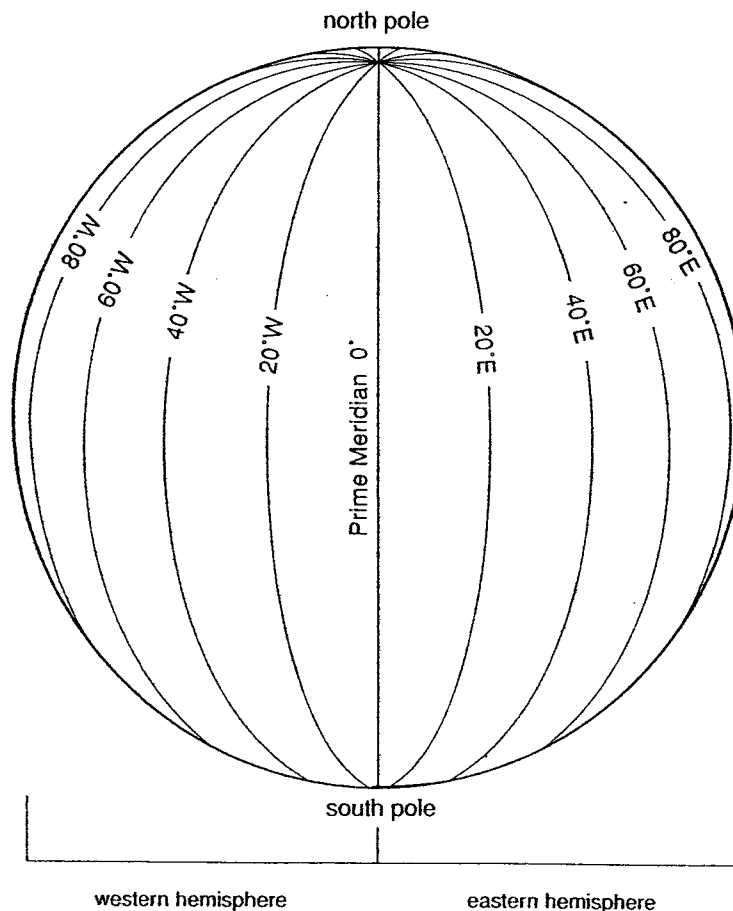
1. At what degree north can you find the north pole?  $90^\circ$
2. What is the  $0^\circ$  latitude line called? equator
3. At what degree south can you find the south pole?  $90^\circ$
4. The portion of the globe from  $0^\circ$  latitude to the north pole is the northern hemisphere.
5. The portion of the globe from  $0^\circ$  latitude to the south pole is the southern hemisphere.



## Where on Earth? Part 2

**Lines of longitude** are imaginary lines that run north to south on the Earth. They are measured in degrees and are used with lines of latitude to help locate places on the globe. The **prime meridian** is  $0^\circ$  longitude. Along with  **$180^\circ$  longitude**, it divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The world **time zones** begin at this line. The map below shows lines of longitude in  $20^\circ$  segments. Use the map to answer the following questions.

1. What is the line at  $0^\circ$  longitude called? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The portion of the globe from the prime meridian east to  $180^\circ$  longitude is the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.
3. The portion of the globe from the prime meridian west to  $180^\circ$  longitude is the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.



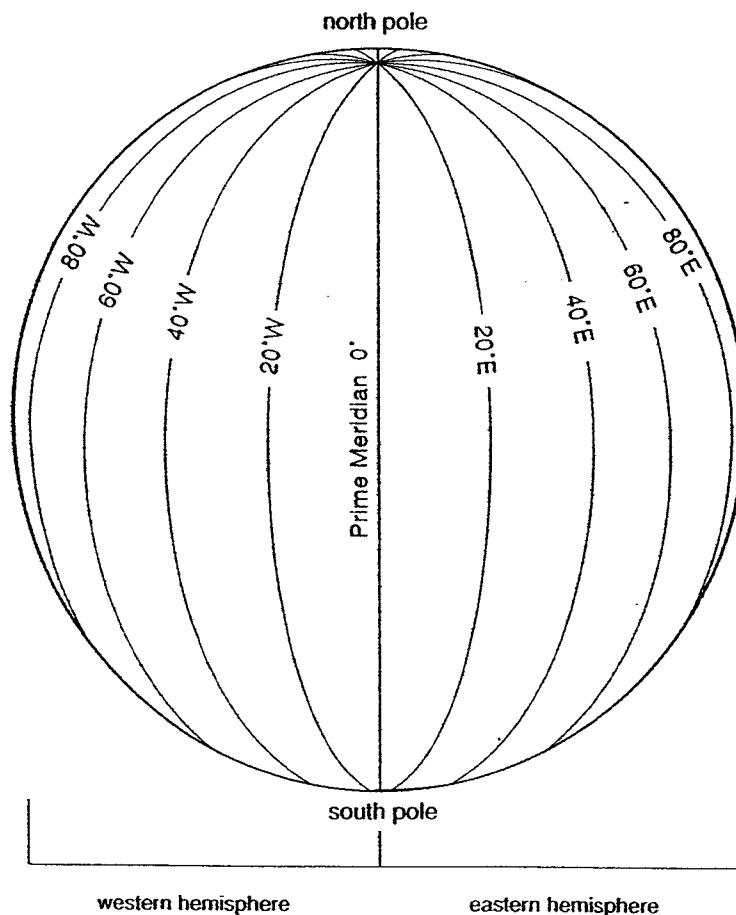
Name Key \_\_\_\_\_

longitude

## Where on Earth? Part 2

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1. What is the line at  $0^\circ$  longitude called? prime meridian
2. The portion of the globe from the prime meridian east to  $180^\circ$  longitude is the eastern hemisphere.
3. The portion of the globe from the prime meridian west to  $180^\circ$  longitude is the western hemisphere.



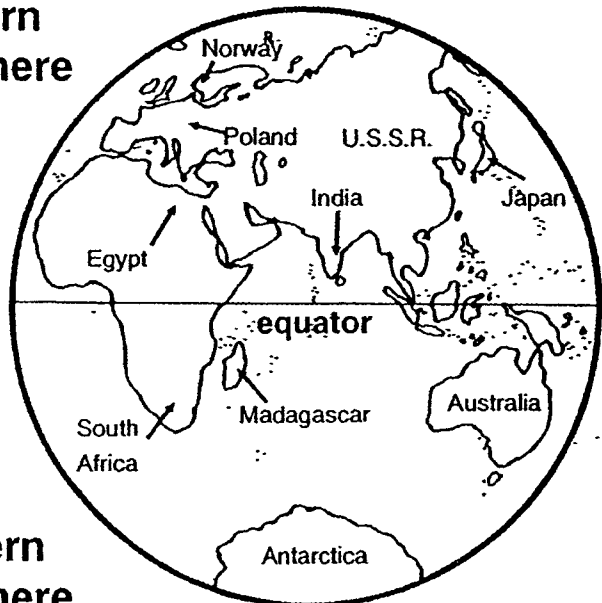
# Where Is It?

Use the hemisphere maps on this page to help you locate the correct hemispheres for the places listed below.

*Western Hemisphere*



*Eastern Hemisphere*



**Northern Hemisphere**

**Southern Hemisphere**

## Hemisphere Location Chart

<i>Place</i>	<i>Hemisphere (Northern or Southern)</i>	<i>Hemisphere (Eastern or Western)</i>
1. South Africa		
2. Norway		
3. Venezuela		
4. Canada		
5. Japan		
6. Mexico		
7. U.S.S.R.		
8. Egypt		
9. United States		
10. Argentina		
11. Poland		
12. Greenland		
13. India		
14. Chile		
15. Madagascar		
16. Australia		

Key

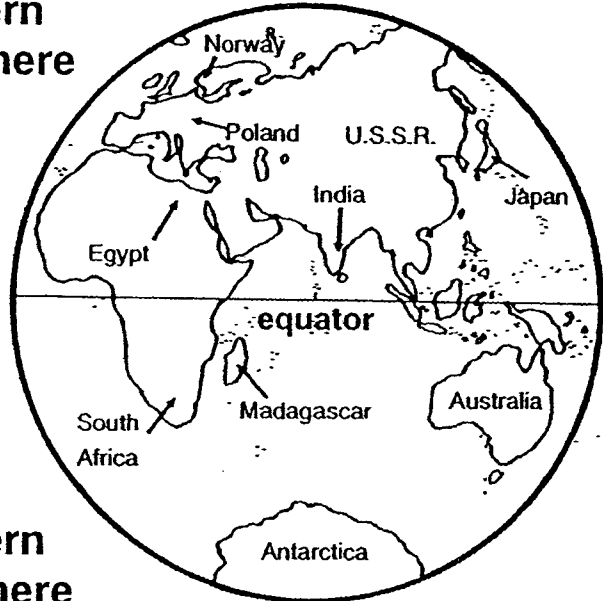
# Where Is It?

Use the hemisphere maps on this page to help you locate the correct hemispheres for the places listed below.

*Western Hemisphere*



*Eastern Hemisphere*



**Northern Hemisphere**

**Southern Hemisphere**

## Hemisphere Location Chart

Place	Hemisphere (Northern or Southern)	Hemisphere (Eastern or Western)
1. South Africa	Southern	Eastern
2. Norway	Northern	Eastern
3. Venezuela	Northern	Western
4. Canada	Northern	Western
5. Japan	Northern	Eastern
6. Mexico	Northern	Western
7. U.S.S.R.	Northern	Eastern
8. Egypt	Northern	Eastern
9. United States	Northern	Western
10. Argentina	Southern	Western
11. Poland	Northern	Eastern
12. Greenland	Northern	Western
13. India	Northern	Eastern
14. Chile	Southern	Western
15. Madagascar	Southern	Eastern
16. Australia	Southern	Eastern

# **MVP: Social Studies**

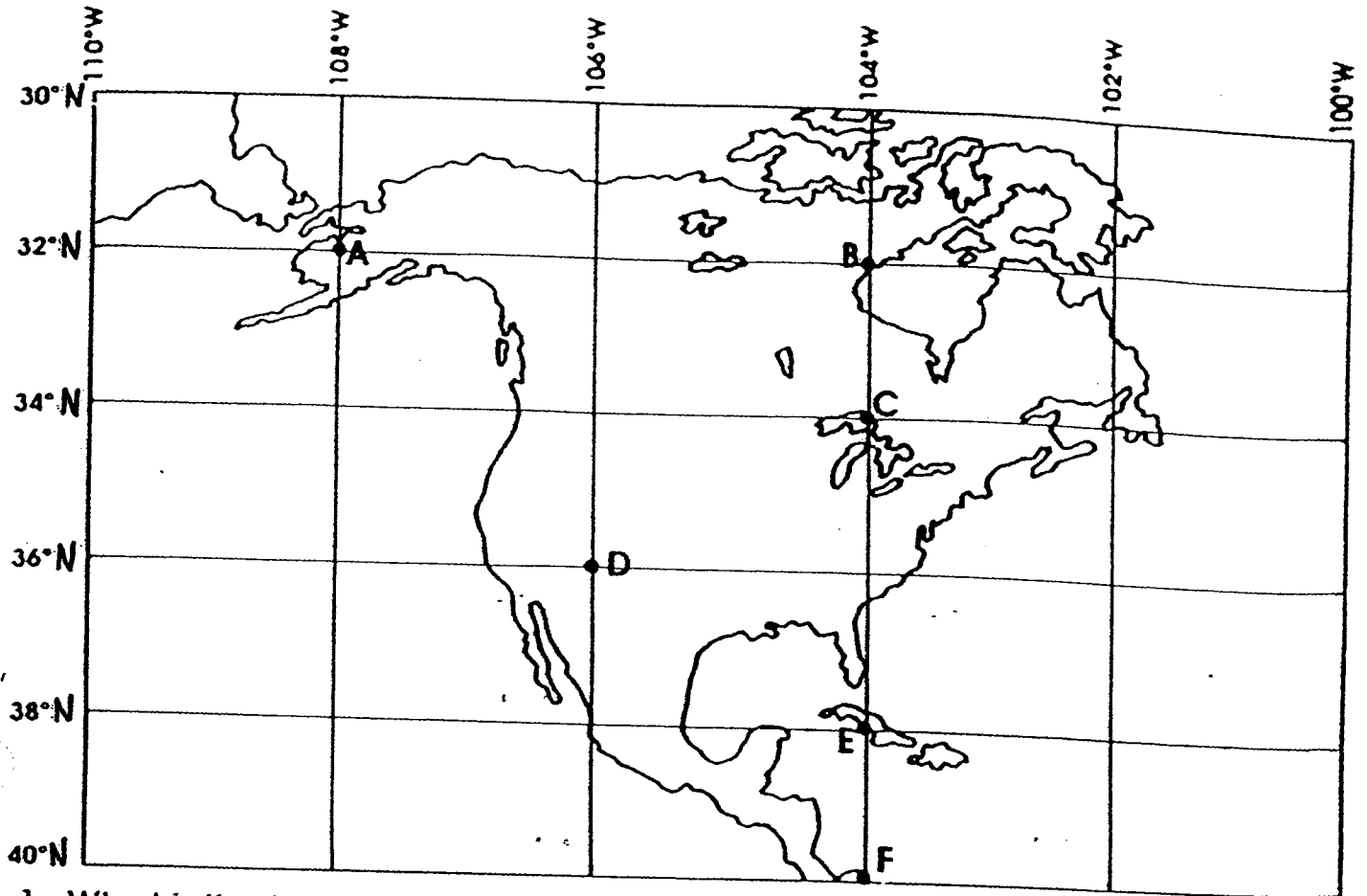
## **Latitude and Longitude**



# Using Latitude and Longitude

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Use the latitude and longitude grid to pinpoint each location specified in the questions below.



1. What is the latitude of ...

point A? \_\_\_\_\_

point D? \_\_\_\_\_

point B? \_\_\_\_\_

point E? \_\_\_\_\_

point C? \_\_\_\_\_

point F? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the longitude of ...

point A? \_\_\_\_\_

point D? \_\_\_\_\_

point B? \_\_\_\_\_

point E? \_\_\_\_\_

point C? \_\_\_\_\_

point F? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Give the location of ...

point A. \_\_\_\_\_

point D. \_\_\_\_\_

point B. \_\_\_\_\_

point E. \_\_\_\_\_

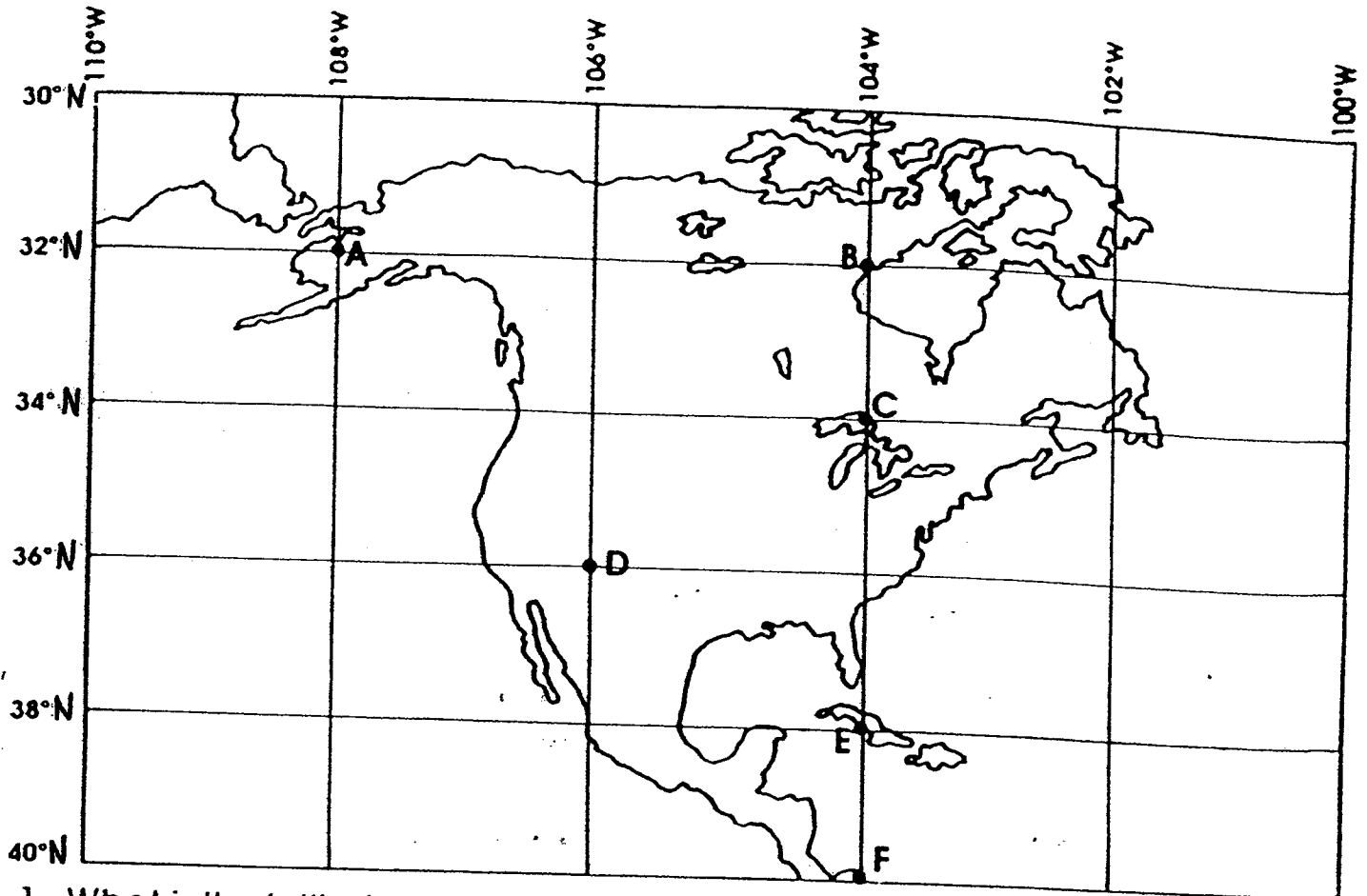
point C. \_\_\_\_\_

point F. \_\_\_\_\_

# Using Latitude and Longitude

Name Key

Use the latitude and longitude grid to pinpoint each location specified in the questions below.



1. What is the latitude of ...

point A? 32° N

point B? 32° N

point C? 34° N

point D? 36° N

point E? 38° N

point F? 40° N

2. What is the longitude of ...

point A? 108° W

point B? 104° W

point C? 104° W

point D? 106° W

point E? 104° W

point F? 104° W

3. Give the location of ...

point A. 32° N 108° W

point B. 32° N 104° W

point C. 34° N 104° W

point D. 36° N 106° W

point E. 38° N 104° W

point F. 40° N 104° W

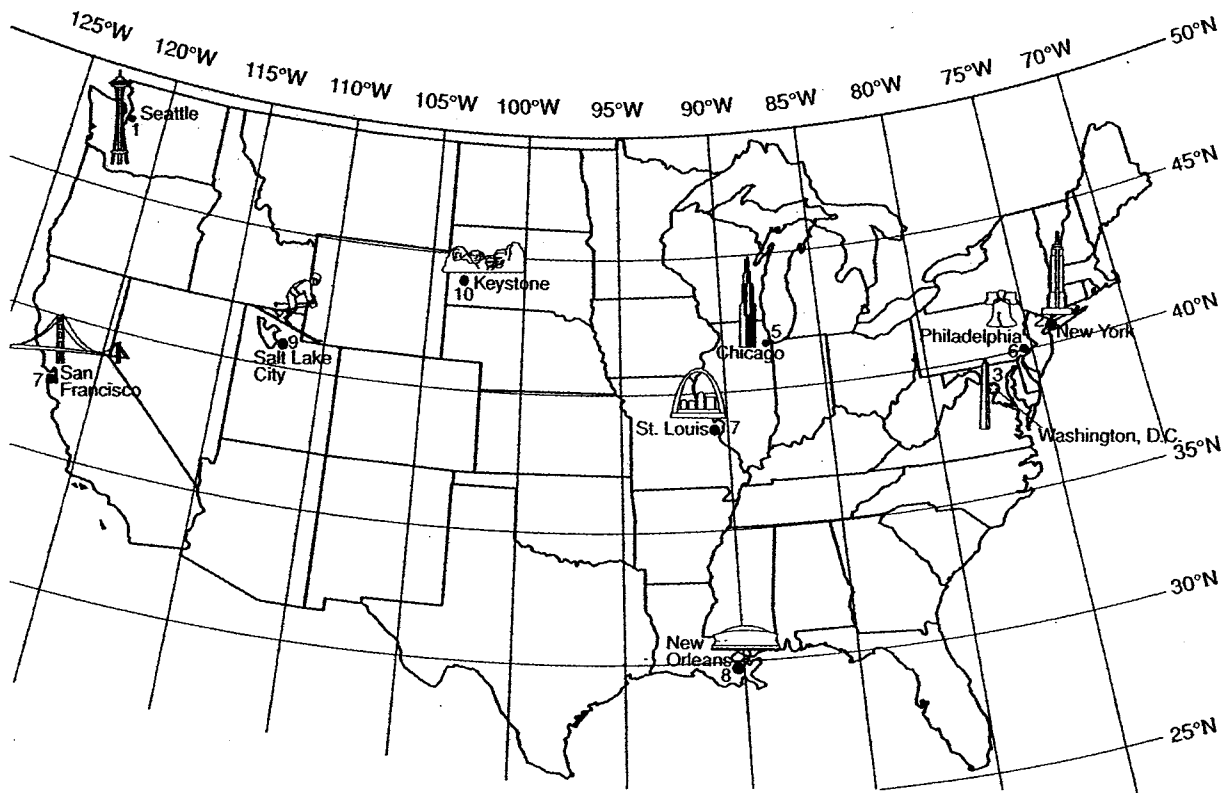


Name \_\_\_\_\_

latitude and longitude

# Locating Landmarks

Find each landmark by locating its number on the map below. Then, fill in the missing information. Estimate the latitude and longitude of the cities where the landmarks or events are located or write the cities' names that match the coordinates given.

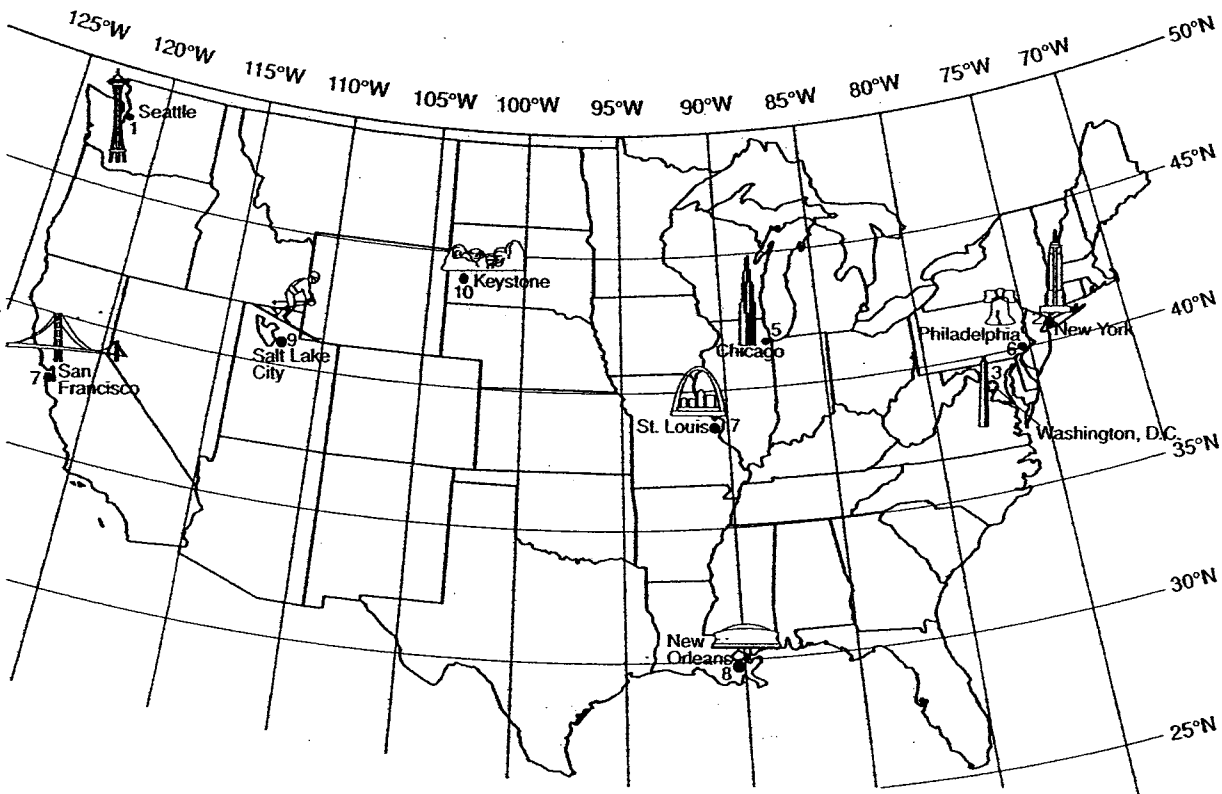


Landmark	Latitude	Longitude	City
1. Space Needle	<u>48°N</u>	<u>122°W</u>	_____
2. Empire State Building	_____	_____	<u>New York</u>
3. Washington Monument	<u>39°N</u>	<u>77°W</u>	_____
4. Gateway Arch	_____	_____	<u>St. Louis</u>
5. Sears Tower	_____	_____	<u>Chicago</u>
6. Liberty Bell	<u>40°N</u>	<u>76°W</u>	_____
7. Golden Gate Bridge	<u>38°N</u>	<u>122°W</u>	_____
8. Superdome	_____	_____	<u>New Orleans</u>
9. 2002 Winter Olympics	_____	_____	<u>Salt Lake City</u>
10. Mt. Rushmore	<u>44°N</u>	<u>104°W</u>	_____

Name Key latitude and longitude

# Locating Landmarks

Find each landmark by locating its number on the map below. Then, fill in the missing information. Estimate the latitude and longitude of the cities where the landmarks or events are located or write the cities' names that match the coordinates given.



Landmark	Latitude	Longitude	City
1. Space Needle	<u>48°N</u>	<u>122°W</u>	<u>Seattle</u>
2. Empire State Building	<u>41°N</u>	<u>74°W</u>	<u>New York</u>
3. Washington Monument	<u>39°N</u>	<u>77°W</u>	<u>Washington, D.C.</u>
4. Gateway Arch	<u>38°N</u>	<u>91°W</u>	<u>St. Louis</u>
5. Sears Tower	<u>42°N</u>	<u>88°W</u>	<u>Chicago</u>
6. Liberty Bell	<u>40°N</u>	<u>76°W</u>	<u>Philadelphia</u>
7. Golden Gate Bridge	<u>38°N</u>	<u>122°W</u>	<u>San Francisco</u>
8. Superdome	<u>30°N</u>	<u>90°W</u>	<u>New Orleans</u>
9. 2002 Winter Olympics	<u>41°N</u>	<u>113°W</u>	<u>Salt Lake City</u>
10. Mt. Rushmore	<u>44°N</u>	<u>104°W</u>	<u>Keystone</u>

# Latitude and Longitude

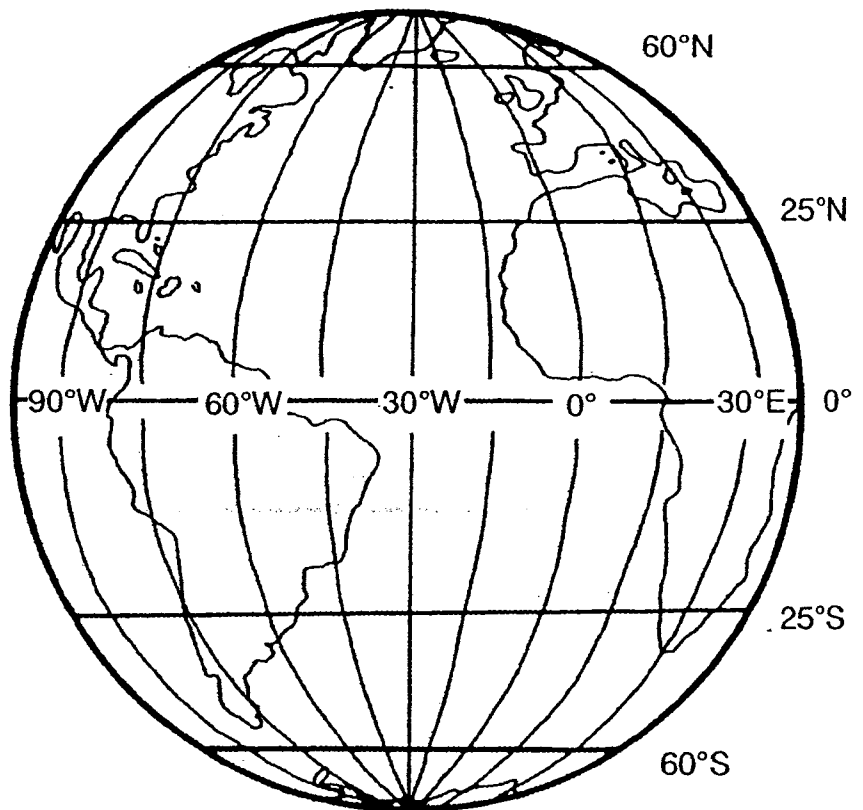
You can find places in the world by knowing how to read **latitude** and **longitude** lines. Latitude and longitude lines (also called **meridian** lines) are imaginary lines that divide the Earth. You have already learned two of these lines — the equator and the prime meridian. The equator is the main line of latitude. The prime meridian is the main line of longitude.

**Latitude** lines run from west to east. They measure distances north and south of the equator.

The equator cuts the world into north and south latitude. The equator is marked 0 degrees. The latitude lines north of the equator are marked  $^{\circ}\text{N}$  (degrees north) and the latitude lines south of the equator are marked  $^{\circ}\text{S}$  (degrees south).

**Longitude** lines run from north to south, pole to pole. They measure distances west and east of the prime meridian.

The prime meridian cuts the world into west and east longitudes. The longitude lines west of the prime meridian are marked  $^{\circ}\text{W}$  (degrees west) and the longitude lines east of the prime meridian are marked  $^{\circ}\text{E}$  (degrees east).



1. Which lines run from west to east? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which lines run from north to south? \_\_\_\_\_
3. The equator is a line of \_\_\_\_\_ (latitude or longitude)
4. The prime meridian is a line of \_\_\_\_\_ (latitude or longitude)

# Key

## Latitude and Longitude

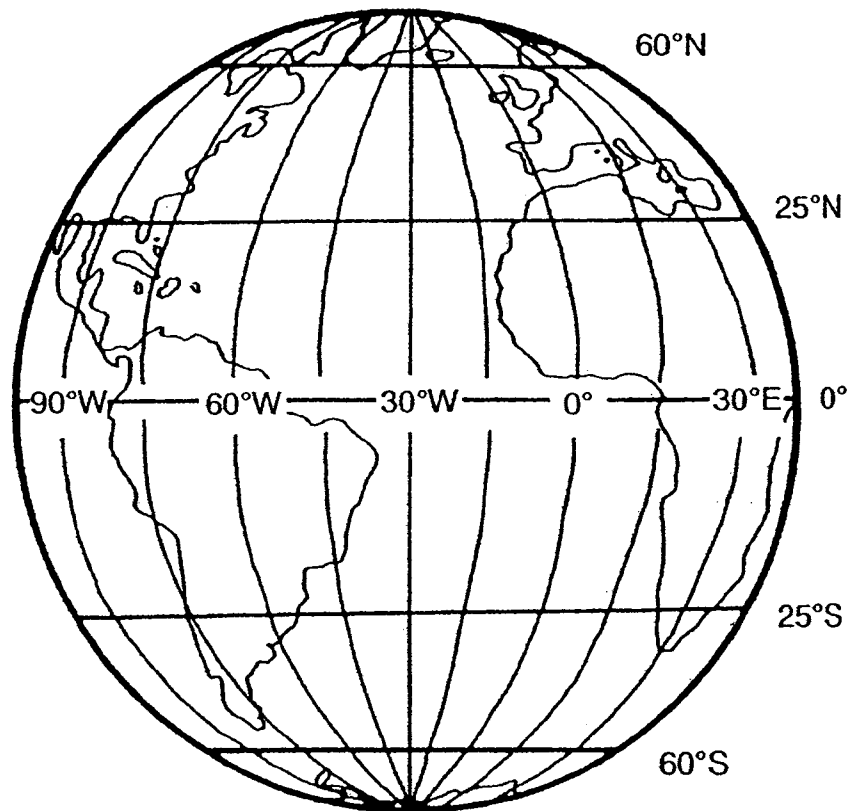
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**Latitude** lines run from west to east. They measure distances north and south of the equator.

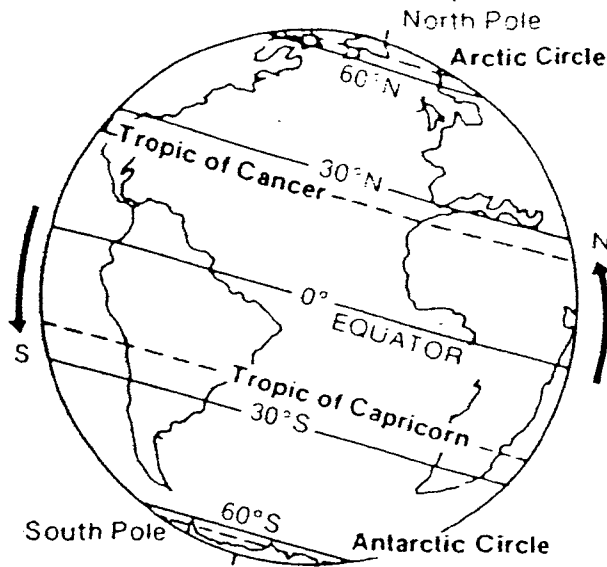
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The prime meridian cuts the world into west and east longitudes. The longitude lines west of the prime meridian are marked  $^{\circ}\text{W}$  (degrees west) and the longitude lines east of the prime meridian are marked  $^{\circ}\text{E}$  (degrees east).



1. Which lines run from west to east? Latitude
2. Which lines run from north to south? Longitude
3. The equator is a line of Latitude. (latitude or longitude)
4. The prime meridian is a line of Longitude. (latitude or longitude)



## Imaginary Lines

Geographers have set up imaginary lines on the earth to help us locate landmasses and define climate changes. These lines are measured in degrees.

**Lines of latitude** or parallels start at the equator or 0°. The equator circles the globe at its widest point, dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

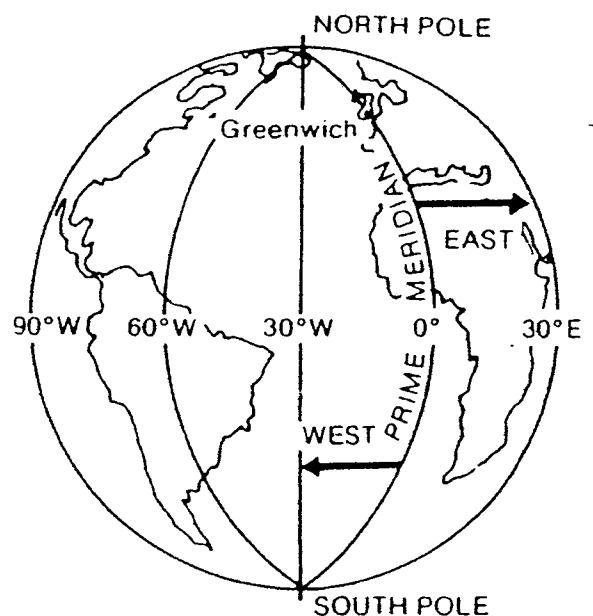
Other imaginary lines circle the globe at equal distances from the equator. These lines go in an east-west direction and are used to measure distance on the earth north and south of the equator. **The Tropic of Cancer** (about 23° north) and the **Tropic of Capricorn** (about 23° south) are two special lines of latitude. The land and water between these two latitudes lie in the **Torrid Zone** or low latitudes. It is warm all year in this region except in the high mountains.

Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the north and between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the south are the **Temperate Zones**. The areas within these middle latitudes have four seasons. Areas north of the Arctic Circle and south of the Antarctic Circle lie in the **Frigid Zones** or high latitudes. These regions can have days without darkness in the summer and days without sunlight in the winter.

A **line of longitude** or meridian is an imaginary north-south circle that passes through both poles. Lines of longitude are not parallel. Distance between the lines grows smaller near the poles.

Meridians are measured in degrees starting at 0° at the **Prime Meridian**. This meridian is the north-south line on a map that passes through the Royal Astronomical Observatory in Greenwich, England. The Prime Meridian divides the globe into the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

At 180° longitude there is an imaginary line called the **International Date Line**. By international agreement, the calendar date is one day earlier as we cross this meridian from east to west and one day later from west to east.



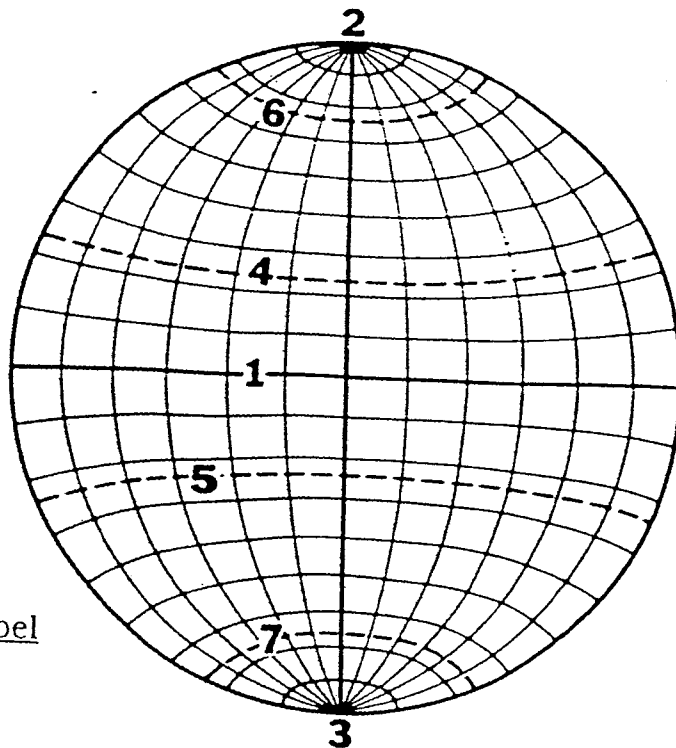
Label directions:

NORTH  
SOUTH  
EAST  
WEST

Locate:

NORTH POLE  
SOUTH POLE

Cravon the line and label  
the "EQUATOR" with a  
big "E"



Use the drawing above to answer the questions 1 through 7.

1. What number shows the Equator?  
a. 1                      b. 3                      c. 4                      d. 7
2. What number shows the Tropic of Cancer?  
a. 1                      b. 4                      c. 6                      d. 5
3. What number shows the Antarctic Circle?  
a. 7                      b. 6                      c. 4                      d. 5
4. What number shows the North Pole?  
a. 3                      b. 1                      c. 2                      d. 6
5. What number shows the Tropic of Capricorn?  
a. 6                      b. 3                      c. 4                      d. 5
6. What number shows the Arctic Circle?  
a. 2                      b. 1                      c. 6                      d. 7
7. What number shows the South Pole?  
a. 2                      b. 3                      c. 5                      d. 4

Key

Globe Use

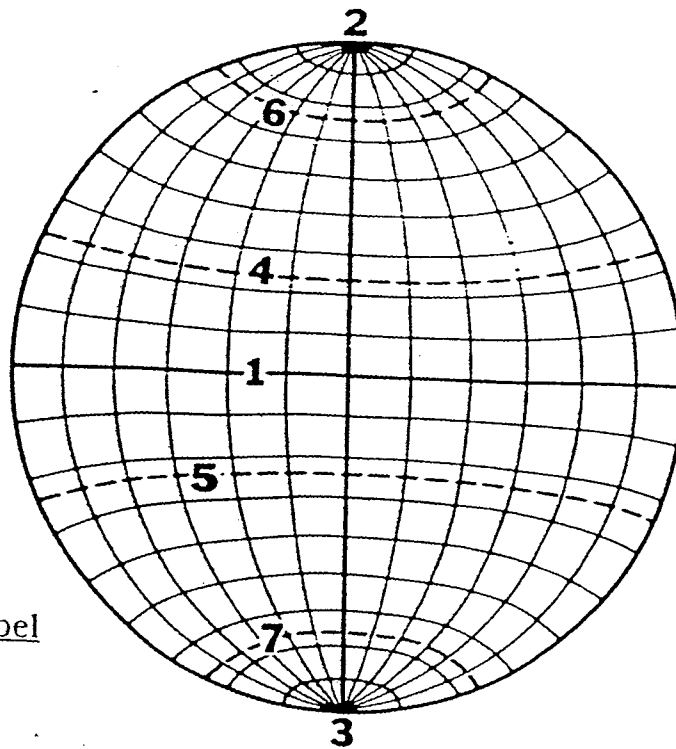
Label directions:

NORTH  
SOUTH  
EAST  
WEST

Locate:

NORTH POLE  
SOUTH POLE

Cravon the line and label  
the "EQUATOR" with a  
big "E"



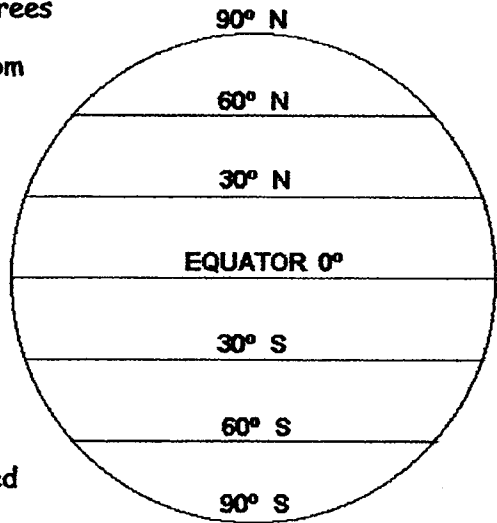
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6. What number shows the Arctic Circle?  
a. 2                      b. 1                      c. 6                      d. 7
7. What number shows the South Pole?  
a. 2                      b. 3                      c. 5                      d. 4

## What is Latitude?

Latitude is defined as a measurement of distance in degrees north or south of the equator. The word latitude is derived from the Latin, "latus", meaning "wide."

There are ninety degrees of latitude from the equator to each of the poles. Latitude lines are pictured on the globe to the right. Latitude lines are parallel, that is they are the same distance apart. In fact, they are sometimes called parallels.



The equator is 0°. It divides the earth in half. It is called the equator all the way around the earth. You can image that the equator is like a belt on a skirt or a pair of jeans.

Positions on latitude lines above the equator are called "north" and are in the northern hemisphere. They are abbreviated N. St. John's, Newfoundland, for example, is near 49°N. Positions on latitude lines below the equator are called "south" and is abbreviated S. They indicate the position is in the southern hemisphere.

### Complete the Following

- Lines of latitude are \_\_\_\_\_ to the equator.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ degrees of latitude north and south of the equator.
- The equator is \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
- Another name for latitude lines is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The equator divides the earth into \_\_\_\_\_ equal parts.

Write a definition of latitude.

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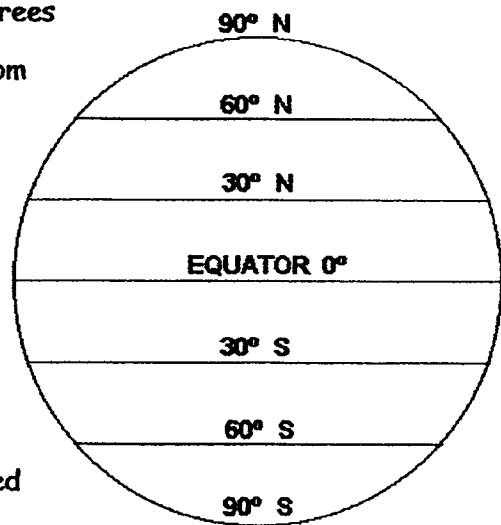


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## Complete the Following

- Lines of latitude are parallel to the equator.
- There are 90 degrees of latitude north and south of the equator.
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- Another name for latitude lines is parallels.
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Write a definition of latitude.

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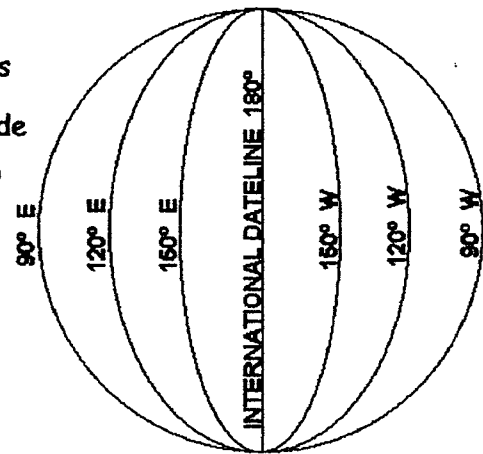
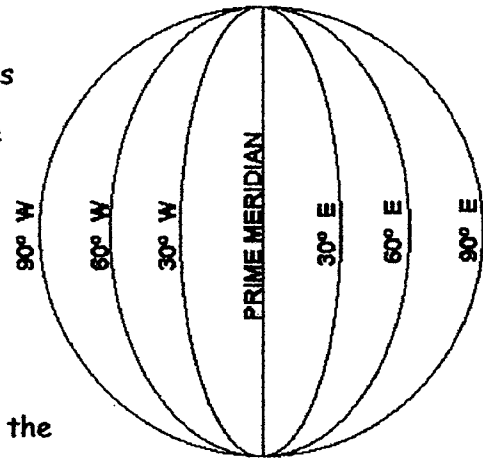
## What is Longitude?

Longitude is defined as measurement of distance in degrees east or west of the prime meridian. The word is derived from the Latin, "longus", meaning "length". The prime meridian divides the earth in half too. It is also  $0^\circ$  and passes through the community of Greenwich, England.

The prime meridian as do all other lines of longitude, pass through the north and south pole. This is shown in the diagram to the right. These lines are not parallel. They make the earth look like a peeled orange.

Because the earth is round like a ball, not all longitude lines are visible. There are 180 other lines of longitude on the other side of the globe. But on the opposite side, the prime meridian is  $180^\circ$  and is called the International Date line.

Longitude lines to the left of the prime meridian give locations west, in the western hemisphere. Longitude lines to the right of the prime meridian give locations east, in the eastern hemisphere. St. John's, Newfoundland, for example is near the  $52^\circ$  W line of longitude.



## Complete the Following

- Longitude lines connect the \_\_\_\_\_ pole with the \_\_\_\_\_ pole.
- The line of  $0^\circ$  longitude is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Longitude lines give directions \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the prime meridian.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ degrees of longitude each side of the prime meridian.
- Longitude lines are not \_\_\_\_\_ like latitude lines.

Write a definition of longitude.

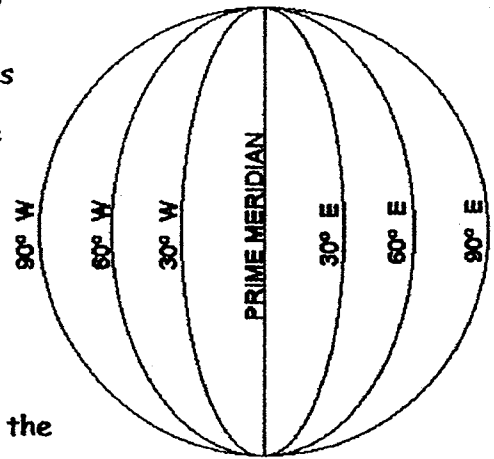
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# Key

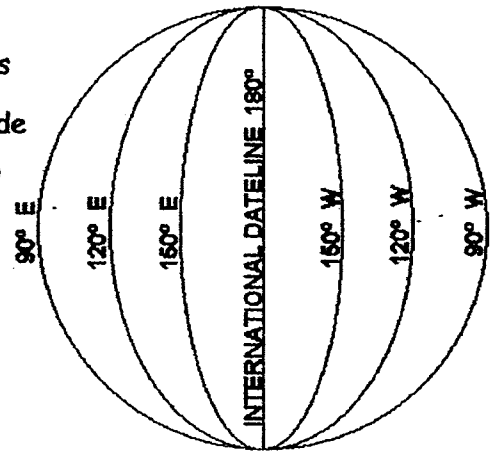
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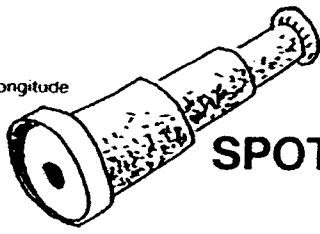
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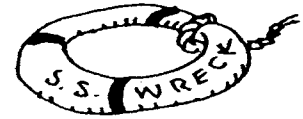
- Longitude lines connect the North pole with the South pole.
- The line of  $0^\circ$  longitude is called the prime meridian.
- Longitude lines give directions east and west of the prime meridian.
- There are 180 degrees of longitude each side of the prime meridian.
- Longitude lines are not parallel like latitude lines.

Write a definition of longitude.

Longitude is a measurement of distance in degrees east or west of the prime meridian.



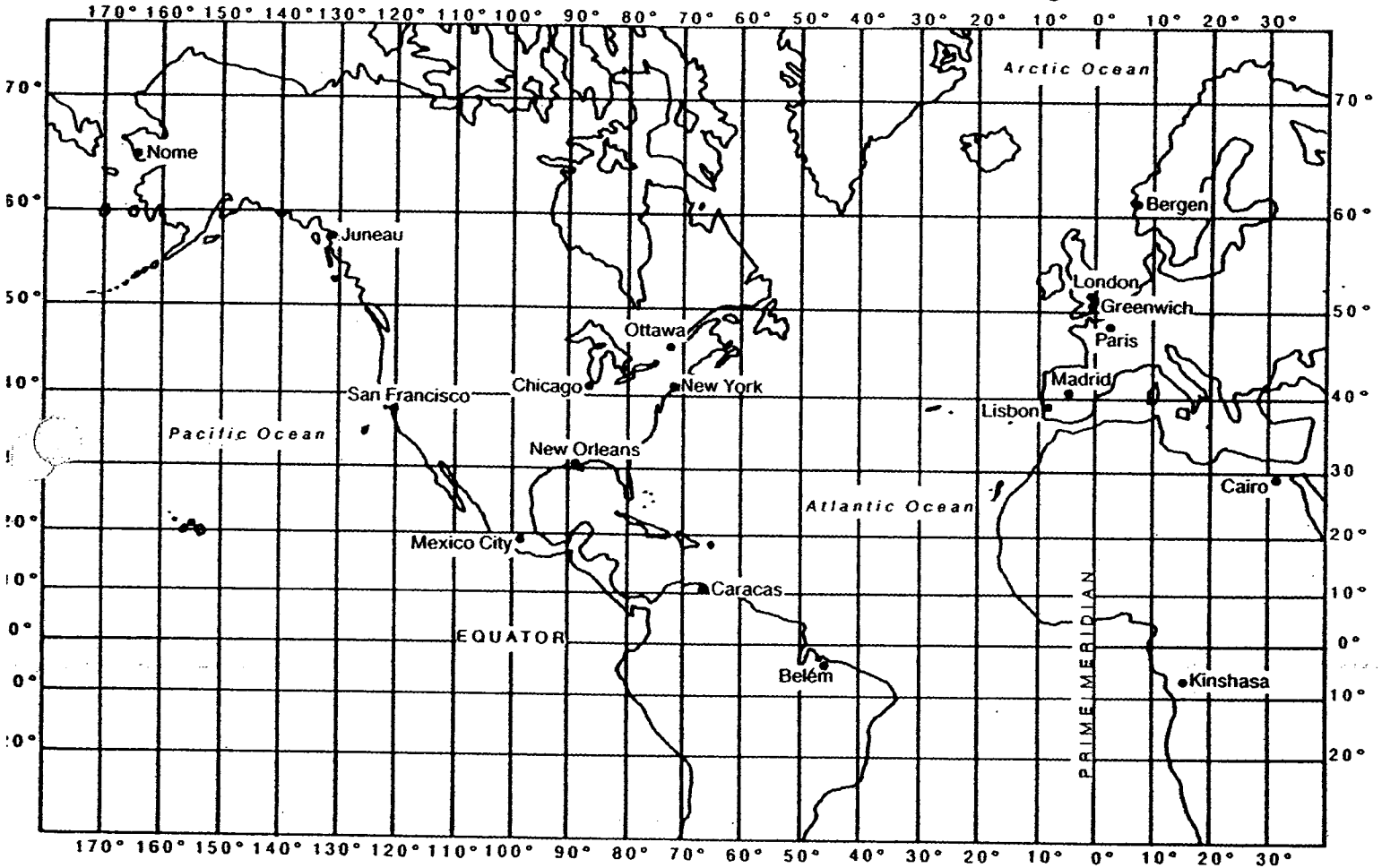
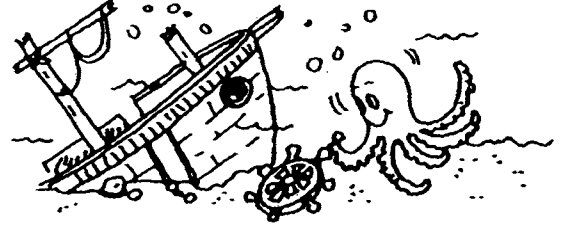
# SPOT THE SUNKEN SHIPS



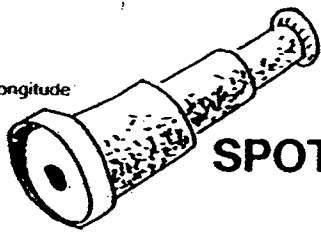
As head of the Spiffy Salvage Company, your job is to locate sunken ships around the world. Using the map below, you need to pinpoint five different ships with valuable cargoes, so they can be salvaged.

Hint: N = latitude north of (above) the equator  
S = latitude south of (below) the equator  
W = longitude west (left) of the prime meridian  
E = longitude east (right) of the prime meridian

Now follow the instructions below.



1. Your first ship is located off the coast of Alaska at 60° N latitude, 170° W longitude. (Put a ① at this spot.)
2. The second ship, near San Francisco, is at 35° N latitude, 125° W longitude. (Put a ② here.)
3. Ship number three is off South America at 10° S latitude, 85° W longitude. (A ③ goes here.)
4. Your fourth find is near Norway at 64° N latitude, 5° E longitude. (Put a ④ at this spot.)
5. The fifth ship, off the African coast, is at 20° N latitude, 23° W longitude. (A ⑤ goes here.)

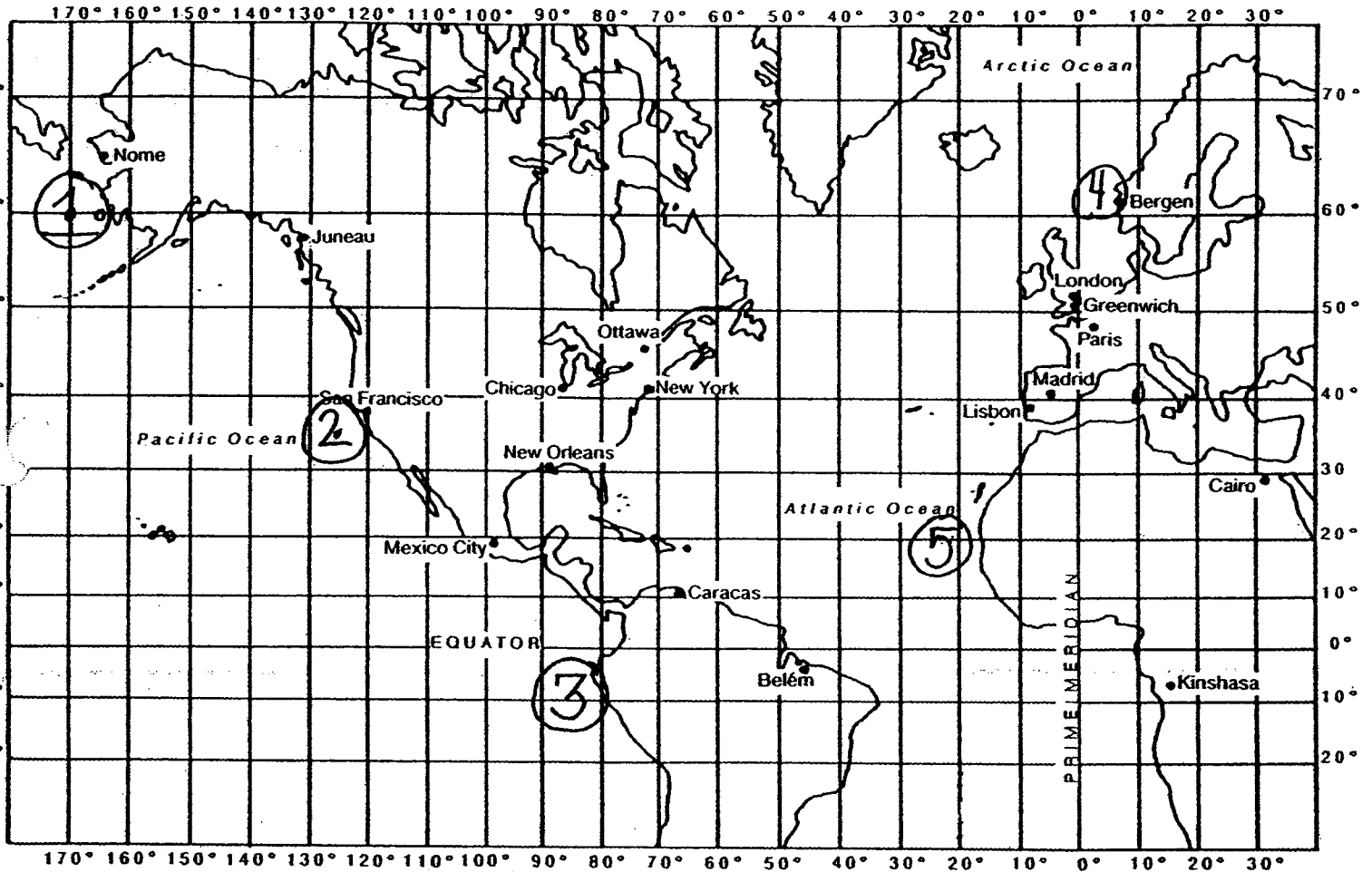
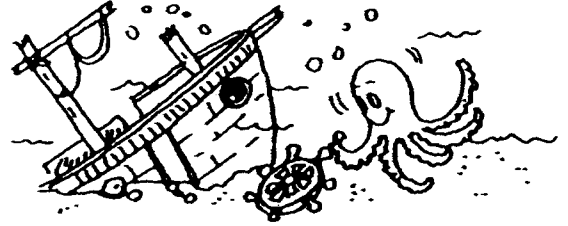


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**MVP: Social Studies**  
**GPS**



## GPS SYSTEMS

The Global Positioning System, usually called GPS, is the only fully-functional satellite navigation system. A constellation of more than two dozen GPS satellites broadcasts precise timing signals by radio to GPS receivers, allowing them to accurately determine their location (longitude, latitude, and altitude) in any weather, day or night, anywhere on Earth.



United States Department of Defense developed the system, officially named NAVSTAR GPS (Navigation Signal Timing and Ranging GPS), and the satellite constellation is managed by the 50th Space Wing at Schriever Air Force Base. Although the cost of maintaining the system is approximately US\$400 million per year, including the replacement of aging satellites, GPS is available for free use in civilian applications as a public good.

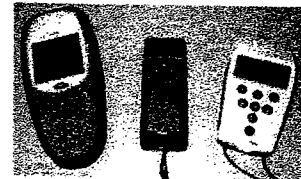
### Navigation

GPS is used by people around the world as a navigation aid in cars, airplanes, and ships. The system can also be used by computer controlled harvesters, mine trucks and other vehicles. Hand-held GPS receivers can be used by mountain climbers and hikers. Glider pilots use the logged signal to verify their arrival at turnpoints in competitions. Low cost GPS receivers are often combined in a bundle with a PDA, car computer, or vehicle tracking system. GPS equipment is even available for the visually impaired.



### Geocaching

The availability of hand-held GPS receivers for a cost of about \$90 and up (as of March 2005) has led to recreational applications including Geocaching. Geocaching involves using a hand-held GPS unit to travel to a specific longitude and latitude to search for objects hidden by other Geocachers. This popular activity often includes walking or hiking to natural locations.



# Where on Earth are you? Just ask GPS

It's becoming  
part of everyday  
life for millions

**JULIE MORAN ALTERIO**  
WESTCHESTER JOURNAL NEWS

On a February afternoon, Ed Hicks is at the Beaver Dam Sanctuary in Katonah, Westchester County, which is on the west side of Route 22 and across the road from the Harvey School.

Or, putting it another way, Hicks is at latitude 41 degrees, 15 minutes and 14 seconds north and longitude 73 degrees, 40 minutes and 42 seconds west.

Hicks knows exactly where he is on Earth, thanks to a Global Positioning System receiver tucked into a pocket in his cap. The GPS unit communicates wirelessly with a wearable PC strapped to his waist.

Hicks, an outdoor enthusiast from nearby Somers, is using GPS to double-check the location of a stand of trees for a map he's making of the nature preserve.

A retired seventh-grade science teacher, Hicks has a second career making trail maps, and GPS is a vital part of his work.

With GPS, Hicks can watch his steps turn into a trail right on the map displayed on the screen of his PC.

When he heads home, Hicks uses GPS to navigate in his car. And when he sets out on a hike, he takes his GPS to find his way.

"It's great in helping keep track of

**GPS, PAGE 8E**

## GPS makers

**Magellan:** [www.magellangps.com](http://www.magellangps.com)

**Garmin:** [www.garmin.com](http://www.garmin.com)

**Lowrance Electronics:** [www.lowrance.com](http://www.lowrance.com)

**Trimble:** [www.trimble.com](http://www.trimble.com)

**TomTom International:** [www.tomtom.com](http://www.tomtom.com)

**Navman USA:** [www.navman.com](http://www.navman.com)

**Pharos Science & Applications:**  
[www.pharosgps.com](http://www.pharosgps.com)

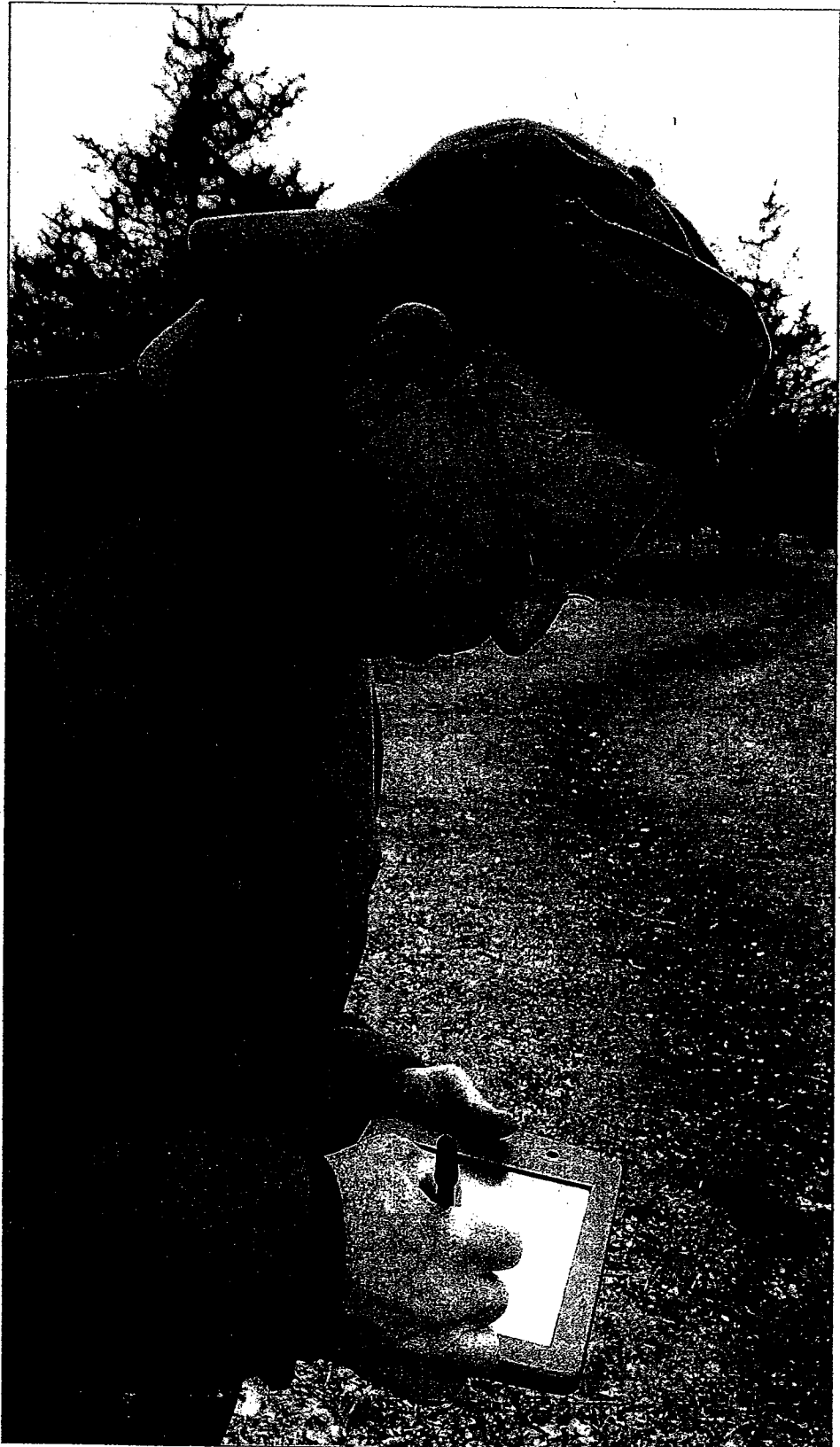
**Other useful Web sites**

[www.geocaching.com](http://www.geocaching.com)

[www.wayhoo.com](http://www.wayhoo.com) (coordinate database consisting of 1.7 million locations you can download to your GPS)

<http://geocoder.us> (find the latitude and longitude of U.S. addresses)

[www.nasm.si.edu/gps/si.html](http://www.nasm.si.edu/gps/si.html) (Smithsonian primer on GPS)



STUART BAYER Gannett News Service

Ed Hicks, a retired seventh-grade science teacher, has made a second career out making trail maps, using a Global Positioning System receiver tucked into his cap.



# GPS

FROM PAGE 5E

where you are," Hicks says. GPS is becoming a part of everyday life for millions of people at work and in their personal lives.

Like the Internet, GPS is a Department of Defense project that's turned into a commercial success.

David A. Sampson, deputy commerce secretary, estimates that sales of GPS technology have surpassed \$20 billion a year. About 95 percent of the GPS units sold are for civilian use.

GPS technology is in cars, hand-held receivers, laptops, wristwatches and cell phones. More than 150 million people around the world use GPS.

The falling cost of hand-held units, which can be purchased for less than \$100, has made the technology popular among hikers, skiers and other lovers of the outdoors.

Its usefulness providing turn-by-turn directions in cars has made navigational GPS popular for drivers. Four million people subscribe to service from On-Star, a subsidiary of General Motors. In model year 2007, the carmaker expects to ship 1 million vehicles with the technology.

In the public sector, GPS is used by municipalities to dispatch police, fire trucks and ambulances more efficiently. In business, companies are using GPS to track ships at sea and trucks on shore.

It's even installed on automatic farm vehicles that sow rows of crops guided by satellites in the sky.

Banks and telecommunications companies use GPS to synchronize their clocks.

Almost all cell phones manufactured today use embedded GPS technology to signal their location when someone calls 911.



STUART BAYER/Gannett News Service  
"It's great in helping keep track of where you are," says Ed Hicks, who uses GPS to navigate in his car. And when he sets out on a hike, the outdoor enthusiast takes his GPS along to find his way.

"If you're living and breathing on the planet Earth, moving or standing still, you're using GPS, whether you know it or not," says F. Michael Swiek, executive director of the GPS Industry Council of Washington, D.C.

Overhead, orbiting the Earth twice a day, are the two dozen satellites that enable GPS. The satellites broadcast radio signals. Receivers on the planet calculate their location based on the time it takes for the signals to reach them.

## Locking in on location

Atomic clocks onboard the satellites are accurate to within a few nanoseconds — or billionths of a second.

Although the receivers use inexpensive quartz clocks that are less accurate, they gather the signal from at least four satellites to get a lock on latitude, longitude and altitude.

GPS is unaffected by weather, but can only be used outdoors. It doesn't function as well in forests where an unobstructed view of the sky is rare.

Even with those shortcomings, GPS has become the default for navigation in the years

paid a lot more: About \$1,000. "I was a gadget freak, which I still am, and it was a new gadget," says Russo, who works for the Department of Homeland Security at Westchester County Airport.

Today, he uses a GPS unit that cost about \$400. He plugs it into a laptop and carries it with him in his jeep to navigate on unfamiliar roadways.

A motorcycle enthusiast, Russo loves being able to explore inviting lanes and back roads without worrying about finding his way back home.

"I can just plug it in, and it gives me voice-guided road directions," Russo says. "I use it every single day, no matter where I'm driving."

## Geocaching

Beyond the obvious utility of driving directions, GPS has also given the world a new hobby, called geocaching.

Participants go online to learn about "caches" hidden by other hobbyists. Using GPS coordinates, they seek out the cache, which is often hidden in a place of natural beauty.

The reward is a sense of fun. The cache, often a humble plastic container, generally contains a log book where finders record their achievement. Participants also frequently swap token treasures, such as a small toy or souvenir.

Jane Hillier, a quality assurance employee at Lillian Vernon Corp. in White Plains, has several caches hidden in the region, including along Interstate 684, which is her daily commute from Danbury, Conn.

She also has one that's within view of her office window. "About 20 people have found it, but I've never seen them," she says.

She's personally found about 164 caches, including on trips to the British Virgin Islands.

"The beauty of geocaching is it brings you to beautiful spots that you might not normally find," she says.

Mark Juennemann of Mahopac enjoys the hobby with his daughters, who are 8 and 5.

The children love to swap treasure, and Juennemann thinks it's a great way to rid his home of an oversupply of toys from McDonald's.

"The kids like to trade," he says.

An avid hunter and hiker, Juennemann started using GPS on elk hunts when he lived in Oregon in the late 1990s.

Today, he has a \$200 unit he slips into his shirt pocket for geocaching trips with the kids as well as another \$139 unit he plugs into his laptop to navigate in the car.

"You never get lost and you don't have to mess with maps," he says.

## New satellite, new signal

As useful as it is today, GPS is likely to become even more entwined in our daily lives now that a new satellite designed expressly for civilian users was introduced by the Air Force in September and put into operation in December.

The new signal works better indoors and in cities where tall buildings can interfere with reception. It's also stronger, which means that it takes less energy to receive the signal, a boon for lightweight units and cell phone applications.

Brent Jadarola, a wireless analyst at Frost & Sullivan, says the first contact most consumers have with GPS is through their cell phones.

Though most people aren't aware of it, the Federal Communications Corp.'s E911 mandate means manufacturers are shipping cell phones with GPS, says Jadarola, who estimates 70 million cell phones are equipped with the technology, though few carriers have rolled out services for consumers.

Nextel, which is now part of Sprint, was early with products for business starting in 2001, including the ability to track mobile workers. □



Names \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 1: Pick a Hiding Spot

1. Find a good hiding spot for your treasure in the area specified by your teacher. Be sure to pick a safe area and put it in a place so it can be seen!
2. Use your GPS receiver to mark a waypoint (location). Record the number for this waypoint and its latitude and longitude in the box.

<p><b>OUR SECRET HIDING SPOT</b></p> <p>Receiver # _____</p> <p>Waypoint # _____</p> <p>Latitude: _____</p> <p>Longitude: _____</p> <p>Description of Location:</p>
---

3. Complete the box at the bottom of this page and tear it off.
4. Return to HOME BASE. Give your receiver and the "Can you find our treasure?" slip to your teacher.

.....  
*Fill out this slip and tear it off. This slip will be given to another team along with your receiver.*

<p><b>Can you find our treasure?</b></p> <p>Team Members: _____</p> <p>Receiver # _____ You need to find waypoint # _____</p>
---

## GPS Hide & Seek

## Teacher Information

### Materials:

GPS receivers – 1 per group of 2-3 students

Containers (plastic eggs, boxes, black film canisters, etc.) for each group

Treasures for each container (small toys, tattoos, erasers, stickers, candy, etc.)

Copies of the student worksheet

Pens or pencils

### Overview:

During this activity students learn how to mark waypoints and determine their latitude and longitude. The students also learn how to use the GO TO command to find a waypoint and receive a treasure as a reward.

### Directions:

1. Assign numbers to each of the receivers as well as the containers they will hide.
2. Prepare for the challenge by stashing treasures in each of the containers. Be sure to provide enough so each person in the group will have a treasure to keep. You will also need to turn on the GPS receivers and allow time for them to pick up the satellite signals.
3. Give each group a receiver, a container with the treasures, and a worksheet. Make sure the numbers on the receivers and containers match.
4. Go over the directions in Part 1 on the student worksheet and specify the area(s) where the students can roam to find hiding spots as well as the location that will be considered home base.
5. Allow time for the students to hide their treasures and complete the information on the worksheet. Students need to return to the home base when they are done.
6. When all groups have returned, pass out the receivers and the “Can you find our treasure?” slips. Go over the directions in Part 2 on the student worksheet and allow time for the groups to find their treasures. Remind the groups that they must find the treasure with the same number as their receiver.
7. After all the groups have returned from treasure hunting, discuss any difficulties the teams had finding the treasures.

NOTE: We did this activity at our local wildlife refuge with teams of 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students. The 8<sup>th</sup> grade students had learned how to mark waypoints and use the GO TO command prior to the field trip and were able to share their knowledge by teaching the 5<sup>th</sup> graders during the activity.

# MVP: Social Studies Games



# COUNTRY BINGO



It's bingo time! Fill in each box of your bingo card with one of the cities listed below. Then listen for your teacher to call out its country. Look up the country on the world map to locate the capital city of that country.

If you have that city written on your bingo card, mark the square. Call out, "Bingo," if you mark five squares in a row vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.

Amsterdam	Colombo	Lisbon	Pyongyang	Tirana
Athens	Copenhagen	London	Rome	Tokyo
Berlin	Dublin	Manila	San Francisco	Ulaanbaatar
Bern	Hanoi	Moscow	Sarajevo	Vienna
Beijing	Helsinki	New Delhi	Singapore	Vientiane
Bucharest	Hong Kong	New York City	Skopje	Vilnius
Budapest	Katmandu	Oslo	Stockholm	Warsaw
Chicago	Kiev	Paris	Taipei	Yerevan

**B I N G O**


# COUNTRY BINGO

Amsterdam	Colombo	Lisbon	Pyongyang	Tirana
Athens	Copenhagen	London	Rome	Tokyo
Berlin	Dublin	Manila	San Francisco	Ulaanbaatar
Bern	Hanoi	Moscow	Sarajevo	Vienna
Beijing	Helsinki	New Delhi	Singapore	Vientiane
Bucharest	Hong Kong	New York City	Skopje	Vilnius
Budapest	Katmandu	Oslo	Stockholm	Warsaw
Chicago	Kiev	Paris	Taipei	Yerevan

## City

Amsterdam  
Athens  
Berlin  
Bern  
Beijing  
Bucharest  
Budapest  
Colombo  
Copenhagen  
Dublin  
Hanoi  
Helsinki  
Hong Kong  
Katmandu  
Kiev  
Lisbon  
London  
Manila  
Moscow  
New Delhi  
Oslo  
Paris  
Pyongyang  
Rome  
Sarajevo  
Singapore  
Skopje  
Stockholm  
Taipei  
Tirana  
Tokyo  
Ulaanbaatar  
Vienna  
Vientiane  
Vilnius  
Warsaw  
Yerevan

## Country

Netherlands  
Greece  
Germany  
Switzerland  
China  
Romania  
Hungary  
Sir Lanka  
Denmark  
Ireland  
Vietnam  
Finland  
Hong Kong  
Nepal  
Ukraine  
Portugal  
England  
Philippines  
Russia  
India  
Norway  
France  
North Korea  
Italy  
Bosnia-Herzegovina  
Singapore  
Macedonia  
Sweden  
Taiwan  
Albania  
Japan  
Mongolia  
Austria  
Laos  
Lithuania  
Poland  
Armenia

## Continent

Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Asia  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Asia  
Europe  
Southeast Asia  
Europe  
Asia  
Asia  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Southeast Asia  
Asia  
Asia  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Asia  
Southeast Asia  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Asia  
Europe  
Asia  
Asia  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Asia

Additional Cities: Chicago, New York City, San Francisco

# Battleship



Another fun activity from:

[www.funorama.com](http://www.funorama.com)

Defensive Grid

A										
B										
C										
D										
E										
F										
G										
H										
I										
J										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Put the following ships on your defensive grid by placing the appropriate letters – horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

1 - Aircraft Carrier



1 - Battleship



1 - Cruiser



2 - Destroyers



Offensive Grid

A										
B										
C										
D										
E										
F										
G										
H										
I										
J										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Instructions (2 Players Required):

Both players place their ships on the defensive grid according to the chart above. Whoever goes first calls out a position (i.e. G-6). The other player says either "Hit" or "Miss" depending upon whether one of his ships is in the position called out. The person calling out should mark a hit or a miss on the "offensive grid" to keep track of the shots. The other person should mark the shot on the "defensive grid". If the shot is a "Hit", the player goes again—otherwise the other player takes a turn. Once the opposing player has scored a hit on all of the spaces for a particular ship, you must call out "Hit...you sunk my Cruiser" (or whatever type of ship it was). Once a player has sunk all the opponents ships, he is declared the winner.

# STRANGE SIGHTINGS

Strange and exotic creatures lurk in the continents of Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. Some have been sighted swimming in the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic oceans. How many of these creatures can you collect?

## SKILL

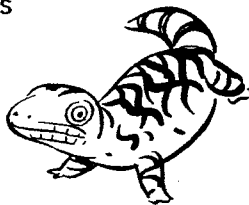
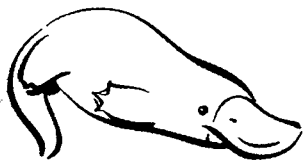
Identify and locate the seven continents and four oceans

## PLAYERS

2

## MATERIALS

- Strange Sightings Game Board
- Creature Figures
- True-or-False Cards
- Spinner



## HOW TO PLAY

1. Place each Creature Figure in the appropriate continent or ocean. Stack the True-or-False cards facedown within easy reach of both players.
2. Take turns spinning the spinner and following the directions on the spinner. If the spinner lands on "True or False," the other player draws a card from the stack and reads the statement written on it. Decide whether the statement is true or false. (Answers are at the bottom of the card.) If you answer correctly, take a Creature from the game board. If not, the other player reads aloud the correct answer and returns the card to the bottom of the pile. The other player takes a turn.
3. Play continues until all the Creatures have been taken from the board. The player with the most Creatures wins.

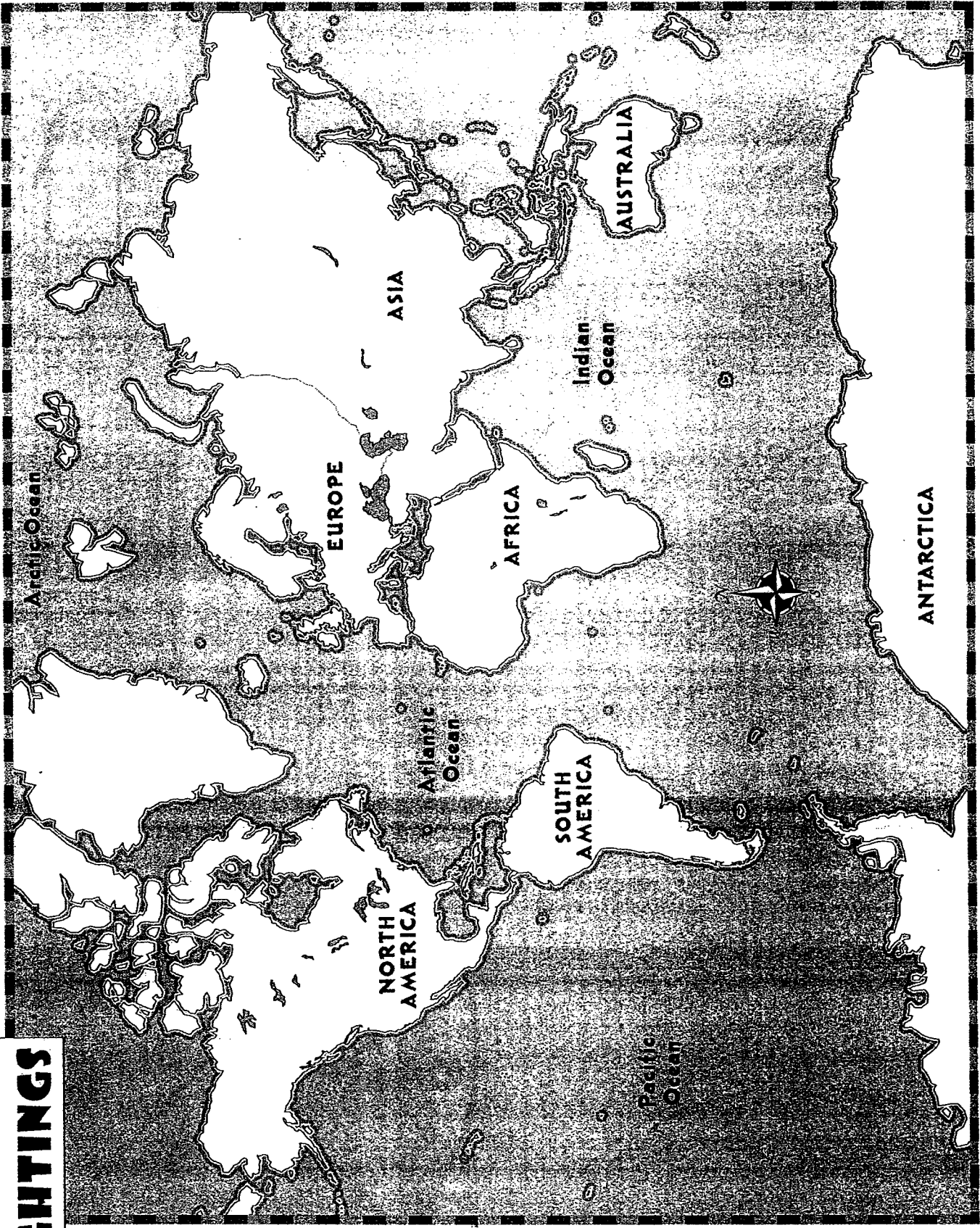
## EXTENSION

Do research about the animals featured in this game. Find interesting facts about each animal and write them on separate True-or-False cards. Use them the next time you play the game.



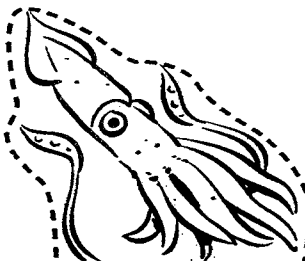
# STRANGE SIGHTINGS

# GAME BOARD



# STRANGE SIGHTINGS

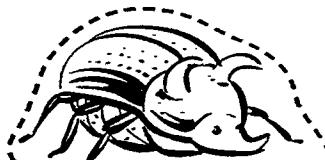
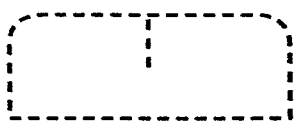
Assemble markers as shown.



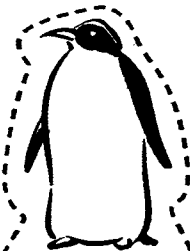
**Giant Squid**  
(Pacific Ocean)



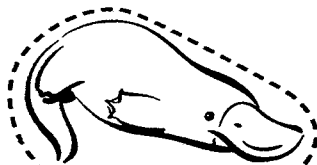
**Monkey-eating Eagle**  
(Asia)



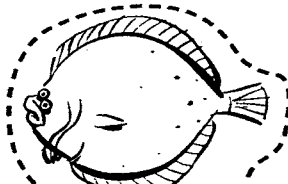
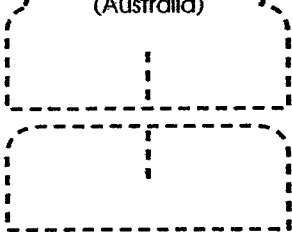
**Goliath Beetle**  
(Africa)



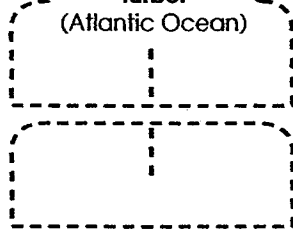
**Emperor Penguin**  
(Antarctica)



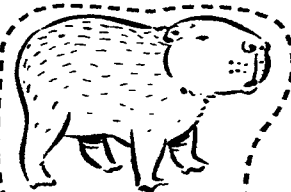
**Platypus**  
(Australia)



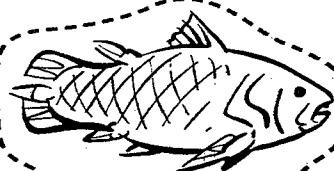
**Turbo**  
(Atlantic Ocean)



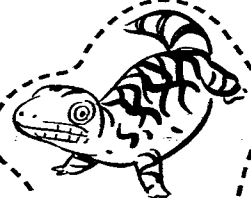
**Hedgehog**  
(Europe)



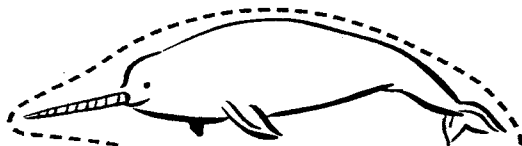
**Capybara**  
(South America)



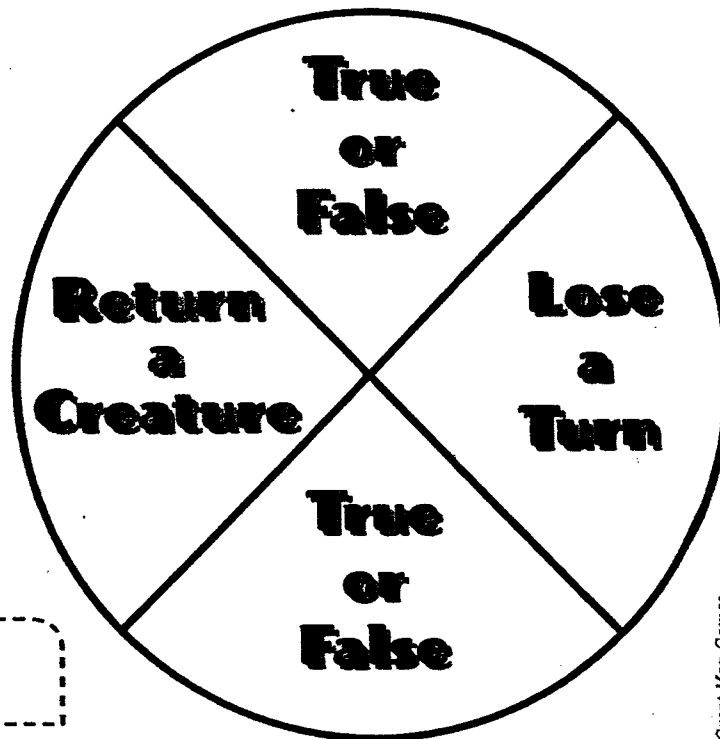
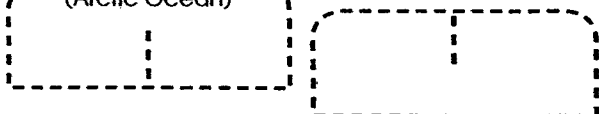
**Coelacanth**  
(Indian Ocean)



**Gila Monster**  
(North America)



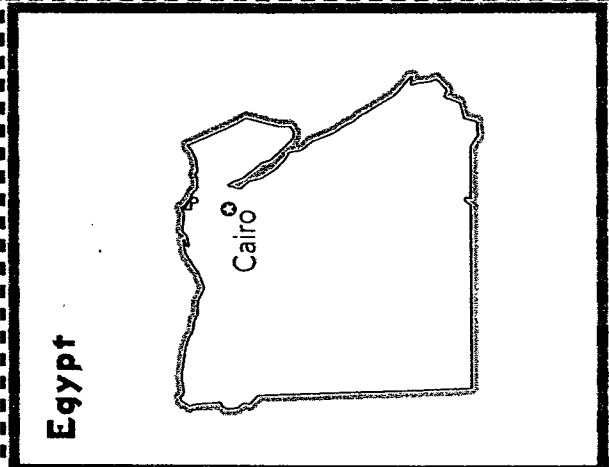
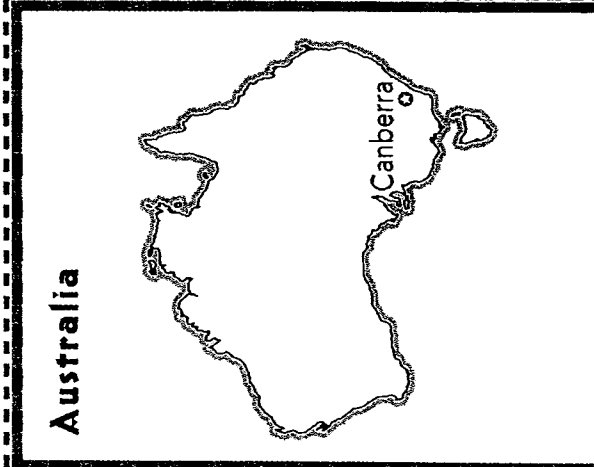
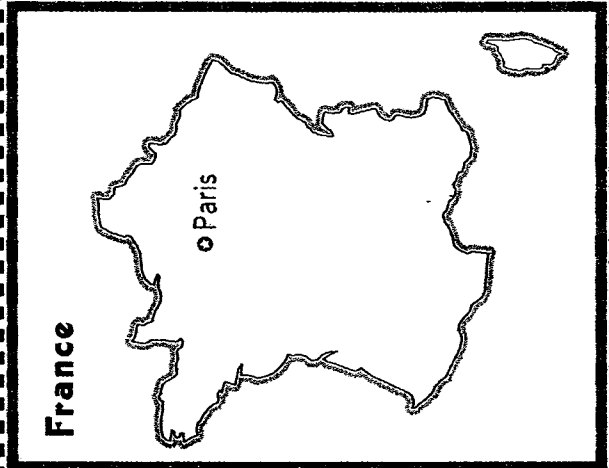
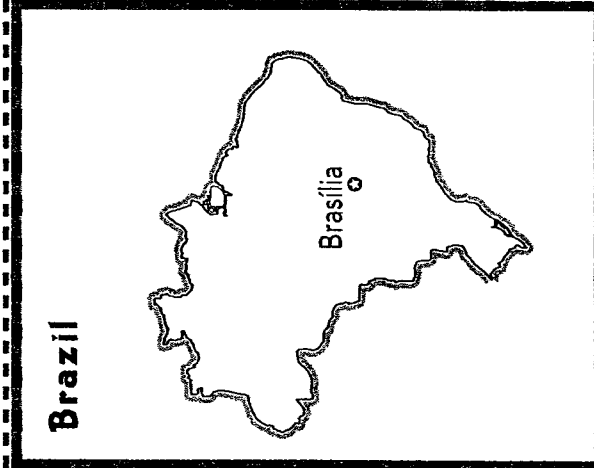
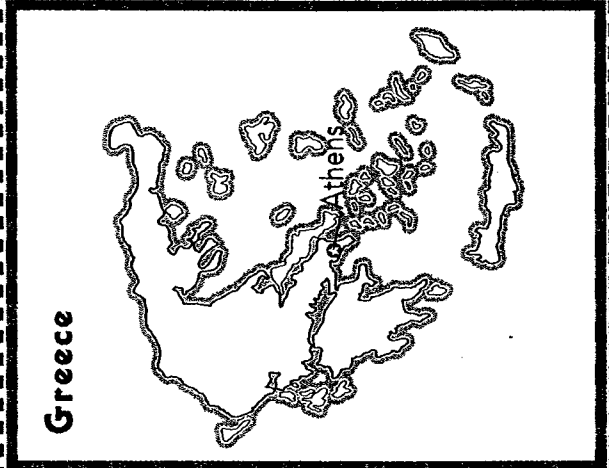
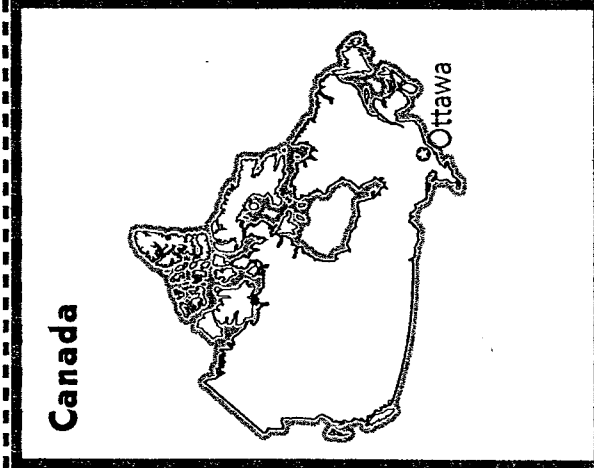
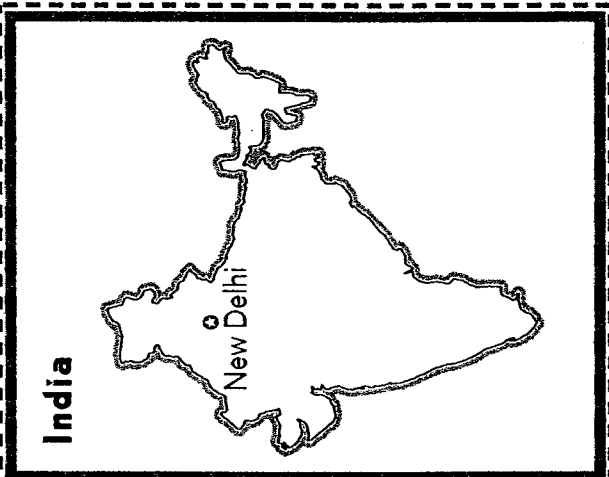
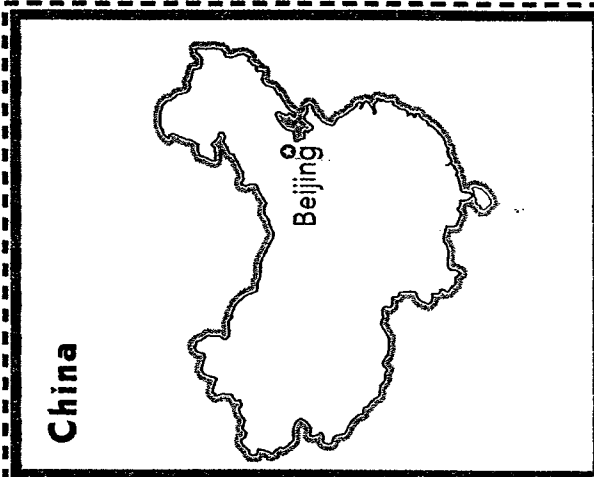
**Narwhal**  
(Arctic Ocean)



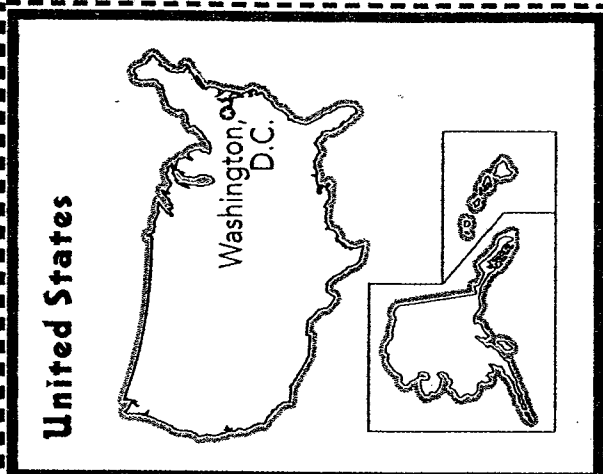
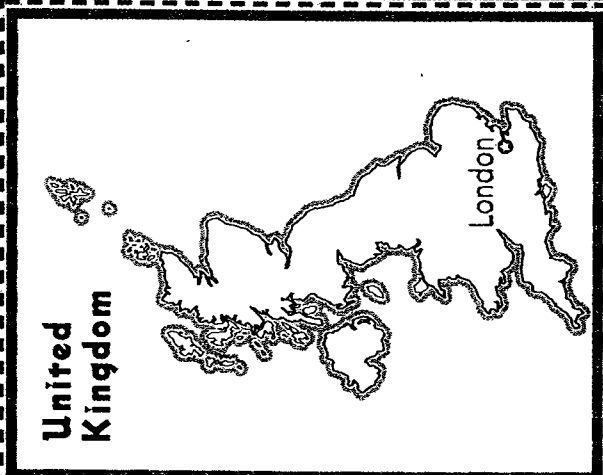
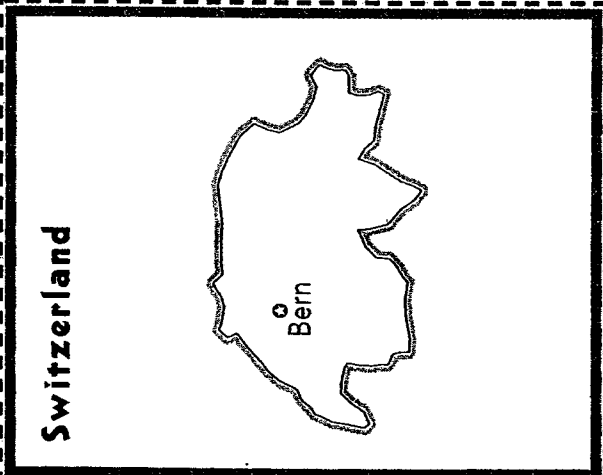
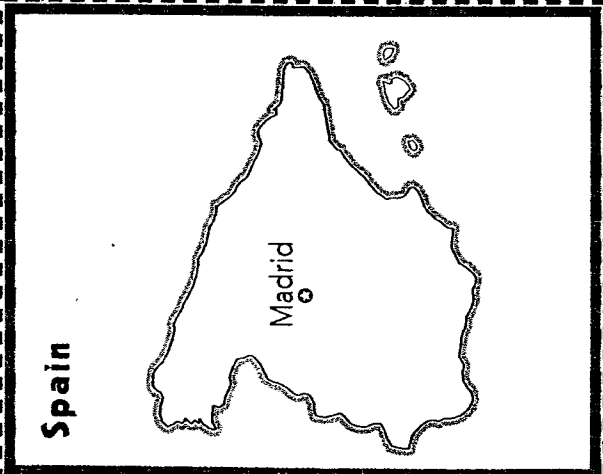
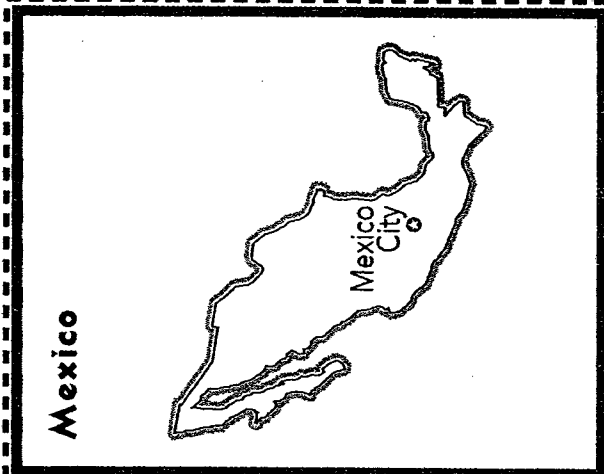
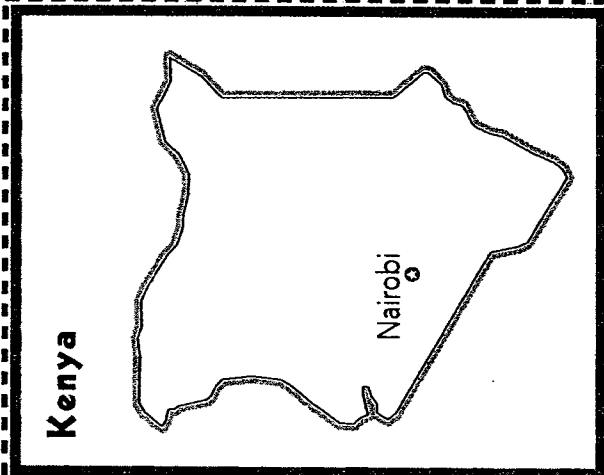
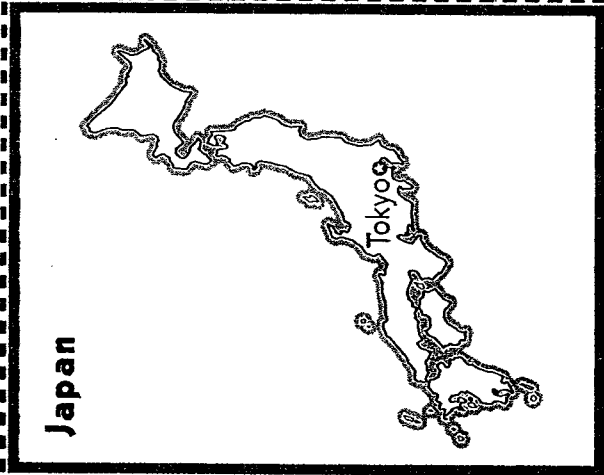
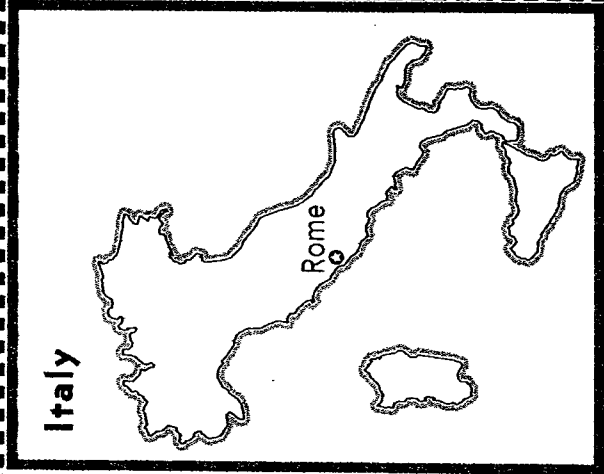
# STRANGE SIGHTINGS

<p><b>Continents are the largest landforms.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>There are four major continents.</b></p> <p>(False. There are seven continents.)</p>	<p><b>The largest continent is Antarctica.</b></p> <p>(False. Asia is the largest continent.)</p>
<p><b>Antarctica is a desert.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>Australia is the only country that is also a continent.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>Europe is the smallest continent.</b></p> <p>(False. Australia is the smallest continent.)</p>
<p><b>North America is the third-largest continent.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>Mexico and the United States are part of South America.</b></p> <p>(False. Mexico and the U.S. are part of North America.)</p>	<p><b>South America is the second-largest continent.</b></p> <p>(False. South America is the fourth-largest continent; Africa is the second.)</p>
<p><b>Europe is a continent between the Atlantic Ocean and Asia.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>Africa has the world's largest desert.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>Oceans are the largest bodies of water.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>
<p><b>There are seven oceans.</b></p> <p>(False. There are four oceans.)</p>	<p><b>Oceans are made of salt water.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>The largest ocean is the Pacific Ocean.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>
<p><b>Water covers half of the Earth's surface.</b></p> <p>(False. Water covers 3/4 of the Earth's surface.)</p>	<p><b>The Arctic is the shallowest and smallest ocean.</b></p> <p>(True)</p>	<p><b>The Pacific and Indian oceans surround Africa.</b></p> <p>(False. The Atlantic and Indian oceans surround Africa.)</p>

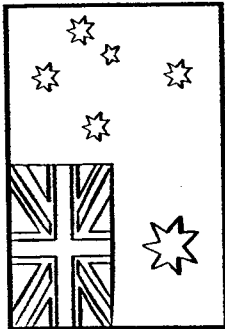
# COUNTRY MATCH-UPS



# COUNTRY MATCH-UPS

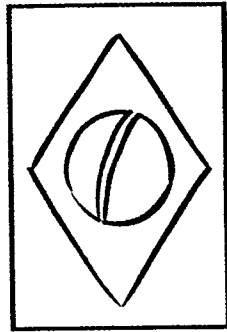


# COUNTRY MATCH-UPS



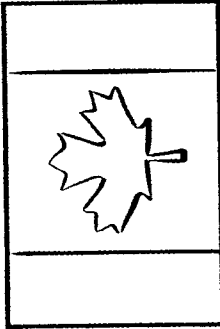
**Australia**

Continent: Australia  
 Capital: Canberra  
 Official Language: English  
 Currency: Australian Dollar  
 Famous Landmark: Sydney Opera House



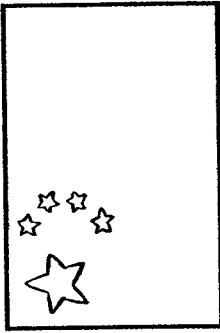
**Brazil**

Continent: South America  
 Capital: Brasilia  
 Official Language: Portuguese  
 Currency: Cruzeiro Real  
 Famous Landmark: Amazon River



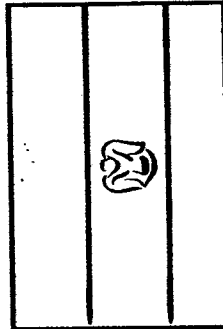
**Canada**

Continent: North America  
 Capital: Ottawa  
 Official Languages: English and French  
 Currency: Canadian Dollar  
 Famous Landmark: Niagara Falls



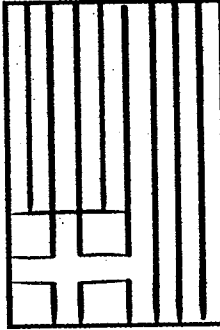
**China**

Continent: Asia  
 Capital: Beijing  
 Official Language: Mandarin  
 Currency: Yuan  
 Famous Landmark: The Great Wall



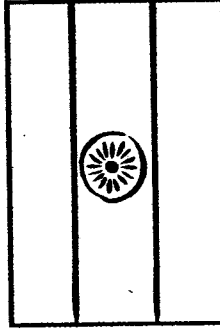
**Egypt**

Continent: Africa  
 Capital: Cairo  
 Official Language: Arabic  
 Currency: Egyptian Pound  
 Famous Landmark: The Great Pyramids



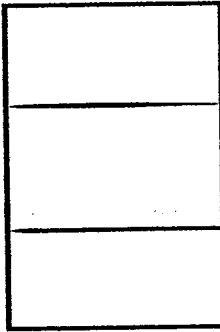
**Greece**

Continent: Europe  
 Capital: Athens  
 Official Language: Greek  
 Currency: Drachma  
 Famous Landmark: The Acropolis



**India**

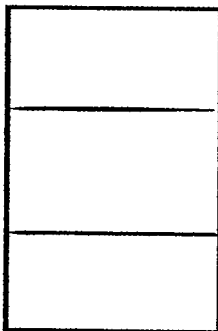
Continent: Asia  
 Capital: New Delhi  
 Official Languages: Hindi, English, and Sanskrit  
 Currency: Indian Rupee  
 Famous Landmark: The Taj Mahal



**France**

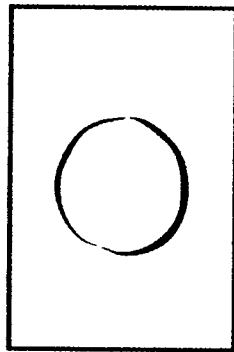
Continent: Europe  
 Capital: Paris  
 Official Language: French  
 Currency: Franc and Euro  
 Famous Landmark: The Eiffel Tower

# COUNTRY MATCH-UPS



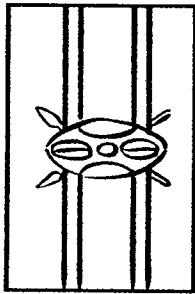
**Italy**

Continent: Europe  
 Capital: Rome  
 Official Language: Italian  
 Currency: Lira and Euro  
 Famous Landmark: The Colosseum



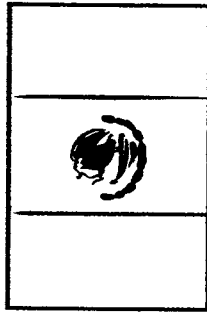
**Japan**

Continent: Asia  
 Capital: Tokyo  
 Official Language: Japanese  
 Currency: Yen  
 Famous Landmark: Mt. Fuji



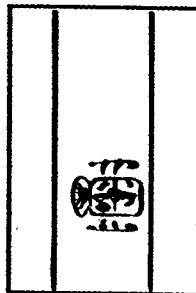
**Kenya**

Continent: Africa  
 Capital: Nairobi  
 Official Languages: Swahili and English  
 Currency: Kenya Shilling  
 Famous Landmark: Amboseli National Park



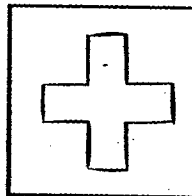
**Mexico**

Continent: North America  
 Capital: Mexico City  
 Official Language: Spanish  
 Currency: Mexican Peso  
 Famous Landmark: Aztec and Maya Ruins



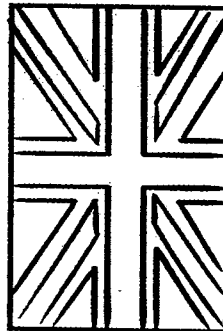
**Spain**

Continent: Europe  
 Capital: Madrid  
 Official Language: Castilian Spanish  
 Currency: Peseta and Euro  
 Famous Landmark: Port of Barcelona



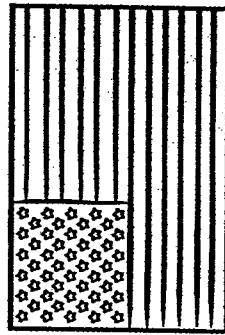
**Switzerland**

Continent: Europe  
 Capital: Bern  
 Official Languages: German, French, and Italian  
 Currency: Swiss Franc  
 Famous Landmark: The Matterhorn



**United Kingdom**

Continent: Europe  
 Capital: London  
 Language: English  
 Currency: Pound Sterling  
 Famous Landmark: Big Ben



**United States**

Continent: North America  
 Capital: Washington, D.C.  
 Language: English  
 Currency: U.S. Dollar  
 Famous Landmark: The Statue of Liberty