

Map Projections Practice Worksheet

Name _____

1. Which type of projection is the worst for accurately representing the size of the areas closest to the north and south poles?
 - a. Robinson Projection
 - b. Conic Projection
 - c. Mercator Projection
 - d. Gnomonic Projection

2. A _____ projection makes objects near the poles much too large, so Greenland is really distorted.
 - a. Mercator
 - b. Robinson

3. This projection translates Earth's surface onto a cylinder:
 - a. Conic
 - b. Gnomonic
 - c. Robinson
 - d. Mercator

4. This projection is best for mapping small areas:
 - a. Conic
 - b. Robinson
 - c. Mercator
 - d. Gnomonic

5. A _____ distorts Earth's features because there is no way to accurately represent a spherical object on a flat surface.
 - a. map
 - b. 3D projection
 - c. globe
 - d. physical model

6. In the 16th century, most travel was in the regions nearer the Equator rather than the poles, so there was less distortion when using the _____ projection.
 - a. Robinson
 - b. Mercator

7. To make a projection, mapmakers:

- a. Slice up the sphere in some way and unfold it to make a flat map
- b. Look at the sphere from a certain point and then translate this view onto a flat paper
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

8. This projection uses mathematical formulas to directly translate coordinates onto a map:

- a. Robinson
- b. Conic
- c. Gnomonic
- d. Mercator

9. A _____ projection uses a cone shape to better represent the poles.

- a. Conic
- b. Mercator
- c. Robinson
- d. Gnomonic

10. If you wanted to compare the land area of various countries, which map type would be best to use?

- a. Conic
- b. Robinson
- c. Gnomonic
- d. Mercator

