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