VIEWPOINT

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct term in the blank on the left.

	Column I	Column II
1.	An imaginary line that separates Earth into northern and southern hemispheres	A. Latitude
2.	A reference point for longitudes that passes through	B. longitude
	Greenwich, England.	C. prime meridian
3.	A line at the 180 degree meridian	D. equator
4.	Lines that run north and south and determine locations east or west of the prime meridian	E. International Date Line
	1	F. Cartography
5.	Lines that run parallel to the equator and determine north and south of the equator	
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6. Science of mapmaking

Use the words in the box to Fill in the blanks.

15 Spinning	one Gained	24 lost	nighttime longitude
When it is daytin	ne for half of Earth, it is		for the other half. Time is
always changing because	e Earth is constantly		Earth is divided into
time zones.	Each division is	degrees wid	e and has a
hour difference in time f	rom the previous 15° meri	dian. A merid	ian is a line of
At t	he International Date Line	, one day is	going wes
and one day is	going east acro	ss the line.	



Viewpoint continued

 7. equator	 11. 45° south latitude
 8. prime meridian	 12. 165° west longitude
 9. International Date Line	 13. 15° south latitude, 60° east longitude
 10. 90° east longitude	 14. 30° north latitude, 120° west longitude
 15° north latitude	 15. 30° south latitude, 15° east longitude

The map shows longitude in the 15 degree increments that are approximate to the time zones. Use the lines of longitude to estimate the time for the following places.

16. You're at point B on the map. It's 7:00 A.M. What time would it be at point E?
17. You're at point H on the map. It's 5:00 P.M. What time would it be at point G?
18. You're at point H on the map. It's 7:00 P.M. What time would it be at point D?
19. You're at point J and you travel eastward to point L. Do you lose or gain a day?