Name: Date:

Ms. Centonze Period:

**Aim: How Can You Learn to Use Maps?**

**Reading for a Purpose**

1. What is a map key, or legend?
2. How can you use a map to find your way?
3. How can you tell distance on a map?

Vocabulary Words:

**Symbols:** A drawing, or figure, that stands for something.

Susan pointed out that the stars on the map were the symbols for state capitals.

**Legend:** The explanation of what colors and symbols mean on a map.

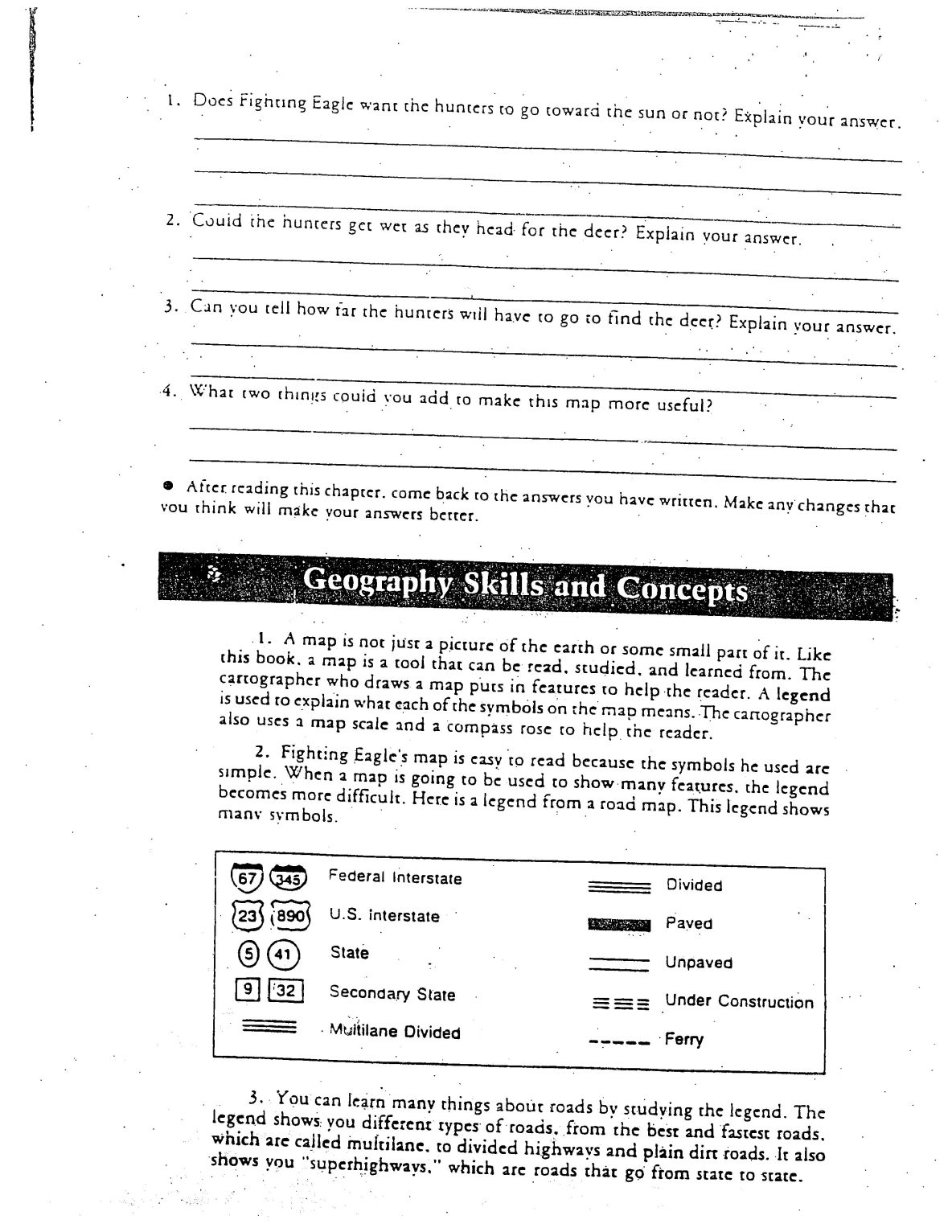
Henry used the map legend to find the symbol for the state capital.

**Map Scale:** Compares the distance on a map to the distance of a place on earth.

Andre said that on his map scale one inch equals 50 miles.

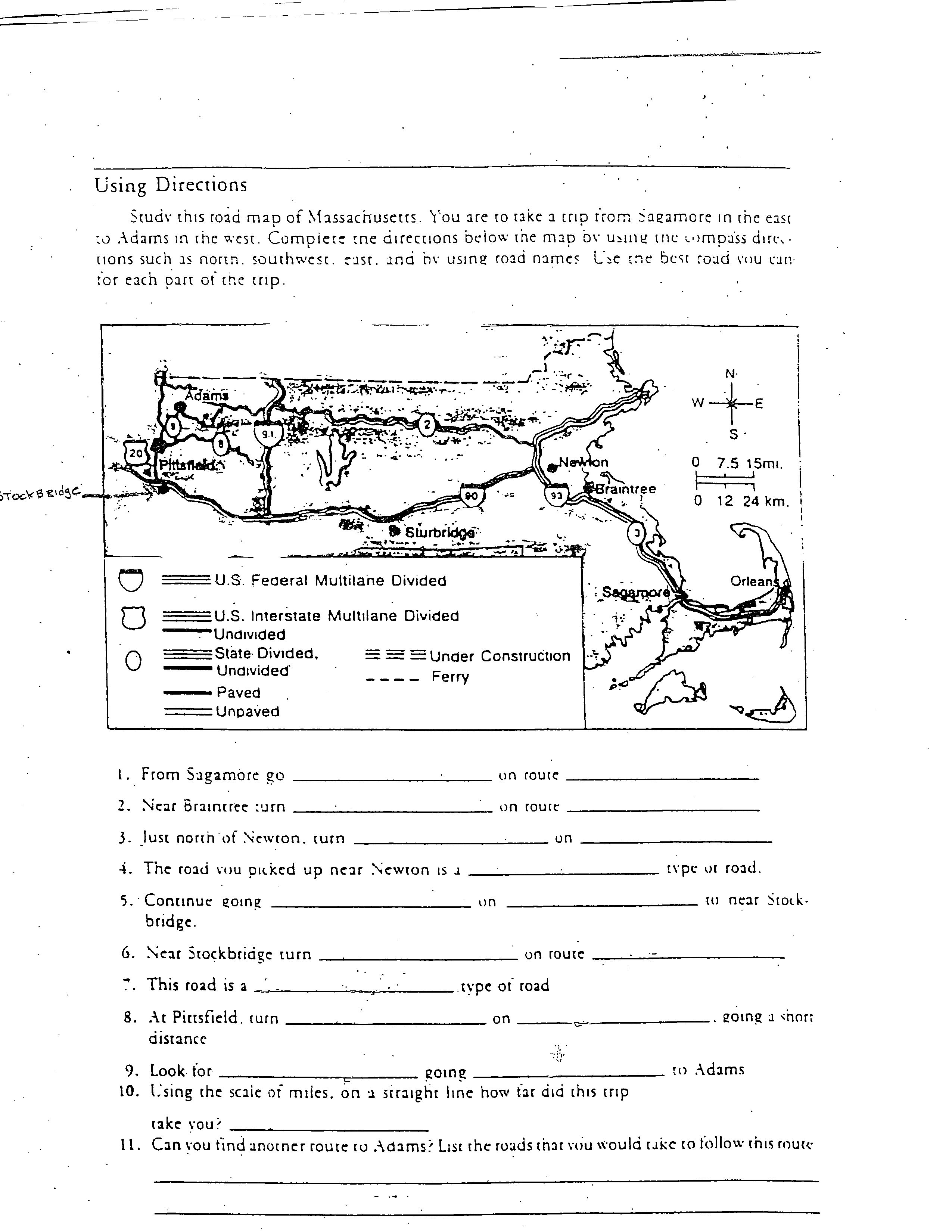
**Geography Skills and Concepts**

1. A map is not just a picture of the earth or some small part of it. Like this book, a map is a tool that can be read, studied, and learned from. The cartographer who draws a map puts in features to help the reader. A legend is used to explain what each of the symbols on the map means. The cartographer also uses a map scale and a compass rose to help the reader.
2. Fighting Eagle’s map is easy to read because the symbols he shows are simple. When a map is used to show many features, the legend becomes more difficult. Here is a legend from a road map. This legend shows many symbols.
3. You can learn many things about roads by studying the legend. The legend shows you different types of roads, from the best and fastest roads, which are called multilane, to the divided highways and plain dirt roads. It also shows you “superhighways,” which are roads that go from state to state.



**Using Directions**

Study this road map of Massachusetts. You are to take a trip from Sagamore in the east to Adams in the west. Complete the directions below the map by using the compass directions such as north, southwest, east, and by using road names. Use the best road you can for each part of the trip.



1. From Sagamore go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on route \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Near Braintree turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on route \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Just north of Newton, turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The road you picked up near Newton is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of road.
5. Continue going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to near Stockbridge.
6. Near Stockbridge turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on route

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. This road is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of road.
2. At Pittsfield, turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, going a short distance.
3. Look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Adams.
4. Using the scale of miles, on a straight line how far did this trip take you? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Can you find another route to Adams? List the roads that you would take to follow this route. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_