



# Assessment Rubric



## Mapping Skills with Google Earth™



Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: \_\_\_\_\_

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Understanding Concepts	Demonstrates a limited understanding of the concepts. Requires teacher intervention	Demonstrates a basic understanding of the concepts. Requires some teacher intervention	Demonstrates a good understanding of the concepts. Requires minimal teacher intervention	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the concepts. Requires no teacher intervention
Response to the Text	Expresses responses to the text with limited effectiveness, inconsistently supported by proof from the text	Expresses responses to the text with some effectiveness, supported by some proof from the text	Expresses responses to the text with appropriate skills, supported with appropriate proof	Expresses thorough and complete responses to the text, supported by concise and effective proof from the text
Application of Own Interests	Interprets and applies various concepts in the text with few, unrelated details and incorrect analysis	Interprets and applies various concepts in the text with some detail, but with some inconsistent analysis	Interprets and applies various concepts in the text with appropriate detail and analysis	Effectively interprets and applies various concepts in the text with consistent, clear and effective detail and analysis

SAMPLE

**STRENGTHS:**

**WEAKNESSES:**

**NEXT STEPS:**



# Map Elements

**S**ymbols are often used on maps to represent real objects at ground level. The **symbols** often resemble the objects they represent in reality. Colors of symbols also provide hints as to what they represent. For example, water is often blue and trees or forested areas are green. The meaning of these symbols is explained in a legend, which appears near the map. The **legend** is simply a table, with drawings on one side and written meanings on the other. All maps have a title, date and author. It is important to know when a map was written as areas change over time. A map of Toronto drawn in 1900, would be of little use to you today. Knowing direction on a map is very important as it allows us to know where things are in relation to one another. The direction is usually expressed using a compass rose. The **compass rose** shows the **cardinal directions** (North, South, East and West) and the **intermediate directions** (North East, South East, North West and South West). Many maps also have an arrow to indicate which way is North on a drawn map.

To draw a map of any kind, it is necessary to make it smaller. This is called **'scaling it down.'** The reason we do this is that it would be impossible to draw things life size. The **scale** of the map tells us how much the area has been reduced. For example, 1 inch/1 cm = 1 mile/1 km means that 1 inch/1 cm on the map equals 1 mile/1 km on the ground. Sometimes the map simply uses a **ratio** to express the relationship. For example, a scale may read 1:1000, which means 1 inch/1 cm would equal 1000 inches/1000 cm, or 1 mile/1 km.

The scale on a map allows you to measure distances between places. It also determines how much of an area you can see. Look at the following examples of maps below:



1:1000



1:250,000

A map with a scale of 1 to 1000 shows a lot of detail, but not a large area. The map with a 1 to 250,000 scale shows very little detail but a much larger area. Obviously, different maps are beneficial for different purposes.



# Crossword Puzzle!

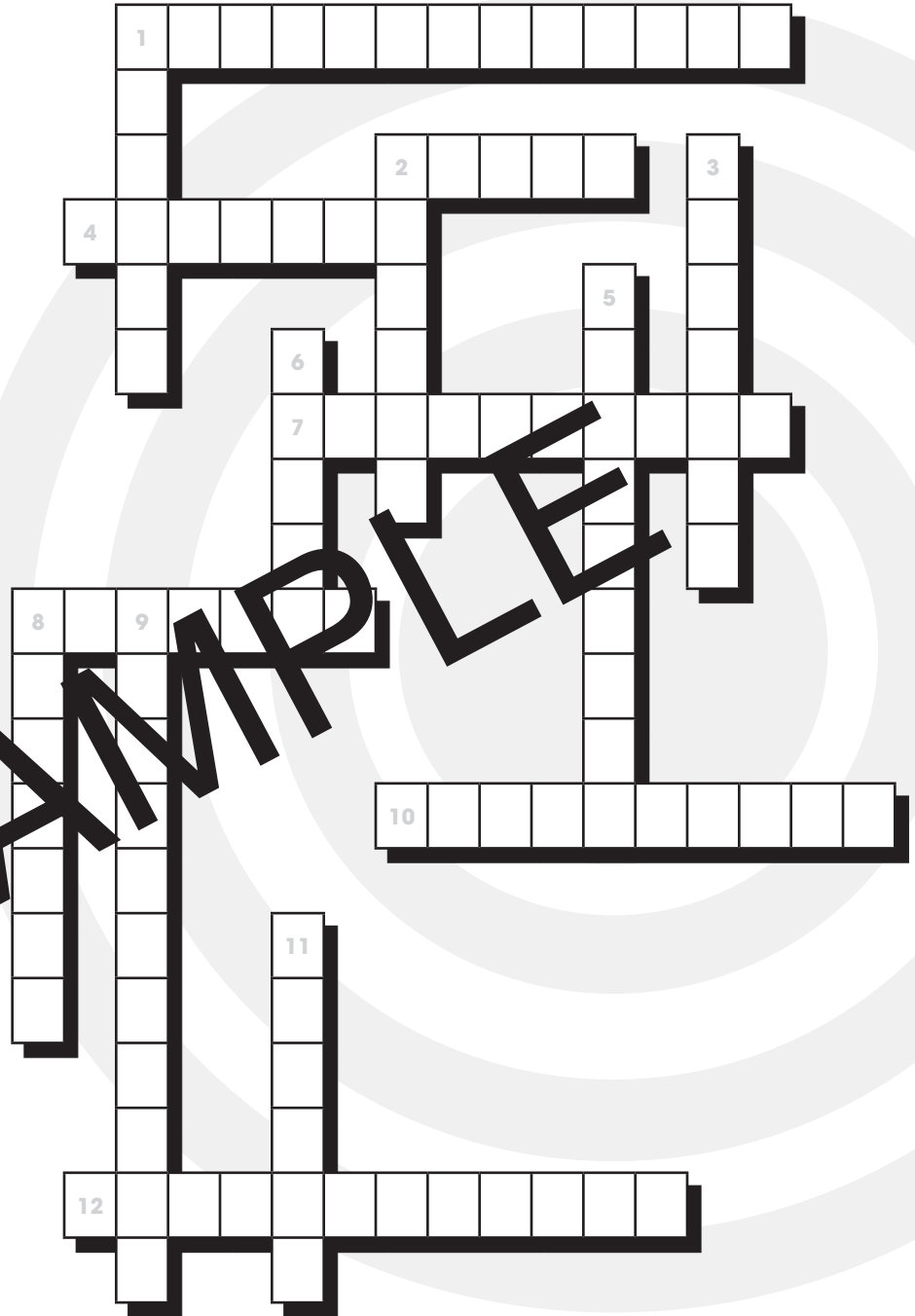
**CLUES:**

**Across**

- 1. A series of imaginary horizontal lines, placed over a map.
- 2. A tool that explains distance.
- 4. The quantity of something in a given space or area.
- 7. A type of map that uses color to explain statistical data, such as population.
- 8. An area that is swampy, with land that usually borders rivers, lakes or oceans.
- 10. The number of people living in a given area.
- 12. The manner in which things are arranged or spread out.

**Down**

- 1. A table that explains pictures on a map.
- 2. Drawings on a map that represent something on the ground.
- 3. A unique cultural or physical region, defined by a boundary.
- 5. A map that shows cities, towns and the boundaries of countries, provinces or states.
- 6. A massive body of water.
- 8. Types of maps that usually show climate, precipitation or temperature.
- 9. A map that shows physical features, such as elevation.
- 11. The name of an arid region that receives very little snow or rain.



Word List		
choropleth	latitude lines	scale
country	legend	symbol
density	ocean	topographic
desert	political	weather
distribution	population	wetland

# Weather Map

