

World Grid Detectives

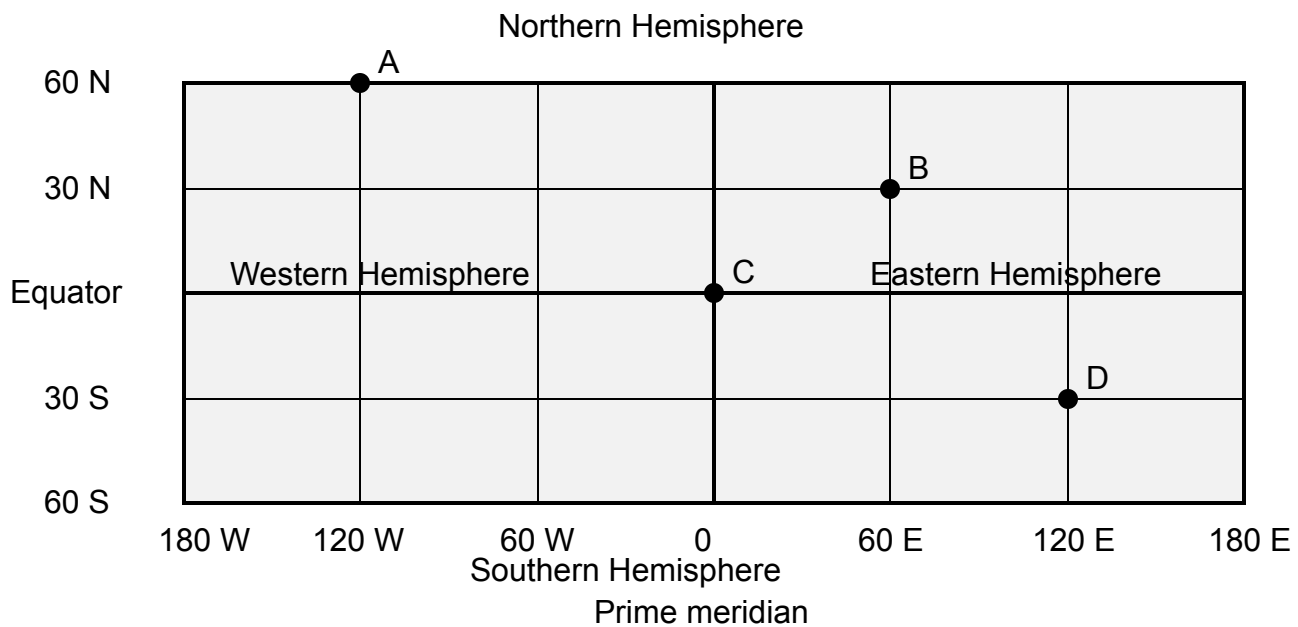
Use latitude first and longitude second to find practice locations.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part 1: Read the Coordinates

Latitude lines run east-west. Longitude lines run north-south. Read latitude first, then longitude. Use the direction letters: N, S, E, or W.

Practice World Grid - simplified instructional map, not to scale. The dots are practice locations, not cities.



Write each location's coordinates. Include N/S and E/W when applicable.

Location	Latitude first	Longitude second
A		
B		
C		
D		

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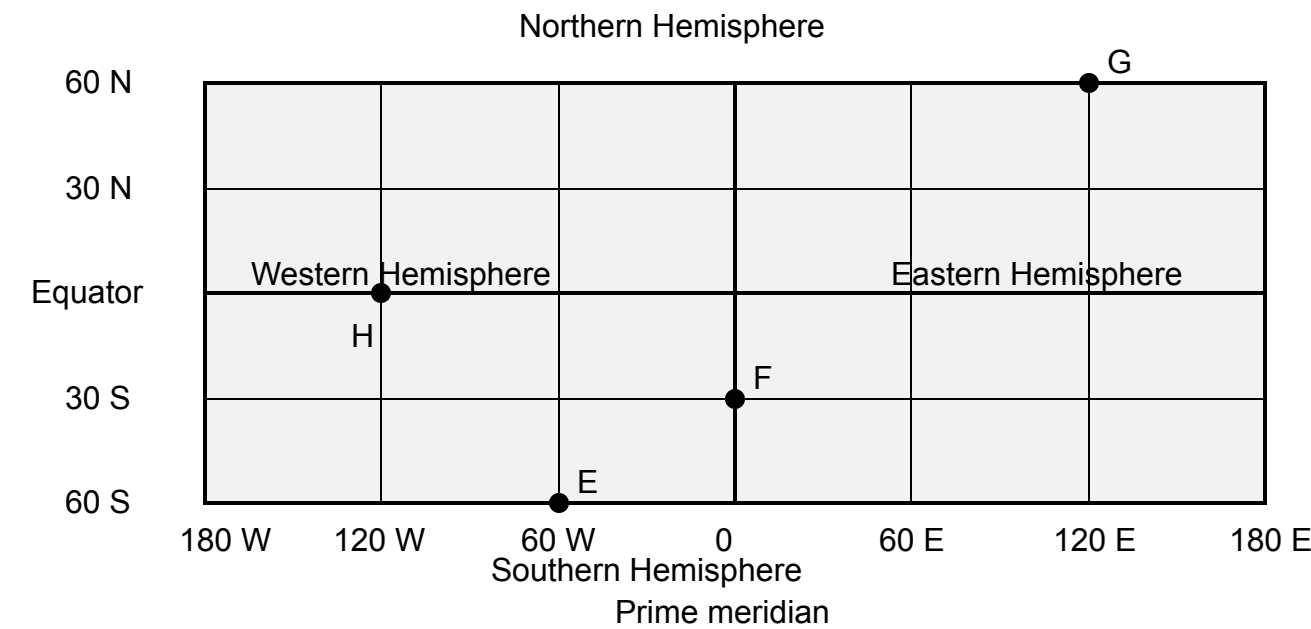
Use latitude first and longitude second to find practice locations.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part 2: Find the Labeled Location

Use this second practice grid. For each coordinate pair, write the letter of the dot at that intersection. Remember: latitude first, longitude second.

Practice World Grid - simplified instructional map, not to scale. The dots are practice locations, not cities.



Item	Coordinate pair	Location letter
1.	60 S, 60 W	
2.	30 S, 0	
3.	60 N, 120 E	
4.	Equator, 120 W	

5. Explain why a coordinate pair needs both latitude and longitude.

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Use latitude first and longitude second to find practice locations.

Answer Key and Teaching Notes

Materials supplied: two student pages with simplified world graticules, labeled equator, prime meridian, hemispheres, grid, and practice dots. **Additionally needed:** pencil and clipboard or hard writing surface if students are not seated at desks.

Exact setup: Print one double-sided or two-page copy per student. Students work independently after the brief model. Keep this key covered during student work. Do not add a wall map; the supplied grids are the reference students must use.

Teaching script: Say: “Latitude lines go across the map. They tell how far north or south of the Equator a place is. Longitude lines go up and down. They tell how far east or west of the prime meridian a place is. We always say latitude first, then longitude. Watch me trace across from a dot to a latitude label, then down or up to a longitude label. Now you will trace carefully on your own.” Say: “A coordinate is not complete until it has both parts and direction letters when needed.”

Observation method: While students work, observe at least two items per student. Record whether the student (1) traces horizontally to read latitude, (2) traces vertically to read longitude, (3) states or writes latitude before longitude, and (4) uses N/S/E/W accurately. Prompt only with: “Which line tells north or south?” or “Which part comes first?” Do not give a coordinate. A student demonstrates the target when at least 6 of 8 map readings are correct and the explanation names both kinds of lines or explains that one coordinate alone leaves many possible places.

Part 1 answers:

1. A: 60 N, 120 W. The dot is on the 60 N horizontal line and 120 W vertical line.
2. B: 30 N, 60 E. The dot is north of the Equator and east of the prime meridian.
3. C: Equator, 0. The dot is at the Equator and prime meridian intersection. “0 latitude, 0 longitude” is also acceptable.
4. D: 30 S, 120 E. The dot is south of the Equator and east of the prime meridian.

Part 2 answers:

1. E. It is at 60 S, 60 W.
2. F. It is at 30 S, 0.
3. G. It is at 60 N, 120 E.
4. H. It is at the Equator, 120 W.
5. Sample acceptable response: “Latitude tells north or south, and longitude tells east or west. Both are needed to find one intersection.” Award credit for an explanation that communicates both coordinates locate one specific place; wording may vary.

Source credit: Florida social studies standard SS.5.G.1.2, “Use latitude and longitude to locate places.”
<https://lessonmakerpro.com/standards/fl-social-studies/ss-5-g-1-2>