Two Globe Spots

Use globe labels to find hemispheres and compare locations.

3.SS.2.1 "Develop an understanding of map reading by analyzing maps and globes using standard terms, including country, North Pole, Equator, Prime Meridian, hemisphere, region, latitude, South Pole, longitude, and time zones."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle the two pairs of latitude and longitude numbers. Underline the sentences that tell you what N, S, E, and W mean so you can read each spot's position.

Mina Reads a Globe

1. A globe is a round model of Earth. Latitude lines run around it, and longitude lines reach from the North Pole to the South Pole. The Equator is the starting line for latitude. The Prime Meridian is the starting line for longitude. N and S show which side of the Equator a place is on. E and W show its side of the Prime Meridian.

2. Mina reads two spots her teacher marked on a globe. One spot is in Japan, at about 36° N, 139° E. The other is in Chile, at about 33° S, 71° W. Japan and Chile are countries. Mina copies the numbers and letters into her notebook, but she does not write which hemispheres the spots are in. Each half of Earth is called a hemisphere.

3. Next, Mina turns the globe and looks at the North Pole and the South Pole. She also looks for the Equator and Prime Meridian. Mina wants to use these starting lines to place each spot in two hemispheres. Then she will compare the numbers to decide which spot is farther from the Equator and which is farther from the Prime Meridian.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. The globe label for Japan says 36° N, 139° E. Which two hemispheres is that spot in? How do you know?

2. The globe label for Chile says 33° S, 71° W. Which two hemispheres is that spot in? How do you know?

3. Which spot is farther from the Equator? Use the latitude numbers to explain.

4. Which spot is farther from the Prime Meridian? Use the longitude numbers to explain.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Make up a third globe spot that is south of the Equator and east of the Prime Meridian. Write its latitude and longitude, name its two hemispheres, and explain what each letter tells you.

ANSWER KEY

Two Globe Spots

GRADE 3 · 3.SS.2.1

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle the two pairs of latitude and longitude numbers. Underline the sentences that tell you what N, S, E, and W mean so you can read each spot's position. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	The globe label for Japan says 36° N, 139° E. Which two hemispheres is that spot in? How do you know?	**Northern and Eastern Hemispheres. N means north of the Equator, and E means east of the Prime Meridian.**
2	The globe label for Chile says 33° S, 71° W. Which two hemispheres is that spot in? How do you know?	**Southern and Western Hemispheres. S means south of the Equator, and W means west of the Prime Meridian.**
3	Which spot is farther from the Equator? Use the latitude numbers to explain.	**The spot in Japan. Its latitude is 36° from the Equator, while the spot in Chile is 33° from it.**
4	Which spot is farther from the Prime Meridian? Use the longitude numbers to explain.	**The spot in Japan. Its longitude is 139° from the Prime Meridian, while the spot in Chile is 71° from it.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

My new spot is at 20° S, 45° E. It is in the Southern and Eastern Hemispheres. S means it is south of the Equator, and E means it is east of the Prime Meridian.

Accept any latitude from 1° S to 90° S and any longitude from 1° E to 180° E for the new spot. Students must name the Southern and Eastern Hemispheres and explain both letters.