

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

An *atlas* is a book of maps that may show countries or cities. The maps are often shown on a grid. A grid of lines is put over each map, and the lines form cells. The *cells* are labeled with letters and numbers. People can use these letters and numbers to find exact locations on the map.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

**Total**

1. Which question about the text would help readers monitor their reading?

- (A) What numbers are in my address?
- (B) What letters are in my name?
- (C) What book did I get from the library?
- (D) What is inside an atlas?

2. Which title best fits the text?

- (A) Finding Locations
- (B) Letters and Numbers
- (C) All About Atlases
- (D) Map with Cells

3. Which word has the same vowel sound as *grid*?

- (A) love
- (B) fin
- (C) time
- (D) grief

4. What is the definition of *cells* as it is used in this text?

- (A) basic unit of living things
- (B) small rooms
- (C) producing electricity
- (D) the space in a table or grid

5. Which word describes the tone of this text?

- (A) factual
- (B) angry
- (C) funny
- (D) persuasive

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1. (Y) (N)

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4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_\_ / 5  
Total

A person who makes maps is called a *cartographer*. Cartographers used to draw maps by hand. Today, people use computers to draw maps. Cartographers have to change maps often. Borders move. Places change. Some countries even get new names! Maps have to be updated constantly.

1. What does the first sentence tell about this text?

- (A) It is about cartographers.
- (B) It is about road maps.
- (C) It is about carts.
- (D) It is about shopping carts.

2. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) Borders
- (B) Computer Work
- (C) Changing Names
- (D) A Cartographer's Job

3. Which two words from the text have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *maps* and *makes*
- (B) *done* and *move*
- (C) *maps* and *have*
- (D) *be* and *get*

4. Which word is a synonym for *constantly*?

- (A) each month
- (B) never
- (C) always
- (D) every day

5. What type of text would include language similar to what is used in this text?

- (A) a math book
- (B) a book of poetry
- (C) a letter
- (D) a social studies textbook

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**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

People often think of street maps when they talk about maps. Yet there are many different kinds of maps. One type is a *population map*. It shows the number of people who live in an area. A *land use map* is another type. It shows how an area of land is divided by use. Each section of the map is coded to show how it is used.

1. Which type of image would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) a list of what is on a map
- (B) an example of a population map and a land use map
- (C) a photograph of a cartographer
- (D) a picture of a street sign

2. Which index entry would help a reader find this information?

- (A) population maps
- (B) land use maps
- (C) maps
- (D) all of the above

3. Which word from the text makes a new word by adding the blend *sh*-?

- (A) are
- (B) used
- (C) maps
- (D) map

4. Which of these words is a form of *divided*?

- (A) video
- (B) division
- (C) vided
- (D) voided

5. Which statement about the text is true?

- (A) The author uses facts to teach about maps.
- (B) The author uses jokes to make people laugh about maps.
- (C) The author compares maps and compasses.
- (D) The author uses facts to tell the history of maps.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5  
Total

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## Navigating with Maps

A map is a detailed image of an area. Maps show us where things are, and they also show us how to get somewhere. They show places that are large and small. There are maps of buildings and parks. There are maps of the entire world. All maps show a large area as a small drawing.

Maps are much smaller than the areas they represent. Maps have *scales*. These show how the distance on a map relates to the real distance. Some maps have scales written as a *ratio*. It shows how one length compares to another length. An inch on a map might equal a certain number of feet or miles on land.

Maps include symbols for real things. The symbols depend on what the map is showing. For example, a large map of a state or country might have symbols for cities, highways, and rivers. A smaller map of a town may have symbols for hospitals, schools, and libraries. These symbols are all listed in one part of the map. It is called the key. The *key* shows each symbol and what it stands for on the map.

People have been using maps for thousands of years. At one time, people used only paper maps. They would have to carry the map around if they were using it to find places. Today, people use a computerized type of map. It is called a *global positioning system*. A GPS uses satellites that orbit Earth. They send signals to GPS receivers. It can show location, speed, and direction. Instead of a paper map, people use GPS receivers. A map shows up on a screen. The map will point people in the right direction by showing the route as you move along.

GPS receivers are also found on ships and airplanes. They help pilots and captains navigate as they travel. They show distance between locations. GPS is used with many other instruments.



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**DIRECTIONS**

Read "Navigating with Maps" and then answer the questions.

**SCORE****1.** What is the purpose for reading this text?

- (A) to be entertained  
 (B) to be persuaded to buy a map  
 (C) to learn about maps and GPS  
 (D) to learn about direction

**2.** Which statement would the author likely agree with?

- (A) Maps are only for people who need to go places.  
 (B) Maps are better than GPS receivers.  
 (C) Maps are not useful.  
 (D) Maps may look different but have the same purpose.

**3.** Which statement shows a prior experience related to the text?

- (A) I don't think maps are helpful.  
 (B) I am curious about how keys unlock doors.  
 (C) I want to be a pilot when I grow up.  
 (D) I used a map to help my dad find my friend's house.

**4.** The fourth paragraph would work best in a \_\_\_\_\_ book.

- (A) history  
 (B) art  
 (C) math  
 (D) how-to

**5.** What is the main idea?

- (A) Maps are interesting, and they change over time.  
 (B) Maps do not always tell you what you need to know.  
 (C) Maps are made by pilots.  
 (D) A GPS receiver is not a map.

**6.** Why do maps have to change?

- (A) because map companies want to make money  
 (B) because the world is changing  
 (C) so that cartographers can keep their jobs  
 (D) because maps are usually wrong

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 6

**Total**

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Reread “Navigating with Maps.” Then, read the prompt and respond on the lines below.

**SCORE**

\_\_\_\_/4

Maps are important tools that are used by many different kinds of people. When have you used a map or seen someone else use a map? How has a map helped you?

[illegible]