

CHAPTER**1****Main Idea Activities 1.2**
Studying Geography

VOCABULARY Some terms to understand:

- **intersection (9):** place at which two lines meet
- **organize (10):** establish order in; arrange
- **landmasses (10):** large areas of land
- **distortion (11):** lack of a true or accurate shape or representation
- **navigators (11):** people whose job it is to plot and follow a course to get from place to place
- **retains (12):** keeps; maintains; preserves
- **elements (14):** parts; components; features; facets

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION For each of the following, write the letter of the correct choice in the space provided.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. This map shows borders, cities, countries, and states. | a. precipitation map |
| _____ 2. This map shows mountains, rivers, and other bodies of water. | b. economic map |
| _____ 3. This map shows various climate regions. | c. political map |
| _____ 4. This map shows the average amount of rain, snow, hail, or sleet that an area gets each year. | d. contour map |
| _____ 5. This map shows where the people of an area live. | e. physical map |
| _____ 6. This map shows an area's important natural resources. | f. topographic map |
| _____ 7. This map shows the elevation, layout, and shape of the land. | g. population map |
| _____ 8. This map uses contour lines to connect points of equal elevation above or below sea level. | h. climate map |

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1. Lines of longitude are drawn in an east-west direction.
- _____ 2. The equator is an imaginary line that circles the globe halfway between Earth's North Pole and South Pole.

Chapter 1 Main Idea Activities 1.2, continued

- _____ **3.** The equator divides the globe into six hemispheres.
- _____ **4.** The smallest continent on Earth is North America.
- _____ **5.** Greenland is the largest island in the world.
- _____ **6.** Because Earth is round, all flat maps have some distortion.
- _____ **7.** A flat-plane projection is useful for showing true direction.
- _____ **8.** Drawing a straight line on a flat map will show the shortest route between two places.
- _____ **9.** A map's legend identifies the symbols on a map and what they represent.
- _____ **10.** There are 50 contiguous states in the United States.
- _____ **11.** Some early European mapmakers placed sea monsters at the edges of their maps.
- _____ **12.** The term topography refers to condensed droplets of water that fall as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
- _____ **13.** An elevation profile shows a side view of a place or area.
- _____ **14.** A population pyramid shows the percentages of males and females by age group in a country's population.

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS For each of the following, write the letter of the *best* choice in the space provided.

- _____ **1.** Lines of latitude are
a. drawn in a north-south direction.
b. also called meridians.
c. used on globes but not on maps.
d. drawn in an east-west direction.
- _____ **2.** How many continents are there on Earth?
a. 2
b. 5
c. 7
d. 11
- _____ **3.** A Mercator map is a
a. cylindrical projection.
b. great-circle route projection.
c. conic projection.
d. flat-plane projection.

CHAPTER 1**SECTION 1 ACTIVITIES****Organizing Information**

Five Themes: Location, Place, Human-Environment Interaction, Movement, Region;
Six Essential Elements: The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment and Society, The Uses of Geography

Evaluating Information

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 7. F |
| 2. T | 8. T |
| 3. F | 9. F |
| 4. T | 10. T |
| 5. T | 11. F |
| 6. F | 12. T |

Reviewing Facts

- geography
- perspective
- landscape
- cartography
- meteorology
- region
- functional region
- perception
- perceptual region

SECTION 2 ACTIVITIES**Classifying Information**

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. g |
| 2. e | 6. b |
| 3. h | 7. f |
| 4. a | 8. d |

Evaluating Information

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. F | 8. F |
| 2. T | 9. T |
| 3. F | 10. F |
| 4. F | 11. T |
| 5. T | 12. F |
| 6. T | 13. T |
| 7. T | 14. T |

Understanding Main Ideas

- d
- c
- a

CHAPTER 2**SECTION 1 ACTIVITIES****Organizing Information**

Sun—diameter of 865,000 miles, operates like a giant thermonuclear reactor; Earth—third planet from the Sun, diameter of about 8,000 miles; Moon—about 240,000 miles from Earth, orbits Earth every 29.5 days

Evaluating Information

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. F | 7. T |
| 2. F | 8. F |
| 3. T | 9. F |
| 4. T | 10. T |
| 5. T | 11. T |
| 6. F | 12. T |

Reviewing Facts

- solar system
- planets
- spheroid
- moons
- satellites
- solar energy
- axis
- rotation
- revolution

SECTION 2 ACTIVITIES**Organizing Information**

Tropics—receives a lot of solar energy all year, generally warm, near the equator; Middle Latitudes—receives very little solar energy, cold most of the time, surrounds North and South Poles; Polar Regions—amount of solar energy received varies, between the tropics and the polar regions, warm or cool, depending on time of year

Evaluating Information

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 8. F |
| 2. T | 9. T |
| 3. F | 10. T |
| 4. T | 11. F |
| 5. T | 12. T |
| 6. F | 13. T |
| 7. F | 14. F |

Understanding Main Ideas

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 3. d |
| 2. a | 4. c |