

CHAPTER 2

**Main Idea Activities 2.2
Earth in Space**

VOCABULARY Some terms to understand:

- **relates (29):** is associated with; has a connection to
- **concentrated (29):** focused; localized; gathered; collected
- **parallel (30):** line of latitude
- **constant (30):** nonstop; steady; continual; unwavering; unchanging
- **marks (31):** identifies; notes; calls attention to
- **cycle (31):** a course or series of events or operations that repeat regularly and usually lead back to the starting point

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Use the following items to complete the chart below.

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

Tropics	Middle Latitudes	Polar Regions
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

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

- _____ 1. Direct vertical solar rays heat Earth’s surface more than angled rays do.
- _____ 2. When the North Pole tilts away from the Sun, the most direct solar rays strike the Southern Hemisphere.
- _____ 3. There are five general seasons: winter, spring, summer, fall, and autumn.
- _____ 4. The Northern and Southern Hemispheres have opposite seasons at the same time of the year because of the tilt of Earth’s axis.
- _____ 5. The time that Earth’s poles point at their greatest angle toward or away from the Sun is called a solstice.
- _____ 6. Solstices occur each year about March 21 and September 21.

Chapter 2 Main Idea Activities 2.2, continued

- _____ **7.** The Tropic of Capricorn is located 23 1/2 degrees north of the equator.
- _____ **8.** All areas located south of the Antarctic Circle have 24 hours of darkness.
- _____ **9.** The Arctic Circle is located 66 1/2 degrees north of the equator.
- _____ **10.** During the June solstice, areas north of the Arctic Circle experience constant daylight.
- _____ **11.** The term *equinox* means “equal daylight” in Latin.
- _____ **12.** Equinoxes occur on about March 21 and September 22.
- _____ **13.** During an equinox, both hemispheres receive 12 hours of sunlight.
- _____ **14.** In the Southern Hemisphere, the March equinox marks the beginning of spring.

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

- _____ **1.** When the North Pole points toward the Sun, direct solar rays strike the
- a.** Northern Hemisphere.
 - b.** Eastern Hemisphere.
 - c.** Western Hemisphere.
 - d.** Southern Hemisphere.
- _____ **2.** In each hemisphere, the Sun’s energy is stronger during the
- a.** summer.
 - b.** fall.
 - c.** winter.
 - d.** spring.
- _____ **3.** Which solstice in the Northern Hemisphere has the fewest daylight hours?
- a.** March
 - b.** September
 - c.** June
 - d.** December
- _____ **4.** The area around the North Pole experiences constant
- a.** heat.
 - b.** rain.
 - c.** darkness.
 - d.** daylight.

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 |