

World Geography Atlas Activities

Use the World Geography Atlas on pages A1–A25 to complete the activities on the next two pages.

PART I

A. Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. What river flows from Minnesota to New Orleans, Louisiana?
(a) Missouri (b) Ohio (c) Mississippi (d) Rio Grande
- _____ 2. What is the name of the island west of Vancouver, British Columbia?
(a) Seattle (b) Victoria Island (c) Nova Scotia (d) Vancouver Island
- _____ 3. Which of the following is the name of a mountain range along the west side of Mexico? (a) Sierra Madre Occidental (b) Andes
(c) Sierra Nevada (d) Appalachian
- _____ 4. In Europe, what is the name of the sea east of the United Kingdom and west of Denmark? (a) the Adriatic Sea (b) the Mediterranean Sea
(c) the Baltic Sea (d) the North Sea
- _____ 5. In what Russian republic is the city of Kiev located? (a) Ukraine
(b) Belarus (c) Poland (d) Estonia
- _____ 6. In Africa, what lake is partially in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda?
(a) Lake Kariba (b) Lake Tanganyika (c) Lake Victoria (d) Lake Chad
- _____ 7. In Southwest Asia, the city of Damascus is located in
(a) Syria (b) Iraq (c) Jordan (d) Turkey.
- _____ 8. Which of the following cities is located in northern Japan?
(a) Sapporo (b) Tokyo (c) Pusan (d) Vladivostok
- _____ 9. Which of the following is a chain of islands in the south Pacific?
(a) Aleutian Islands (b) French Polynesia (c) Philippines (d) Japan
- _____ 10. In South Asia, the city of Kathmandu is located in what mountain range? (a) Western Ghats (b) Himalayas (c) Alps (d) Andes

Unit

1

The Basics of Geography

In-Depth Resources: Unit 1

B. True/False Read the statements below and evaluate their accuracy. In the blank before each item, write *T* if the statement is true and *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1. The Grand Canyon is over 400 miles north of Phoenix, Arizona.
- _____ 2. In South America, Rio de Janeiro is the capital of Argentina.
- _____ 3. The Danube River flows from southern Germany into the Black Sea.
- _____ 4. Vladivostok is a Russian city located on the Sea of Japan.
- _____ 5. In Africa, the Blue Nile and the White Nile merge into the Nile River.
- _____ 6. The Kalahari Desert is located in northern Africa.
- _____ 7. In Southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf lies between Saudi Arabia and Iran.
- _____ 8. In India, Bombay is more than 500 miles northwest of Madras.
- _____ 9. In East Asia, Seoul is a city located in North Korea.
- _____ 10. In Southeast Asia, Singapore is a city located on the tip of the Malaysian Peninsula.

C. Matching Match the term in the second column with the description in the first column. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. the capital of North Carolina | a. Madrid |
| _____ 2. Toronto, Canada, is located on this body of water | b. Huang He |
| _____ 3. the country north of Brazil and east of Colombia | c. Pakistan |
| _____ 4. a large city in central Spain | d. Raleigh |
| _____ 5. a mountain range in west central Russia | e. Urals |
| _____ 6. in Africa, a large island west of Mozambique | f. Great Barrier Reef |
| _____ 7. the large body of water north of Turkey | g. Venezuela |
| _____ 8. the country northwest of India | h. Madagascar |
| _____ 9. a river that flows through China | i. Lake Ontario |
| _____ 10. located off the northeast coast of Australia | j. Black Sea |

Part II

Imagine that you are traveling down a major river for each of the geographic regions. Below are descriptions of your trips. Using the World Geography Atlas on pages A1–A25 in your textbook, fill in the blanks for each description.

A. THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: MISSISSIPPI RIVER

You start your trip in St. Paul, Minnesota, which is about (1) _____ miles from the source of the Mississippi River. After traveling down the river for over 500 miles, you reach the large city of (2) _____, Missouri. You continue on to Cairo, Illinois. A few miles past this town, you arrive at the place where another large river called the (3) _____ River flows into the Mississippi. Continuing down the Mississippi for over 600 more miles, you finally reach the mouth of the river at the city of (4) _____, Louisiana. Here, the Mississippi flows into a large body of water called the (5) _____.

B. LATIN AMERICA: AMAZON RIVER

You start this journey at the mouth of the Amazon River where it flows into the (1) _____ Ocean. After voyaging up the river for about 200 miles, you reach the place where the (2) _____ River merges with the Amazon River. You continue on the Amazon for almost 400 more miles and arrive at the town of (3) _____. After getting much needed supplies, you decide to travel to the source of the Amazon. During your trip so far, you have been traveling through the country of (4) _____. However, to reach the source of the Amazon you have to pass through Colombia and enter the country of (5) _____.

C. EUROPE: RHINE RIVER

To reach the Rhine River, you set sail at the mouth of the Waal River in the city of (1) _____, the Netherlands. After traveling about 75 miles on the Waal, you arrive at the location where it merges with the Lek River to form the Rhine. A few miles past this location you reach the city of Cologne and then, about 100 miles further, the large city of (2) _____, Germany. About 80 miles beyond this city, the Rhine forms the borders of (3) _____ and (4) _____. You stop for some apple strudel in Strasbourg and then travel to the Rhine's source, located in the country of (5) _____.

D. RUSSIA AND THE REPUBLICS: VOLGA RIVER

You reach the source of the Volga River by traveling about (1) _____ miles north from Moscow. You cruise in an easterly direction on this winding river for about 380 miles and arrive at the large city of (2) _____. Your journey on the Volga continues east for a little over 200 miles. Then the river bends south. At this location the Volga is about 325 miles west of the mountain range called the (3) _____. After traveling another 600 miles, you reach the mouth of the Volga where it empties into the (4) _____.

Unit

1

The Basics of Geography

In-Depth Resources: Unit 1

E. AFRICA: NILE RIVER

Your trip up the Nile, the longest river in the world, starts at its mouth, a rich delta with many tributaries that flow into the (1) _____. These tributaries merge at the ancient city of (2) _____, Egypt. You continue up the river for about 350 miles and reach the city of (3) _____. After visiting the nearby ruins at Thebes, you sail to Barbar. During this leg of your journey, you pass by the (4) _____ Desert to the east. You then pilot your boat over 200 miles to Khartoum, Sudan, where the Nile divides into the (5) _____ and the (6) _____. Continuing down the (7) _____ Nile you eventually reach the Nile's source in Burundi.

F. SOUTHWEST ASIA: EUPHRATES RIVER

You begin this trip at the source of the Euphrates in the country of (1) _____. After navigating your boat down the river for several days, you reach the town of Dayr az Zawr in the country of (2) _____. Over 300 miles later you arrive in Karbala, which is about (3) _____ miles southwest of Baghdad. You journey on to Al Basrah, where the Euphrates joins the (4) _____ River and continues to flow into a large body of water called the (5) _____.

G. SOUTH ASIA: GANGES RIVER

After a difficult climb you reach the source of the Ganges in the mountain range called the (1) _____. You pilot your vessel about 400 miles down the river and reach the large city of (2) _____, India. You continue to travel on the river through the cities of Allahabad, Varanasi, and Patna and then enter the country of (3) _____. Finally, you reach the mouth of the Ganges where it flows into a large body of water called the (4) _____.

H. EAST ASIA: HUANG HE

Your journey up the 3,000-mile-long Huang He begins at its mouth, which you approach from the (1) _____ Sea. Despite its length, the entire river is within the country of (2) _____. After voyaging about (3) _____ miles on the Huang He you reach a point where the river turns sharply north. You journey on for about 300 miles and then sail past the largest man-made structure in the world, the (4) _____. The river winds west again for a ways and then southwest. Eventually you reach the source of the Huang He, located in (5) _____ terrain.

I. SOUTHEAST ASIA, OCEANIA, AND ANTARCTICA: MEKONG RIVER

You travel to the source of the Mekong River in the country of (1) _____. Navigating your boat over 900 miles down the Mekong, you reach where the river forms the borders of (2) _____ and (3) _____. Nearly 400 miles further, you arrive at the city of Yiangchan. Beyond this city you find that the Mekong forms the borders of (4) _____ and (5) _____ for about 500 miles. You then follow the river into Laos. Over the next 400 miles, you journey down the Mekong through the country of (6) _____ and into Vietnam. Here you arrive at the mouth of the river where it empties into the (7) _____ Sea.

Guided Reading

A. Comparing and Contrasting Use the chart below to compare and contrast the two types of location.

	Absolute Location	Relative Location
What is it?	1.	2.
How is it found?	3.	4.

B. Making Generalizations Use the chart below to write a general statement about each geographic theme.

Theme	Generalization
Location	1.
Place	2.
Region	3.
Human-Environment Interaction	4.
Movement	5.

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the maps on page 6 in your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Location How many degrees of longitude are there?

2. Region What formal regions are located in the Western Hemisphere?

Guided Reading

A. Identifying and Solving Problems Use the chart below to identify a problem or shortcoming of each geographic instrument and a way to solve that problem.

	Problem	Possible Solution
Globes	1.	2.
Flat Maps	3.	4.

B. Making Inferences Using the information in the text as a guide, make an inference to answer each of the following.

Question	Inference
Why do geographers rely heavily on satellites to gather geographic data?	1.
When might you use GPS, if it were available to you?	2.
Why is GIS potentially more useful to geographers than satellites?	3.

Guided Reading

A. Making Generalizations Make a generalization telling what each of the following terms have in common, or write a statement about the general category into which each set of examples fits.

Generalizations	
1. compass rose, legend, symbols	2. latitude, longitude
3. prime meridian, equator	4. planar, conical, cylindrical
5. physical, political	6. qualitative maps, cartograms, flow line maps

B. Identifying and Solving Problems Use the chart below to organize the problems and solutions of theme maps.

	Problem	Possible Solution
Qualitative Map	1.	2. 3. 4.
Cartogram	5.	6. 7. 8.
Flow Line Map	9.	10. 11. 12.

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the map on page 15 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Place What is the most common resource in this region?

2. Location What kind of livelihood is typical in coastal areas?

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. _____ is the study of the distribution and interaction of physical and human features on the earth.
2. Geographers use a variety of methods to study the use of space on Earth. The most common ones are _____, visual representations of a portion of the earth.
3. Another basic tool used by geographers are the five themes of geography: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
4. _____ is the exact place on the earth a geographic feature, such as a city, is found. _____ describes a place in relation to other places around it.
5. To locate places north or south, geographers use a set of imaginary lines, called _____ lines, that run parallel to the equator.
6. To locate places east or west, geographers use a set of imaginary lines, called _____ lines, that go around the earth over the poles.
7. The question, "What is it like?" refers to the geographic theme of _____.
8. The question, "How are places similar or different?" refers to the geographic theme of _____. Latin America, Europe, and Africa are examples of _____.
9. People draining swamps or digging irrigation ditches are examples of the geographic theme of _____.
10. Geographers analyze the geographic theme of _____ by looking at three types of distances: _____, _____, and _____. _____ distance means how far across the earth, an idea, a person, or a product travels.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

A geographer uses a variety of tools. One of these tools is a (1) _____, a three-dimensional representation of the earth. Another tool is a (2) _____, a two-dimensional graphic representation of a selected part of the earth's surface. The disadvantage of a map is that (3) _____ occurs as the earth's surface is flattened to create the map. A (4) _____, or mapmaker, solves this problem by using different types of map projections. The three type of maps are (5) _____, (6) _____, and (7) _____ maps. A general reference map is sometimes called a (8) _____ map. The data used for making maps is gathered primarily by (9) _____ or by satellites.

Today, geographers rely heavily on satellites to provide geographic data. The (10) _____ satellite can photograph the entire earth in 16 days. A familiar tool of geographers is the (11) _____; it uses a series of 24 satellites called (12) _____, which beam information to the earth. The newest tool in the geographer's toolbox is the (13) _____; it uses digital map information to create a databank.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. _____, introduced by the Chinese in the 1100s, helped to accurately determine direction.
2. The _____ shows you the north (N), south (S), east (E), and west (W) directions on a map. Sometimes, though, only north is indicated.
3. A geographer decides what scale to use for a map by determining how much detail to show. A _____ scale is used to see relative location in a region or between regions. A _____ scale is used to see relative location within a region.
4. Geographers use the grid system to identify _____. The grid system uses two kinds of imaginary lines: _____ and _____.
5. A projection is a way of showing the _____ of the earth on a flat map. Three types of projection maps are: _____, _____, and _____.
6. _____ maps help you to see the types of landforms and bodies of water found in a specific area.
7. _____ maps show features on the earth's surface that humans created.
8. Geographers also rely on _____ maps, which focus on a specific idea.
9. _____ maps use color, symbols, dots, or lines to help you see patterns related to a specific idea.
10. In a cartogram, the size of each country is drawn in proportion to _____ rather than to its land size.
11. Flow line maps illustrate movement of _____, _____, or _____.

Guided Reading

A. Making Inferences Make inferences about the illustration on page 27 in your textbook based on what you read about the solar system.

Statement	Inference
The asteroid belt is shown with the planets. Why?	1.
The illustration is not made to scale. Why?	2.

B. Finding Main Ideas Use the chart below to record the names of the layers inside, on, and above the earth, and to identify what they are.

Layers Inside Earth	Layers On and Above Earth
1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the maps on page 29 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Movement What Asian country appears to have been a separate continent once?

2. Movement What continent split from the western side of Africa?

Guided Reading

A. Making Generalizations Use the chart below to make a generalization about the importance of each of the following.

Generalizations	
1. ocean currents, waves, and tides	
2. hydrologic cycle	
3. lakes	
4. aquifers	

B. Drawing Conclusions As you study the Geographic Dictionary on pages 34–35 of your textbook, draw conclusions about the characteristics of each of the following. Use both the pictures and the words to help you.

Characteristics	
1. swamp	2. delta
3. canyon	4. cataract
5. desert	6. flood plain

Guided Reading

A. Determining Cause and Effect Use the chart below to take notes on the causes and effects of forces shaping the earth.

Cause	Effect
1.	tectonic plates move
2.	Red Sea widened
3.	Himalayas created
4.	earthquake
5.	tsunami

B. Finding Main Ideas Use the chart below to explain each of the following.

Main Ideas	
1. epicenter	2. Richter scale
3. Ring of Fire	4. positive effects of volcanoes

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the map on page 37 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. **Location** Where in the Atlantic Ocean would an earthquake most likely occur?

2. **Region** How is the movement of the Nazca Plate likely to affect South America?

Guided Reading

A. Determining Cause and Effect Use the chart below to take notes on the cause or causes for each of the following.

Cause	Effect
1.	sediment
2.	erosion
3.	delta
4.	varying types of soils

B. Finding Main Ideas Use the chart below to take notes on how forces shape the earth.

Forces Shaping the Earth
1. water erosion
2. wind erosion
3. glacial erosion

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. The _____ is the third planet in the solar system of the sun, which is a medium-sized star on the edge of the _____ galaxy.
2. The solar system consists of the sun and _____ known planets, as well as other celestial bodies that orbit the sun.
3. The solar system also contains _____, spheres covered with ice and dust that leave trails of vapor as they race through space.
4. The earth consists of a solid metallic center, called the _____ that is made up of iron and nickel.
5. Floating on this metallic center is the _____, a soft layer about 1,800 miles thick of molten rock.
6. On top of this molten rock is the _____, the thin layer of rock at the surface of the earth.
7. Immediately surrounding the earth is a layer of gases called the _____.
8. The solid rock portion of the earth's surface is called the _____.
9. The _____ is made up of the water elements on the earth, which include oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, and water in the atmosphere.
10. The theory of _____ maintains that the earth was once a supercontinent that divided and slowly drifted apart over millions of years.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. The _____ is an interconnected body of salt water that covers about 71 percent of our planet.
2. The salty water of the _____ circulates through three basic motions: _____, _____, and _____.
3. The continuous circulation of water between the atmosphere, the oceans, and the earth is called the _____.
4. More than 95 percent of the earth's freshwater supply is held by _____.
5. Rivers and streams flow through channels and move water to or from large bodies of water. Geographers call an area drained by a major river and its tributaries a _____.
6. Some of the water on the surface of the earth is held by the soil, and some flows into the pores of rock below the soil. The water held in the pores of rock is called _____.
7. Underground rock layers that store water are called _____.
8. The sea floor has landforms similar to those above water. The longest continuous mountain range on the ocean floor is the _____.
9. The major geographic feature that separates one type of landform from another is _____, which is the difference in elevation of a landform from the lowest point to the highest point.
10. _____ is the combination of characteristics of landforms and their distribution in a region.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

The internal forces that shape the earth's surface begin immediately beneath the crust.

The (1) _____ beneath the crust circulates like a conveyer belt. Riding above this circulation system are the (2) _____, enormous moving pieces that form the earth's crust. Three types of boundaries mark plate movements: (3) _____, (4) _____, and (5) _____.

When two plates meet each other, they may cause folding and cracking of the rock.

This fracture in the earth's crust is called a (6) _____. As plates grind or slip past each other, the earth shakes or trembles. This sometimes violent movement of the earth is an (7) _____. (8) _____ or smaller-magnitude quakes may occur after the initial shock and can sometimes continue for days afterwards. Sometimes an earthquake can cause a (9) _____, a giant wave in the ocean.

A (10) _____ occurs when magma, gases, and water from the lower part of the crust or mantle collect in underground chambers and eventually pour out of cracks in the earth's surface. Magma that has reached the earth's surface is called (11) _____. The vast majority of active volcanoes are located in a zone around the rim of the Pacific Ocean called the (12) _____.

(13) _____ occur when ground water circulates near a magma chamber. The water heats up and rises to the surface.

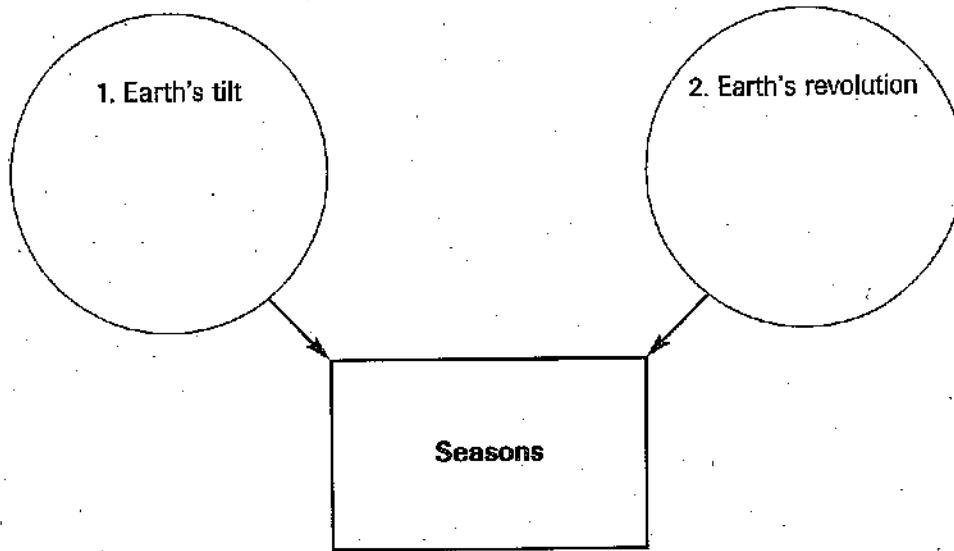
Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. _____ refers to physical and chemical processes that change the characteristics of rock on or near the earth's surface.
2. Processes that break rock into smaller pieces are referred to as _____.
3. Processes that change rock into a new substance as a result of interactions between elements in the air or water and the minerals in the rock are referred to as _____.
4. The reshaping of landforms, coastal regions, riverbeds, and banks that occurs when weathered material is moved by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity is referred to as _____.
5. _____ occurs when water in a river or stream transports tiny rock particles or sediment downstream. It also happens when these transported particles grind away the rock and when water dissolves chemical elements in the rock.
6. _____ occurs when wind transports and deposits sediment in other locations.
7. Several types of erosion can be caused by _____, large, long-lasting masses of ice that move because of gravity.
8. Weathering and erosion are a part of the process of forming _____, a loose mixture of weathered rock, organic matter, air, and water that supports plant growth.

Guided Reading

A. Determining Cause and Effect Use the organizer below to take notes on what causes the seasons.



B. Making Comparisons Use the chart below to compare the different types of weather conditions.

Comparing Weather Conditions	
1. types of precipitation	2. hurricanes or typhoons
3. tornadoes	4. blizzards
5. droughts	6. floods

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the map on page 52 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. **Region** Where is Tomado Alley?

2. **Region** In what other areas of the United States do tornadoes occur with regularity?

Guided Reading

A. Finding Main Ideas Use the chart below to take notes on how each of the following affects climate.

Factors Affecting Climate	
1. wind currents	
2. ocean currents	
3. zones of latitude	
4. altitude	
5. topography	

B. Seeing Patterns Use the chart below to take notes on how these factors influence climate patterns over time.

	Influence on Climate
El Niño	1.
greenhouse effect	2.

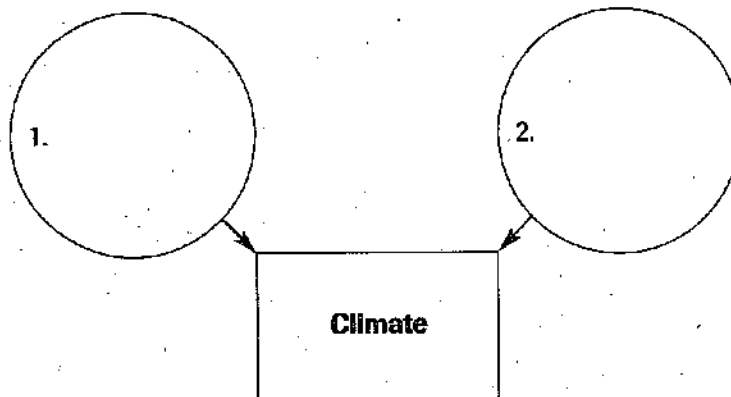
C. Map and Graph Skills Use the map on page 55 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Place How are the North Equatorial and South Equatorial currents in the Pacific Ocean alike and different?

2. Movement Where does the Gulf Stream flow?

Guided Reading

A. Determining Cause and Effect Use the organizer below to show the two most important causes of climate.



B. Making Comparisons Use the chart below to compare the different types of climates.

Comparing Climates	
1. tropical wet	2. tropical wet and dry
3. semiarid	4. desert
5. Mediterranean	6. marine west coast
7. humid subtropical	8. humid continental
9. subarctic	10. tundra
11. highland	

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the map on pages 60–61 in your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Location Along what lines of latitude are most tropical wet climates found?

2. Region At approximately what latitude is tundra found?

Guided Reading

A. Making Comparisons Use the chart below to compare vegetation regions.

Comparing Vegetation Regions	
1. forestlands	
2. grasslands	
3. desert and tundra	

B. Finding Main Ideas Use the chart below to write a brief paragraph explaining the following terms.

1. ecosystem	2. biome
3. rain forest	4. chaparral
5. savanna	6. steppe

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the chart on page 65 in your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. **Region** What type of climate results in the highest humus content in soil?

2. **Region** Is a dry climate likely to produce the best soil? Why or why not?

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. In the Northern Hemisphere, the _____, the beginning of summer, is the longest day of the year. _____, the beginning of winter, is the shortest day of the year.
2. Twice a year on the _____, the days and nights all over the world are equal in length. They mark the beginning of spring and autumn.
3. _____ is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular location and time. _____ is the term for weather conditions at a particular location over a long period of time.
4. An important factor of weather is _____. falling water droplets in the form of rain, sleet, snow, or hail. Geographers classify it into three types: _____, _____, and _____.
5. Weather is created by warm and cool air masses moving across the surface of the earth. A clash between air masses over warm, tropical ocean water may produce a violent storm known as a _____. In Asia, this type of storm is referred to as a _____.
6. Another violent storm, called a _____, is a powerful, funnel-shaped column of spiraling air that forms quickly and sometimes without warning.
7. A heavy snowstorm with winds of more than 32 miles per hour and reduced visibility is referred to as a _____.
8. In contrast, a long period without precipitation or with minimal precipitation is called a _____.
9. _____ occur when water, in the form of melted snow or rain, accumulates at such a rate that it cannot return to the atmosphere in the usual manner. As a result, stream and rivers overflow into the surrounding area.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. Four major factors influence the climate of a region: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
2. Wind and ocean currents help distribute the sun's heat from one part of the world to another through _____. The transfer of heat in the atmosphere by upward motion of the air.
3. _____ are like rivers flowing in the ocean. Moving in large circular systems, _____ flows away from the equator out toward the poles, and _____ flows back toward the equator. They not only affect the temperature of an area, but they affect the precipitation as well.
4. Geographers divide the earth into three general zones of latitude: lower or _____, middle or _____, and high or _____. Lands in _____ zones are hot all year long. Lands in _____ zones are cold all year long. Lands in _____ zones have climates that can vary greatly from relatively hot to relatively cold.
5. Another factor in determining the climate of a region is _____, or distance above sea level. As the distance above sea level increases, the air temperature _____.
6. Topography also affects climate. For example, as moisture-laden winds move up the side of a mountain they _____ and lose their ability to hold _____. By the time the winds reach the other side of the mountain, they are dry and become _____ as they flow down the mountain.
7. Climate changes over time. The warming of water off the west coast of South America, known as _____, is a natural change in the climate.
8. Some scientists argue that global temperature increases are caused by the _____, the layer of gases released by the burning of coal and petroleum that traps solar energy, causing higher temperatures.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

To define a (1) _____, geographers must make generalizations about what the typical weather is like over many years in a location. World climate zones are generally divided into five large groups: (2) _____, (3) _____, (4) _____, (5) _____, and (6) _____. These groups are divided into smaller regions. The (7) _____ region has little variation in temperature over the year; it is always hot, with an average temperature of 79°F.

The (8) _____ region does receive precipitation, just not very much: about 18 inches per year. Summers are hot and winters are cold. (9) _____ is categorized according to the amount of rainfall, rather than by landform, and can be hot or cold. This region receives less than ten inches of rain per year. The (10) _____ region has summers that are dry and hot, and winters that are cool and rainy. The (11) _____ region is located close to the ocean and is frequently cloudy, foggy, and damp. The (12) _____ region has long periods of summer heat and humidity. Winters are mild to cool. The southern United States and large areas of China are examples. A great variety in temperature and precipitation characterize the (13) _____ region, which is found in the mid-latitude interiors of Northern Hemisphere continents. The (14) _____ region consists of flat, treeless lands that form a ring around the Arctic Ocean. The (15) _____ region has snow and ice and permanently freezing temperatures. In fact, this region is so cold that it rarely snows. The climate of the (16) _____ region varies with latitude, altitude, other topography, and continental location. In this region, climates can differ based on such factors as whether a mountain slope faces north or south, and whether it is exposed to winds carrying moisture.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

- _____ is a thin layer of weathered rock, organic humus, air, and water. It shapes human existence in many ways.
- An _____ is an interdependent community of plants and animals. A _____ is a regional _____ and can be further divided into forest, grassland, desert, and tundra.
- _____ regions are categorized by the trees they support—broadleaf or needleleaf.
- Broadleaf trees, such as maple, oak, birch, and cottonwood, are also called _____ trees.
- Needleleaf trees, also called _____ trees, are found in huge stands in northern regions of the United States and Canada, Asia, and Europe.
- Grasslands, mostly flat regions dotted with a few trees, are called different terms. In the tropical grassland, the plains are called _____. In the Northern Hemisphere, the term _____ or prairie is used for the temperate grassland region.
- In the _____ region, plants that hug the ground, such as mosses and lichens, are best adapted to survive the cold.
- In the deserts, plants that can conserve _____ and withstand _____, such as cacti, sagebrush, or other shrubs, dot the landscape.
- Unfortunately, the damage that humans cause to soil and vegetation is a by-product of _____ interaction.

Guided Reading

A. Seeing Patterns Use the chart below to take notes on the patterns of culture change.

Patterns of Cultural Change	
1. innovation	
2. diffusion	
3. acculturation	

B. Making Comparisons Use the chart below to compare the world's major religions.

Comparing Religions	
1. Judaism	2. Christianity
3. Islam	4. Hinduism
5. Buddhism	6. other Asian practices

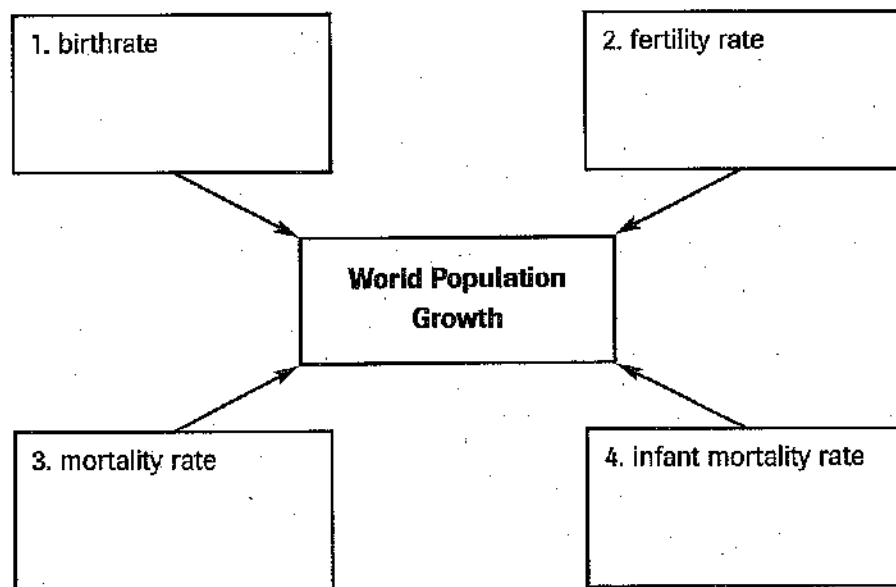
C. Map and Graph Skills Use the graphic on page 74 in your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Region Does the graphic account for all of the world's languages? Explain.

2. Region From what language "branches" and "trunk" did English develop?

Guided Reading

A. Making Generalizations Use the organizer below to generalize about the factors that affect world population growth.



B. Finding Main Ideas Use the chart below to write a brief paragraph explaining the following terms.

1. rate of natural increase	2. population pyramid
3. population density	4. carrying capacity

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the map on page 80 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. **Place** What are South America's megacities?

2. **Region** In what ways does this map support what the text says about habitable lands?

Guided Reading

A. Seeing Patterns Use the chart below to better understand the patterns of how geographic characteristics affect nations.

Characteristic	Conclusion
Size	1.
Shape	2.
Location	3.
Natural Boundaries	4.
Artificial Boundaries	5.

B. Finding Main Ideas Use the chart below to write a brief definition explaining each term.

1. state	2. nation
3. nation-state	4. stateless nation
5. democracy	6. monarchy
7. dictatorship	8. communism

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the map on page 84 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. **Region** What are the natural boundaries of North Korea?

2. **Movement** What geographic factors favor the movement of ideas and people between China and North Korea?

Guided Reading

A. Making Generalizations For each pair of terms, write a generalization that shows how they are related.

	How Terms are Related
Cities/ Urban Geography	1.
Megalopolis/ Metropolitan Area	2.
Urbanization/ Growth	3.

B. Seeing Patterns Use the chart below to describe the following urban patterns:

Urban Patterns
1. land use patterns in cities
2. functions of cities

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the graphic on page 89 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Making Comparisons According to this graphic, how is the Concentric Zone Model different from a Multiple Nuclei Model?

2. Drawing Conclusions Where is the high income commuter zone located in the Concentric Zone Model?

Guided Reading

A. Making Generalizations As you read the section, use the chart to make generalizations about economic systems, activities, and development.

	Generalizations
Economic Systems	1.
Economic Activity	2.
Natural Resources	3.
Economic Development	4.

B. Finding Main Ideas Use the back of this page to define the following concepts.

1. economy
2. infrastructure

C. Map and Graph Skills Use the graphic and map on pages 92–93 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

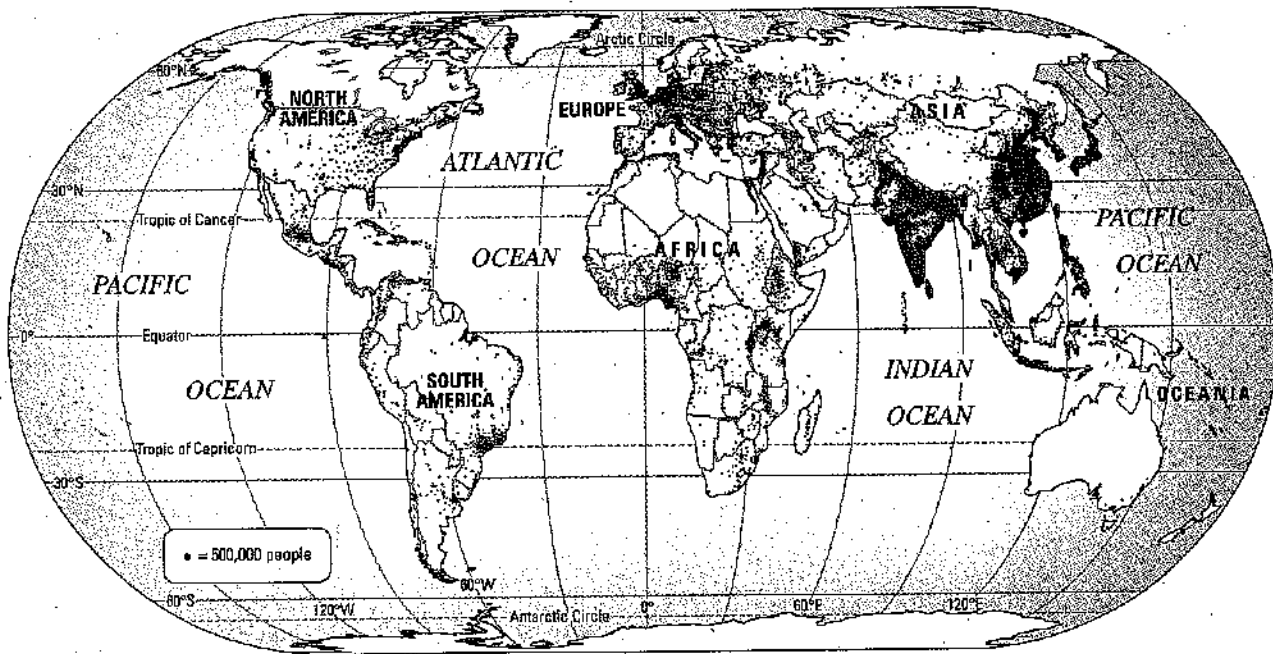
1. Region Where do the primary activities in making the pencil take place?

2. Movement Why are ships and ship registration shown on the map?

SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE

Seeing Patterns

Seeing patterns means becoming aware of the big picture. Geographers look for patterns in geographic features and in movements of people. They are constantly identifying situations that repeat themselves in different locations. Seeing patterns often means giving up a narrow, local view for a broader, global perspective. The map below shows the population density around the world. Can you see any patterns in how humans have settled the earth? (See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R8.)

**SEEING PATTERNS**

1. What pattern do you see among the highest population density areas?

2. What pattern do you see among the lowest population density areas?

3. What pattern do you see among the middle population density areas?

4. What are some possible reasons for this highest population density pattern?

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

- _____ is the total knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors shared by and passed on by the members of a specific group.
- A group that shares a common language, a sense of identity, and its culture is called a _____.
- An _____ has an identity as a separate group of people within the region where they live.
- Cultures and societies are always in the process of changing. Taking existing elements of society and creating something new to meet a need is called _____.
- The spread of ideas, inventions, or patterns of behavior is called _____.
- Exposure to an innovation does not guarantee that a society will accept that innovation. _____ occurs when individuals in a society accept or adopt an innovation.
- Language is one of the most important aspects of culture because it allows the people within a culture to communicate. Geographers estimate that between 3,000 and 6,500 languages are spoken across the world today—but more than half the world's population speaks just _____ of those languages.
- An aspect of culture that has a great deal of influence on people's lives is religion. Traditionally, religions have been categorized as one of three types: _____, with a belief in one god; _____, with a belief in many gods; and _____, often with a belief in divine forces in nature.
- The five major religions of the world are: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- The oldest of the Southwest Asian religions is _____. The largest of all religions with two billion followers is _____. The world's oldest religion, _____, dates back about 5,000 years.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

To understand population growth, geographers calculate several different statistics.

One is the (1)_____, which is the number of live births per thousand population. Another way to study population is to look at the (2)_____. It is the average number of children a woman of childbearing years would have in her lifetime, if she had children at the current rate for her country. Geographers can also study population by looking at the (3)_____, the number of deaths per thousand.

To find the rate at which a population is growing, subtract the mortality rate from the birthrate. The product is the (4)_____, or population growth rate. A (5)_____ is a graphic device that allows demographers to examine how events in society, such as wars, famine, or epidemics, affect the population of a country or region. The billions of people in the world are not distributed equally across the world. Almost two-thirds of the world's population lives in the zone between (6)_____°N and (7)_____°N. Currently more than half of the world's population lives in (8)_____ areas, but that number is changing rapidly. More people are moving into (9)_____.

The reasons that people migrate are referred to as (10)_____ factors. Environmental conditions such as drought and other natural disasters are examples of (11)_____ factors. Economic opportunity and high salaries are examples of (12)_____ factors. To understand how heavily populated an area is, geographers use a figure called (13)_____. It is the average number of people who live in a measurable area such as a square mile. Geographers are also concerned about another figure called (14)_____, the number of organisms a piece of land can support.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. Governmental units of the world can be described in either political or geographic terms. Generally, we use the political term _____ to describe an independent unit that occupies a specific territory and has full control of its internal and external affairs.
2. _____ refers to a group of people with a common culture living in a territory and having a strong sense of unity.
3. All countries must choose a type of government. In a _____, citizens hold political power either directly or through elected representatives.
4. In a _____, a ruling family holds political power and may or may not share the power with citizen bodies.
5. In a _____, an individual or group holds complete political power.
6. _____ is a system in which nearly all political power and means of production are held by the government.
7. Three geographic characteristics are important in describing a country: _____, _____, and _____.
8. Boundaries or borders set the limits of the territory controlled by a state. A _____ boundary is based on physical features of the land, such as rivers, lakes, or mountain chains.
9. An _____ boundary is a straight line generally following latitude or longitude lines.
10. The three most common local units of government are _____, _____, and _____.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. Today, almost half of the population of the world lives in cities. The built-up area around the central city may include _____, which are political units touching the borders of the central city or touching other _____ that touch the city.
2. Smaller cities or towns with open land between them and the central city are called _____.
3. The _____, its _____ and _____, link together economically to form a functional area called a metropolitan area.
4. The dramatic rise in the number of cities and the changes in lifestyle that result are called _____.
5. Around the world, cities have certain geographic characteristics in common. Many cities are found in places that allow for good _____, such as places on a river, lake, or coast.
6. Urban geographers also study land use in cities. Basic land use patterns found in all cities are: _____, areas used for single-family housing and apartment buildings; _____, areas reserved for manufacturing of goods; and _____, areas used for private business and the buying and selling of retail products.
7. The core of a city is almost always based on commercial activity. This area of the city is called the _____.
8. The city is the center of a variety of functions. Five of these functions are: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Reteaching Activity

Reading Comprehension Find the missing word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers in the blank.

1. An _____ consists of the production and exchange of goods and services among a group of people.
2. In a _____, people trade goods and services without exchanging money.
3. In a _____, the production of goods and services is determined by a central government, which usually owns the means of production.
4. In a _____, the production of goods and services is determined by the demand from consumers.
5. No matter how small or large a business is, it operates at one of four levels of economic activity. _____ involve gathering raw materials such as timber for immediate use or to use in the making of a final product; _____ involve adding value to materials by changing their form; _____ furnish personal or professional services; _____ provide information, management, and research services by highly trained persons.
6. When geographers study the economy of a country, they look closely at the location, quality, and quantity of its natural resources. They divide natural resources into three basic types. _____ resources can be replaced through natural processes. _____ resources cannot be replaced once they have been removed from the ground and _____ resources used for producing power that are unlimited in quantity.
7. A nation's _____ consists of the basic support systems needed to keep an economy going.
8. Geographers use a variety of standards to make comparisons among economies. One is _____, the average amount of money earned by each person in a political unit.
9. A commonly used statistic to measure the economy of a country is the _____, the total value of all goods and services produced by a country over a year or some other specified period of time.
10. The value of goods and services produced within a country in a period of time is referred as the _____.