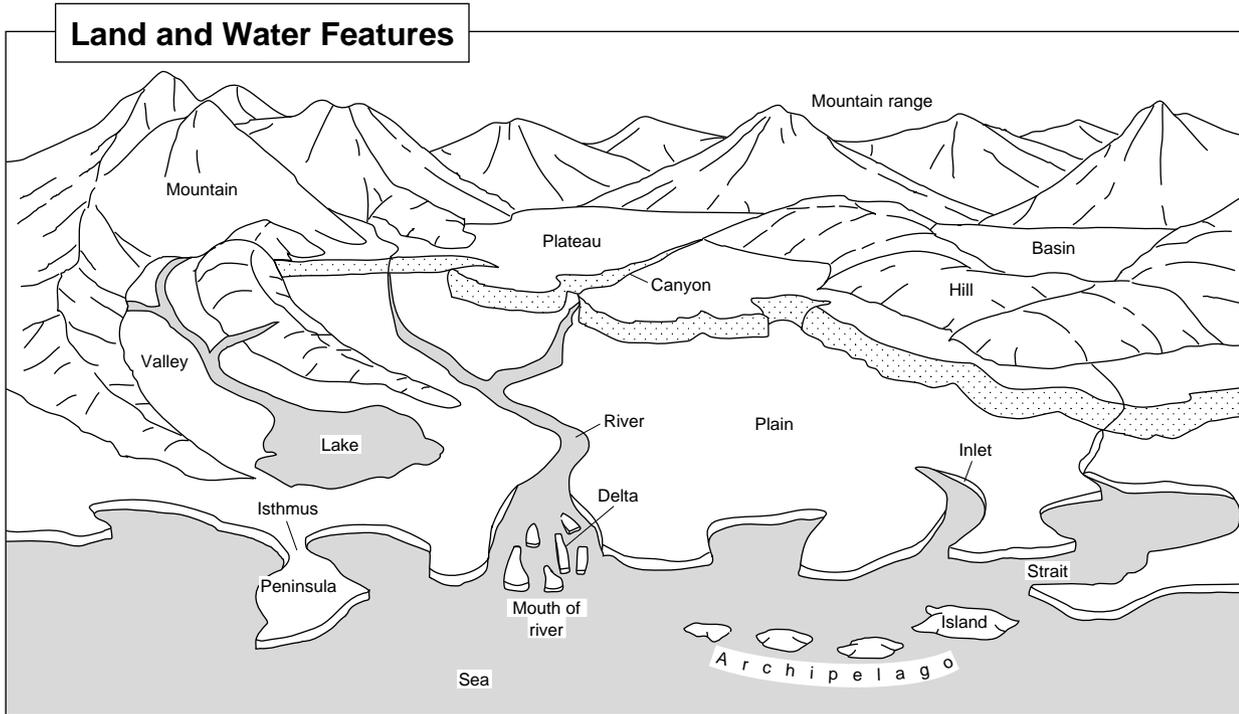


Name _____
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Map/Graph Skills

Reading a Diagram

Directions: Study the diagram below of the earth's landforms and water bodies. Then, write the correct land or water feature next to each description.



1. a narrow waterway connecting two larger bodies of water _____
2. a broad and flat or gently rolling area where there are few changes in the landscape _____
3. a stretch of low land lying between hills or mountains and usually having a river or stream flowing through it _____
4. a long, narrow valley between cliffs, often with a stream flowing through it _____
5. a natural stream of water larger than a creek and emptying into an ocean, lake, or river _____
6. a land area almost entirely surrounded by water _____
7. a deposit of sand and soil formed at the mouth of some rivers _____
8. a landmass, not as large as a continent, surrounded by water _____
9. an inland body of water, usually fresh water, larger than a pool or a pond _____
10. a group or a chain of islands _____

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Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

The Study of Geography

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, answer the following questions and complete the chart.

1. What tools do geographers use to understand the world? _____
2. What is a geographic concept? _____
3. List 10 geographic concepts. _____

4. What are two ways geographers describe the location of a place? _____

5. What does the character of a place consist of? _____
6. What are the three types of regions? _____
7. What is the movement of a place? _____

8. What are some examples of negative effects of human-environment interaction?

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

9. The position of a place on the globe is its _____ location.
10. The _____ of a place consists of its physical characteristics and human characteristics.
11. A central place and the surrounding places affected by it make up a(n) _____ region.
12. _____ is the study of where people, places, and things are located and how they relate to each other.
13. A viewpoint that is influenced by one's own culture and experience is _____.
14. The location of a place compared to other places is its _____ location.
15. People's feelings and attitudes about an area define a(n) _____ region.
16. A(n) _____ uses computer technology to collect, manipulate, analyze, and display data about the earth's surface.
17. An area in which a certain characteristic is found everywhere is a(n) _____ region.
18. The Equator divides the earth into two halves or _____.



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Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

Changes Within the Earth

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, complete the chart below concerning internal forces of the earth.

Cause	Effect
Molten rock breaks through the earth's surface.	1. _____
Large, sudden rock movements occur along a fault.	2. _____
Two plates pull away from each other.	3. _____
An oceanic plate meets a continental plate.	4. _____
Two continental plates collide.	5. _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

- The center of the earth is called the _____.
- A thick layer of rock called the _____ is around the earth's core.
- The earth's _____ is a thin rocky surface.
- Soil, rocks, landforms, and other surface features make up the _____.
- The _____ is the layer of air, water, and other substances above the surface of the earth.
- The water in oceans, lakes, rivers, and under the ground makes up the _____.
- The _____ is the world of plants, animals, and other living things that occupy the land and waters of the planet.
- _____ are the large landmasses in the earth's oceans.
- Landforms are classified by differences in _____—that is, differences in elevation.
- _____ is a theory that the earth's outer shell is not one piece of rock.
- The idea that all continents were once a single landmass but are now separate is called the _____.
- The _____ is a circle of volcanic mountains around the Pacific Ocean.



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Section 3 Guided Reading and Review

Changes on the Earth's Surface

A. As You Read

Directions: The two categories of external forces that change the earth's surface are shown below. As you read Section 3, fill in the boxes with examples of each.

Weathering	
Mechanical Weathering	Chemical Weathering
1. _____ _____	3. _____ _____
2. _____ _____	4. _____ _____

Erosion		
5. _____ _____	6. _____ _____	7. _____ _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

8. The process of weathering breaks down rock at or near the earth's surface.
9. Mechanical weathering strengthens rocks.
10. Chemical weathering cannot alter a rock's chemical makeup.
11. Acid rain is a form of mechanical weathering.
12. The movement of the earth's weathered materials is known as erosion.
13. Moving water carries sediment—small particles of soil, sand, and gravel.
14. Windblown deposits of mineral-rich dust and silt are called loess.
15. Glaciers are an agent of weathering.
16. Rocks and debris left behind by glaciers are called moraines.

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Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

Weather and Climate

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, complete the chart below. List the aspects of the earth's weather and climate indicated by the descriptions.

Description	Identification
This reflects some heat back into space and traps some heat near the earth.	1. _____
This process distributes the heat from the sun around the earth.	2. _____
This occurs when cooler air cannot retain all its vapor.	3. _____
These features affect surrounding climates because their temperatures are slow to change.	4. _____
This is the most common type of precipitation.	5. _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

6. is the condition of the bottom layer of the earth's atmosphere in one place over a short period of time.
7. refers to the weather patterns of an area over a long time.
8. The earth spins like a top in a movement called .
9. The earth orbits the sun, completing one in a year.
10. Two seasons are marked by the summer and winter .
11. The spring and fall seasons are marked by a(n) .
12. is all forms of water that fall on the earth.
13. Air masses are known as .
14. Climates of interior regions of a landmass, marked by warm or hot summers and cold, snowy winters, are called .

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Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

Ecosystems

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, describe the ecosystems by filling in the chart below.

Ecosystem	Climate	Vegetation
Tropical Rain Forest	1. _____	2. _____
Mid-Latitude Forest	3. _____	4. _____
Coniferous Forest	5. _____	6. _____
Tropical Grasslands	7. _____	8. _____
Temperate Grasslands	9. _____	10. _____
Desert	11. _____	12. _____
Tundra	13. _____	14. _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

15. Deciduous trees shed their leaves during one season, usually autumn.
16. Herbivores are animals that eat plants and meat.
17. An ecosystem is formed by the interaction of plants, animals, and the physical environment in which they live.
18. North America's temperate grasslands are prairies.
19. Coniferous forests contain mostly broadleaf trees.
20. Permafrost is a layer of soil just below the surface of the tundra that is always frozen.
21. A biome is a major type of ecosystem.
22. In tundra regions, the temperature is always very warm.
23. A savanna is a tropical grassland.
24. Carnivores are meat-eating animals.
25. Chaparral is a type of grassland.



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Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

The Study of Human Geography

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, answer the following questions.

1. Why is the population density different in various parts of the world?

2. What are some possible negative effects of world population growth? What are possible positive effects?

3. List four of the elements of culture.

4. How can the movement of a group of people from one country to another cause cultural change?

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

5. the number of live births each year per 1,000 people
6. referring to the countryside
7. a place where important ideas begin and spread out
8. the average number of people in a square mile or kilometer
9. people who leave a country to live elsewhere
10. occurs when the skills, arts, ideas, habits, and institutions of one culture come in contact with those of another culture
11. the growth of city population
12. the beliefs and actions that define a group of people's way of life
13. the process by which a cultural element is transmitted across some distance from one group or individual to another
14. people who move into a country
15. the result of the restriction of a culture from outside cultural influences

Column II

- a. immigrants
- b. culture
- c. urbanization
- d. culture hearth
- e. rural
- f. emigrants
- g. population density
- h. diffusion
- i. cultural convergence
- j. birthrate
- k. cultural divergence



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Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

Political and Economic Systems

Directions: As you read Section 2, complete the chart below by ranking political or economic systems based upon the characteristic indicated.

Political and Economic Systems	Rankings
Political systems: confederation, federation, unitary system Characteristic: most to least central government authority	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Political systems: democracy, dictatorship Characteristic: most to least power of citizens	4. _____ 5. _____
Economic systems: traditional economy, command economy, market economy Characteristic: most to least government control of the economy	6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank. If it is false, write F.

9. Sovereignty refers to the land and water of a country.
10. The United States is a democracy and a federation.
11. Great Britain is both a confederation and a constitutional monarchy.
12. A dictatorship is an authoritarian form of government.
13. In a monarchy voters elect a king and a queen.
14. A market economy is commonly associated with totalitarianism.
15. A country may have a unitary government and a market economy.
16. Many rural parts of less developed countries have traditional economies.
17. Command economies often exist in democratic countries.

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Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

World Resources

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, complete the charts below about world resources.

Natural Resources
1. Examples of renewable resources are . 2. Examples of nonrenewable resources are .

Energy Sources	
Type	Drawbacks, if Any
3. _____	4. _____
5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____
9. _____	10. _____
11. _____	12. _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

13. People have always used _____, the materials from the natural environment, to help meet their needs.
14. Soil and water are examples of _____.
15. Minerals that cannot be replaced once they are used up are _____.
16. Ancient plant and animal remains form _____.
17. _____ is produced by splitting uranium atoms.
18. People use _____, or the energy from falling water, to power machines or generate electricity.
19. The earth's internal heat produces _____.
20. Radiation from the sun produces _____.

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Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

World Economic Activity

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, complete the following charts.

Economic Activities	
Types	Examples
Primary	1. _____
Secondary	2. _____
Tertiary	3. _____
Quaternary	4. _____

Economic Development	
Type of Country	Characteristics
Developed	5. _____
Underdeveloped	6. _____
Developing	7. _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Define the following terms.

8. primary economic activity _____
9. subsistence farming _____
10. commercial farming _____
11. secondary economic activity _____
12. cottage industry _____
13. commercial industry _____
14. tertiary economic activity _____
15. quaternary economic activity _____
16. export _____
17. import _____