Unit 1 Review Packet

Vocabulary for Chapter 1, Sections 1 and 2 and 3 (Pages 11-22)
Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Low Latitudes</td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_____ 1. An imaginary line that circles the middle of the globe.

_____ 2. Imaginary lines that run across the Earth from east to west.

_____ 3. The area of the Earth between the tropics where it is almost always warm or hot.

_____ 4. The study of the Earth.

_____ 5. The unit used to measure a place’s location on the globe.

_____ 6. A representation of the Earth’s surface on a flat map.

Chapters 1, Section 1 (Pages 11-14)

True or False
If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

_____ 1. The sun provides the wind and water needed for life on Earth.

_______________________________

_____ 2. One result of the Earth’s tilted axis is that some places face toward or away from the sun more than others. This results in those places having different seasons.

_______________________________
Chapter 1, Section 2 (Pages 15-18)

3. By studying the theme of human-environment interaction, geographers learn how the Earth and other planets affect each other.

4. In their work, geographers are guided by two basic questions: (1) Where are things located? and (2) What’s the deal with longitude?

5. The five themes of geography are location, place, human-environment interaction, movement and regions.

6. Geographers use lines of latitude and longitude to identify a place’s relative location.

Chapter 1, Section 3 (Pages 19-22)

7. Maps are flat but the Earth is round. For this reason, flat maps will always show some distortion, especially in the shape of landmasses.

Vocabulary for Chapter 2, Sections 1 and 2 and 3 (Pages 27-36)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Atmosphere</th>
<th>B. Climate</th>
<th>C. Nonrenewable Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Plate</td>
<td>E. Temperature</td>
<td>F. Vegetation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A huge chunk of the Earth’s crust.

2. A thick layer of special gases that surround the Earth.

3. Resources that, once used up, cannot be replaced. Examples include coal and petroleum.

4. The average weather of a place over many years.

5. How hot or cold the air feels.

6. Plants that grow naturally in an area.
Chapters 2, Section 1 (Pages 27-30)

Understanding Key Concepts

Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What percent of the Earth is covered in water? What are four types of bodies of water on Earth?

   __________________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________

2. Describe at least three factors that cause rock to weather and to break down into tiny pieces.

   __________________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________

Chapters 2, Section 2 (Pages 31-33)

Fill in the Blank

Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line in each question.

1. A __________________ resource is anything from the Earth that people use in meeting their needs for food, clothing or shelter.

2. Coal, natural gas and petroleum are all types of ____________________________, which were created over millions of years from the remains of prehistoric plants and animals.

Chapters 2, Section 3 (Pages 34-36)

3. The Earth’s climate is affected by latitude, wind, _____________________________ and different landforms.

4. Without wind or water, the Earth would ____________________________.

5. The vegetation of a ____________________________ climate includes trees, vines and ferns.

6. A continental climate has temperatures that range from hot summers to cold winters. Vegetation there includes deciduous and coniferous ____________________________ as well as grasslands.
Vocabulary for Chapter 3, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Pages 41-56)
Match the term from the box with its definition below.

| A. Birthrate | B. Consumers | C. Demographer |
| D. Economy | E. Immigrants | F. Urbanization |

___ 1. A scientist who studies population.

___ 2. The number of live births each year per 1,000 people.

___ 3. People who leave one country and move to another one.

___ 4. The movement of people to cities.

___ 5. A system for producing (making), distributing (moving) and consuming (getting) goods and services.

___ 6. People who buy goods and use services.

Chapters 3, Section 1 (Pages 41-43)
True or False
If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

_____ 1. Most major civilizations began along bodies of water that were useful for trade, travel and farming. ________________________________

_____ 2. Demographers figure out population growth by comparing life expectancy to the death rate. ________________________________

Chapter 3, Section 2 (Pages 44-46)
_____ 3. Demographers use the “push-pull” theory to explain towing broken-down cars. ________________________________
4. Large numbers of immigrants flock to big cities because they are seeking **wifi** for their families.

**Chapter 3, Section 3** (Pages 47-50)

5. **Culture** includes the work people do, their behaviors, beliefs and way of doing things.

6. The **school** is the basic social unit of any culture. It teaches a culture’s customs and traditions.

**Chapter 3, Section 4** (Pages 51-56)

7. In a socialist system, the **king** owns most basic industries like power and water while regular people own most other businesses.

8. Three common economic systems include **capitalism** (regular people own businesses and sell goods), **socialism** (both the government and regular people own businesses) and **communism**, (the government owns all property and businesses.)

9. A Dictatorship is a form of government in which **the people** hold almost total power to govern.