

**Geographic Features:** Be able to label the following items:

**Continents**

- North America    -South America    -Europe    -Africa    -Australia
- Antarctica    -Asia

**Oceans/Seas**

- Southern Ocean    -Atlantic Ocean    -Pacific Ocean (in two spots)    -Caribbean Sea
- Indian Ocean    -Arctic Ocean    -Mediterranean Sea    -Black Sea

**Mountain Ranges**

- Andes Mountains    -Appalachian Mountains    -Rocky Mountains    -The Alps
- Himalayan Mountains    -Ural Mountains

**Other Features**

- A Compass Rose
- Equator    -Prime Meridian    -Tropic of Cancer
- Tropic of Capricorn    -Northern Hemisphere    -Southern Hemisphere
- Eastern Hemisphere    -Western Hemisphere

1. 0° latitude is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 0° longitude is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Which continent do you live on?

**Directions**

Use page A2-3 in your textbook to do the next part

**Cardinal Directions**

1. Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia
2. Canada is \_\_\_\_\_ of Cuba
3. India is \_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S.
4. Mexico is \_\_\_\_\_ of Sudan

**Intermediate Directions**

5. France is \_\_\_\_\_ of Puerto Rico
6. Jamaica is \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Kingdom
7. United States is \_\_\_\_\_ of South Africa
8. Indonesia is \_\_\_\_\_ of Canada

9. Which continent is directly West of Europe?
10. If you traveled east from North America, which ocean would you be crossing?
11. Which ocean is directly west of North America?

**Reading Maps:** Matching

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. political map       | a. a kind of map that shows features of the land  |
| 2. physical map        | b. a kind of map that gives one particular kind of information                          |
| 3. special-purpose map | c. a kind of map that shows how humans have divided the earth into countries and states |

**Practicing Map Skills**

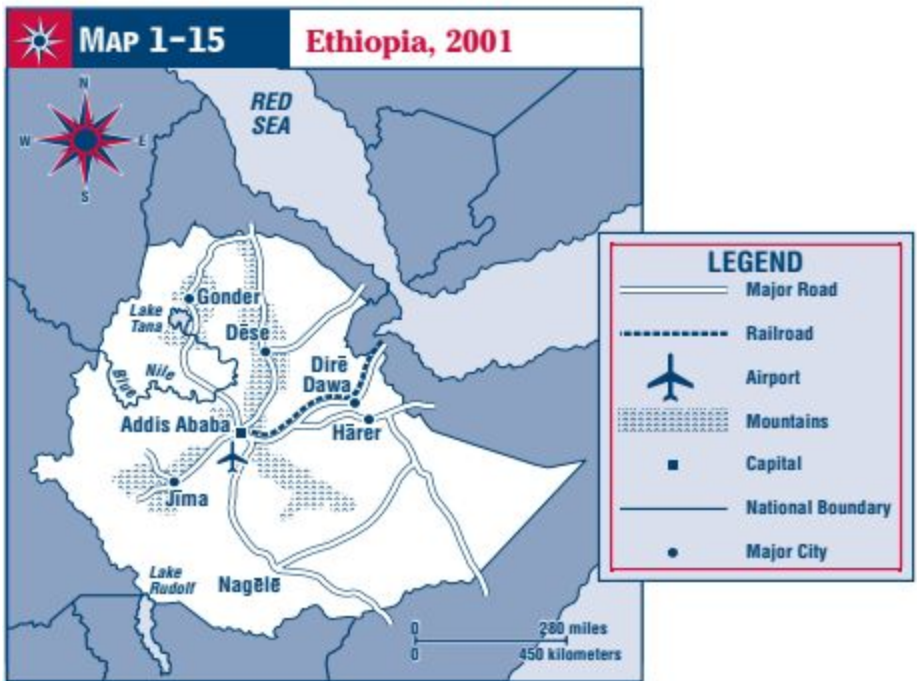
Use Map 1-15: Ethiopia, 2001 below to answer the questions.

1. What is the title of this map?
2. What part of the map tells you what the symbols on the map mean?
3. What do the solid black lines on the map stand for?

4. What does  on the map stand for?

5. What does  on the map stand for?

6. Would you call this a physical map, a political map, a special-purpose map, or a combination of all three? Why?



**Land and Water Forms**

Define 5 of the land/water forms in your own words and draw the other 5

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| -Plain     | -River  |
| -Peninsula | -Island |
| -Mountain  | -Lake   |
| -Hill      | -Valley |
| -Ocean     | -Desert |

### **Critical Thinking Questions:**

1. Using geographical evidence, explain why it took Europeans so long to discover North and South America?
2. From a geographical standpoint, what would make it difficult for the American government to patrol and protect the border with Canada?
3. Why would the Suez Canal be important for trade between Europe and Southeast Asia?

### **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow**

**-finding the main idea, locating simple details, using context clues to figure out the meaning of words and phrases**

### **Is water a renewable resource?**

by Blaithin Stack, environmental scientist, *Facing up to Global Warming* (blog)

Water is technically considered a renewable resource because it can be used over and over again and it has a rain cycle. However, it is only in the short-term that water can be thought of as a renewable resource and the sustainability of this renewable resource is questionable. In the next few centuries it is thought that there will be a severe lack of drinking water, and this effect can already be seen today but with less severity. Although there is the same amount of water on the earth today as there was when the earth was formed, only 3% of this water is usable and this figure is decreasing as time passes as more and more water becomes contaminated or polluted.

One of the main reasons that water may become a non-renewable source is the population growth. The population is expanding at a speedy rate, and this is putting enormous pressure on all our resources, even the renewable ones. As more and more people need access to drinking water, our groundwater and surface water reserves are being used up. The water is being used faster than it can replenish itself, and this will inevitably lead to a water shortage in the future.

In conclusion, water should not be regarded as a renewable, unlimited resource. Rather, water conservation should take main priority and we should try to reduce our water consumption in whatever way possible.

1. Which of these statements best describes the main idea of the text?
  - a. Water is a renewable resource because the rain cycle renews our water and we do not have to worry about water conservation
  - b. People need drinking water and we should conserve it
  - c. The rain cycle renews our water
  - d. Because of population growth and pollution, water should be considered as a nonrenewable resource

2. Over-population has lead to
  - a. population expanding at a speedy rate
  - b. more people requiring access to drinking water
  - c. using water faster than it can be replenished
  - d. b and c are correct
  
3. Only \_\_\_\_\_ of water on Earth is usable
  - a. 3%
  - b. 5%
  - c. 97%
  - d. 79%
  
4. According to the author, water might be seen as a non-renewable resource because?
  - a. the overuse of groundwater and surface water had depleted the amount of water available
  - b. Water can easily be used again and again because of the rain cycle
  - c. It would never be considered a nonrenewable resource
  - d. Water is unlimited
  
5. "Replenish" as it is used in the passage most closely means
  - a. replace
  - b. reduce
  - c. drain
  - d. diminish