

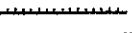





REVIEWING BASIC SKILLS, PART 1

MAP LEGENDS

1. The map legend tells you what the colors, lines, and other symbols on the map mean. Turn to the Complete Legend on page 7 of your Atlas. This legend shows the symbols for all the political and physical maps in the Atlas. Write the name for each symbol shown below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a.  _____ | d.  _____ |
| b.  _____ | e.  _____ |
| c.  _____ | f.  _____ |

2. Now write the elevation or depth in feet that each color stands for. Be sure you tell whether each number you write is an elevation or a water depth.

- a. dark purple _____
- b. lightest green _____
- c. lightest blue _____

3. Turn to page 49 and look at the map of Canada's indigenous peoples. (You can find the meaning of *indigenous* in the Glossary.) This map also uses color to show information. Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

- a. The dark purple helps us see that the people who lived farthest north were the _____ people.
- b. To find the home of the Great Plains people, look for the area colored _____.

THEMATIC MAPS

4. The Indigenous Peoples map is one kind of *thematic* map—a map that focuses on a single subject or theme. Use the thematic map on page 129 to complete each sentence.

- a. The theme of this map is the population of _____.
- b. The most heavily populated places, shown in the color _____, have more than _____ people per square mile.

Name _____
 Date _____

GRAPHS

5. A circle graph shows how something is divided into parts. The parts are often shown as percentages. (The whole circle equals 100 percent.) Turn to page 21. Look at the circle graph Major Religions. "Major Religions" refers to religions with the largest numbers of people. Use the information on the graph to complete the table.

Major Religions

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Christianity	_____
Islam	_____
Hinduism	_____
Buddhism	_____
Indigenous	_____
Other	_____
Non-religious/atheism	_____

★ **6.** Now turn to page 29. A pictograph uses rows of picture symbols to provide information. Use Persons per Television to write whether each statement is true of the United States (*U.S.*), Japan (*J*), Nicaragua (*N*), or Zaire (*Z*).

- a. This is the most difficult place of the four to find a TV. _____
- b. There is a television for every 18 people here. _____
- c. There is a television for every 1.2 people here. _____

7. Look at the climographs on pages 14–15. A climograph uses a bar graph to show monthly rainfall in inches and millimeters. (The higher the bar, the higher the rainfall.) The climograph uses a line graph to show monthly temperatures in Fahrenheit and Celsius. For these climographs, the scales for average temperatures are along the far left of each page. Scales for average rainfall are along the far right. Months (abbreviated with initials) are shown along the bottom of each climograph.

Draw a line to match each place and month below with its approximate Fahrenheit temperature. (There is one extra temperature.)

Place, Month	Temperature (F)
a. Singapore, all year •	• 30°
b. Hankou, China, March •	• 90°
c. Eismitte, Greenland, July •	• 50°
d. Omaha, U.S., February •	• 10°
	• 80°

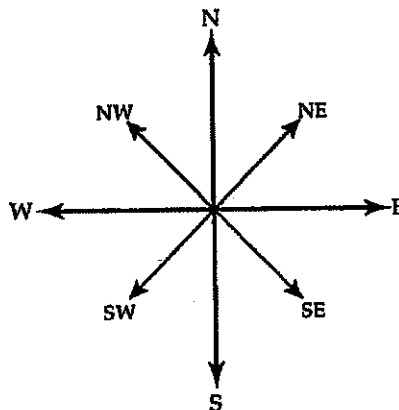
REVIEWING BASIC SKILLS, PART 2

DIRECTIONS

1. Turn to the political map of Central Europe on page 99 in your Atlas. Find the direction indicator near the top-left corner of the map. It labels only north (N). The direction indicator on this activity sheet labels all four main, or *cardinal*, directions—north (N), south (S), east (E), and west (W). It also shows in-between, or *intermediate*, directions—northeast (NE), southeast (SE), northwest (NW), and southwest (SW).

Now find Prague, Czech Republic, on the map. (*Look just north of 50° north latitude.*) Tell in what general direction you would travel to get from Prague to each of the following cities. Use the letters that stand for the cardinal and intermediate directions.

- Naples, Italy _____
- Budapest, Hungary _____
- Frankfurt, Germany _____
- Lviv, Ukraine _____
- Hamburg, Germany _____



LOCATION: LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

2. Latitude and longitude can help you locate places on a map. Turn to the United States Political map on pages 54–55. Lines of latitude run across the map, east and west. Look at the right edge of the map. Notice that latitude is labeled in degrees (°). Latitude shows the distance north or south of the Equator (0°).

Longitude lines run north and south and meet at the poles. Numbering starts at the Prime Meridian (0°). Longitude lines are also numbered by degrees. They are labeled according to their distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Draw a line to connect the name of each city with the line of latitude or longitude on which it lies. (*Hint: Run your finger along each line of latitude or longitude listed, and find the cities below. There is one extra line of latitude or longitude.*)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. St. Paul, Minnesota • | • 45° north latitude |
| b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • | • 35° north latitude |
| c. Albuquerque, New Mexico • | • 150° west longitude |
| d. Anchorage, Alaska • | • 95° west longitude |
| | • 40° north latitude |

Name _____

Date _____

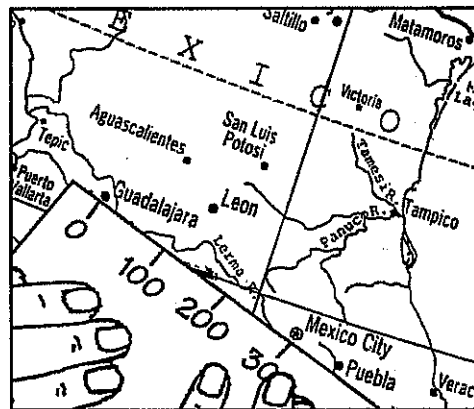
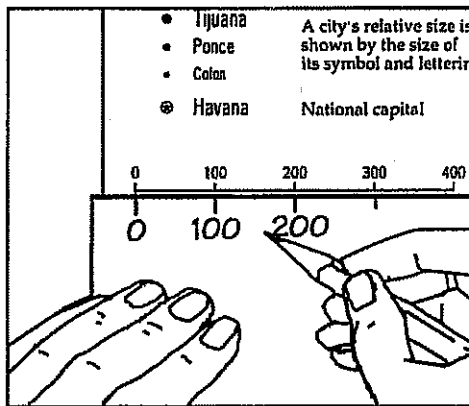
ACTIVITY 4b

MAP SCALE

3. Turn to the political map of Middle America on pages 84–85. At the bottom of the map legend is the *scale*. This scale tells how much distance on the map stands for 100, 200, 300, and 400 miles on Earth. The scale also shows kilometers.

Here's a way to use the map scale. Put a small piece of paper along the scale so you can see the miles just above the edge of the paper. On the edge of the paper, mark the map distances in hundreds of miles. To get distances greater than 400 miles, just slide the edge of the paper along the scale and keep marking at 100-mile intervals. Mark the miles on your scale up to 600. The edge of your paper should now look like a map scale. Use it to measure the distance between each of the following pairs of cities in Mexico. Write each approximate distance in even hundreds of miles.

- a. Guadalajara to Mexico City (*both near the center of Mexico*) _____ miles
- b. Morelia to Puebla (*both near Mexico City*) _____ miles
- c. Mazatlan (*on the west coast*) to Monterrey _____ miles
- d. Campeche to Merida (*both in the eastern part of Mexico*) _____ miles
- e. Tijuana to Juarez (*both at the U.S.–Mexico border*) _____ miles



THE BASIC IDEAS, PART 1

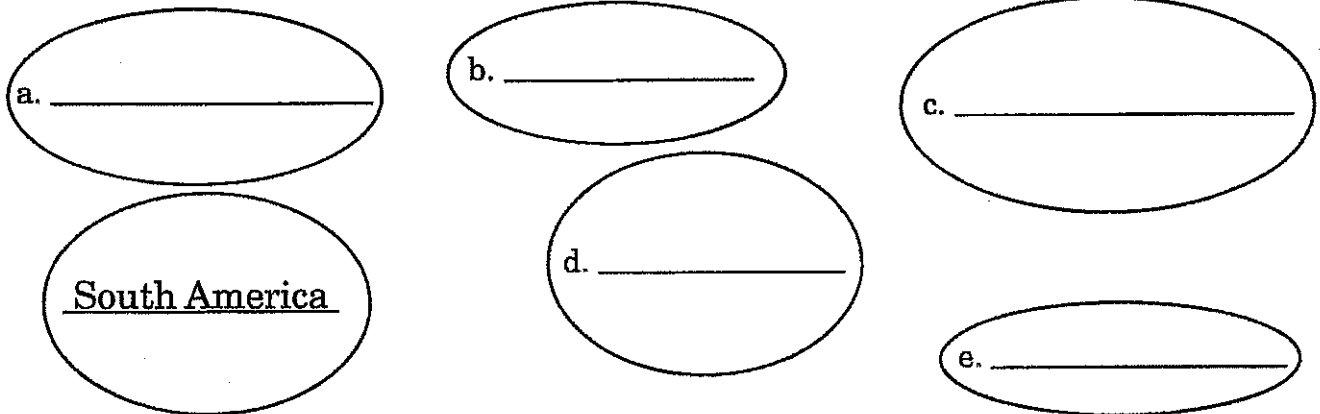
Flip through your Atlas. You'll see maps of world climates, native peoples of Canada, and endangered animals in Africa. You'll see graphs of world food production, United States population growth, and the number of bicycles in China. Photos show deserts, a kangaroo, crowded New York streets, and South African students. How do all these things fit together?

Geography helps you see your links with people, places, and environments around the world. Geographers suggests five basic ways of looking at the world to help you see these links. In this lesson and the next one, you'll explore these basic ideas.

THE SPATIAL WORLD: WHERE IS IT AND WHY IS IT THERE?

- 1.** *Spatial* (SPAY shuhl) means "having to do with space"—not outer space, but space on Earth. Maps show the locations of people and things on Earth's surface.

Do you have *mental maps* of places? A mental map is a map you have in your mind. Mental maps help you remember where places are. A mental map may represent any space, from your room to the entire world. It can be a quick sketch, just to show where things are. Study this mental map of the world. Six quick circles give a rough sketch of where the continents are. (Antarctica is left out.) See how quickly you can label the continents. One continent is labeled for you.



- 2.** Turn to the political map of South America on page 89 of your Atlas. Find the city of Caracas, Venezuela. It's location is near 10° north latitude. Using latitude and longitude is one way to describe the location of a place. The following questions will help you see some other ways of describing a location.

- Along what body of water is Caracas located? _____
- In what part of Venezuela is Caracas? _____
- In what direction is Caracas from Bogota, Colombia? _____
- About how far and in what direction is Caracas from the island of Puerto Rico?

Name _____

Date _____

PLACES, REGIONS, AND LANDSCAPES: WHAT IS IT LIKE THERE?

- 3.** A country, state, city, town, or neighborhood is more than just a location on a map. It's a *place*. It means something to those who live there and to others. You can describe its landscape and people.

Pictures in the Atlas can help you learn about places. Read the descriptions below. Then look in the Atlas to find the picture on each listed page. Draw a line connecting each page number with a fact you can learn from the picture.

- a. page 39 • • Some South African classrooms are very simple.
 - b. page 74 • • Part of the American Southwest is rocky and dry.
 - c. page 109 • • There are many kinds of natural vegetation in the world.
 - d. page 124 • • Farming is highly mechanized in parts of North America.
 - In China, bicycles are an important form of transportation.
- 4.** There are many ways of dividing the world into regions—for example, by types of natural vegetation or climate. Turn to the Time Zones map on page 28. This map shows another way in which people divide the world into regions. Suppose you lived in New York City and the time was noon. Tell what time it would be in each of the following places. (Don't forget to use *a.m.* or *p.m.*)

- a. Los Angeles _____
- b. Mexico City _____
- c. Edmonton, Canada _____
- d. London, England _____
- e. Moscow, Russia _____
- f. Tokyo, Japan _____

- 5.** Physical forces such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and moving glaciers shape the land. Use the Earthquakes and Volcanoes map on page 12 to answer the following questions.

- a. Which part of the U.S. is most likely to suffer from earthquakes?

- b. Which continent (excluding Antarctica) seems to be safest from volcanic eruptions? _____
- c. The "ring of fire" is a region of volcanic and earthquake activity. What ocean does the "ring of fire" surround?

THE BASIC IDEAS, PART 2

HUMAN SYSTEMS: HOW DO PEOPLE LIVE ON EARTH?

1. Earth's surface has more than mountains and plains, rivers and oceans. Geographers also study human settlements, structures, and ways of life. Look at the population map of Middle America on page 86. Circle the most crowded city (the one with the most people per square mile) in each pair below. (*Start at the eastern end of the map and move west to find these cities.*)

- a. San Juan or Santo Domingo? c. Panama City or San Jose?
b. Kingston or Merida? d. Mexico City or Leon?

2. Cultures, or ways of life, also make up important human systems. Each sentence below describes one part of a people's way of life that is shown in an Atlas photo. Study each photo and read its caption. Then draw a line connecting each photo's page reference to the description that fits it.

Photos

- a. page 87 •
b. page 93 •
c. page 122 •
d. page 123 •

Descriptions of Cultures

- Weavers in this culture create colorful clothing.
- Rice is an important food in this culture.
- People of this culture shop at open-air markets.
- A river is important to one religion of this culture.

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY: HOW DO THEY INTERACT?

3. Geographers study how people are influenced by their environment and how people affect the environment. Use information from the United States Land Use map on page 76 to complete the following sentences.

- a. Big cities are usually found within areas where _____
and _____ are the main land use.
- b. Most of the land on which little or no commercial activity takes place can be found in the Southwest and in the state of _____.
- c. According to the smaller map at the bottom of page 76, people's use of the land in some areas has resulted in _____

Name _____
Date _____

4. Look at the two world maps on page 34. Use those maps to answer the following questions.
- a. What two continents have the highest levels of acid rain?

 - b. What three continents have the largest areas with unsafe drinking water?

USES OF GEOGRAPHY: HOW CAN WE UNDERSTAND AND PLAN?

- ★ 5. Knowing about geography helps us understand the world as it is today and as it was in the past. Turn to the map showing the former republics of the Soviet Union on page 100. By the end of 1991, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or Soviet Union, was dissolved. Former republics of the Soviet Union became independent countries. Fill in the blanks to complete the following statements about the countries of the former Soviet Union.
- a. The largest of the Soviet Union's former republics is _____.
 - b. After the Soviet Union was dissolved, the city of Leningrad (on the Baltic Sea in western Russia) restored its old name, _____.
 - c. The part of the Soviet Union south of the Caucasus Mountains became three independent countries: _____, _____, and _____.
6. Geography can also help us plan for the future. Turn to pages 16–17. Look at the Precipitation and Temperature maps. Imagine you are taking a vacation trip to each of the places below. Each location is where a line of latitude and a line of longitude cross. Write which *two* items from the list below you should be sure to take to each place. All three trips will take place in January.

umbrella snow boots winter coat suntan oil lightweight clothing

- a. 45°N, 90°W

- b. the Tropic of Cancer and 30°E

- c. 0° latitude, 60°W
