

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Introducing Location

### POSITION ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE

The location of a place is its position on the earth's surface. Location can be described in many ways. For example, the location of your home can be described by your mailing address. Write your address below.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### RELATIVE LOCATION

The *relative location* of a place describes it in relation to other places. Use the map on page 57 to answer the following questions.

1. Which country is between Guyana and French Guiana? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which country is just west of Venezuela? \_\_\_\_\_

### ABSOLUTE LOCATION

The *absolute location* of a place is exact. For a home, absolute location is a street address. For a city, latitude and longitude are used. Use the map on pages 40-41 to name the following places.

1. City on South Carolina's coast at 80°W: \_\_\_\_\_
2. City at 30°N and 90°W: \_\_\_\_\_
3. City at 45°N and 123°W: \_\_\_\_\_

### REASONS FOR LOCATION

There are many reasons places are located where they are. As one example, look at Daytona Beach, Florida. Daytona Beach grew into a city because of its popularity as a vacation spot. Use the maps on pages 41 and 45 to explain why its location favors such use. (Hint: What does its growing season tell you about how long it has warm weather?)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Do you understand the difference between relative and absolute location? Use either *relative* or *absolute* to label the descriptions below.

1. Ruth's home is between the school and the shopping mall. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tunis is on the Mediterranean coast at 10°E. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Reykjavik is a little south of the Arctic Circle. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Introducing Place

## CHARACTERISTICS OF A PLACE

Every place has its own *characteristics*, those special features that set it apart from other places. For example, look at the map and photograph of broadleaf trees on page 12 and the map and drawing of tropical rain forests on page 59. What are some of the rain forest's characteristics?

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## NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS

The characteristics of a place include the plant and animal life that occurs there naturally. Other natural characteristics include landforms, bodies of water, and climate. Use the map and climographs on pages 18-19 to describe the climate of southern Italy.

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## CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

The people who live in a place create its *cultural characteristics*. Cities, roads, factories, and crops are among such features. So is anything that describes the people themselves.

Use page 61 to answer the following questions about cultural characteristics of South America.

1. What percentage of people in Chile live in the city? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What percentage of people in Ecuador live in the city? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is Latin America? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What languages are spoken in Latin America? \_\_\_\_\_

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## WAYS OF REPRESENTING PLACES

There are many different ways of showing the characteristics of a place. Some of these ways are listed below. Circle as many of them as you can find on pages 64-67

globe   map   drawing   graph   table   photograph   description

## TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Label the following characteristics as either *natural* or *cultural*.

1. Hot summers and cold winters \_\_\_\_\_
2. Fields of corn and soybeans \_\_\_\_\_
3. A narrow coastal plain \_\_\_\_\_

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## Introducing Movement

### CONTACTS WITH DISTANT PEOPLE

People in distant places affect us every day. For example, we are entertained and informed by people we never meet in person. Their messages come to us in a variety of ways.

1. Where are many of your favorite television shows made? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name a popular singer or musical group from a foreign country.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLACES

We are linked with other places in many ways. Railroads are examples of physical *linkages* or connections. Birthplaces are an example of mental linkages.

1. What kind of physical linkage can be seen in the bottom photographs on page 54?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you know anyone who was born in another country? Identify the person and the country and give the page on which the country is shown.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### GOODS AND PRODUCTS

We buy more and more goods and products made in other countries. Find some examples among your own things and tell where they were made.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### MOVEMENT

2. Use the People per Car graph on page 60 to answer the following questions. Circle the correct answer.

- |  |           |           |    |
|--|-----------|-----------|----|
| a. How many people are there per car in Peru?      | 7         | 15        | 43 |
| b. How many people are there per car in Argentina? | 2         | 7         | 15 |
| c. Which country is wealthier?                     | Venezuela | Argentina |    |

### TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

People, products, information, and ideas move across the earth. Describe an example of such movement that is not already named above.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

## INTRODUCING REGIONS

### WHAT DEFINES A REGION

Geographers often divide the world into units of study called regions. A region is a large area that is different from the areas around it. It can be defined by a single characteristic or be several.

1. What kinds of regions are shown by the top map on page 60? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What kinds of regions are shown by the bottom map on page 59? \_\_\_\_\_

### NATURAL REGIONS

3. Natural regions are identified with natural features. Use the bottom map on page 45 to name some examples of such regions of the United States.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL REGIONS

Cultural regions are defined by features that people create. Some cultural features, such as cities and crops, are easy to see. Others, such as religious beliefs, are mainly invisible.

1. What regions of the U.S. are shown in the bottom maps on page 46?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What regions are shown in the bottom map on page 75?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### REGIONS CAN CHANGE

A region's natural or cultural features can change. As a result, regions can change in character, shape, or size. For example, find the Amazon Rain Forest map on page 59.

1. The Rain Forest is a vast natural region. Describe this region. (Read-top right)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How does the Rain Forest change? (Read top right)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Tell whether the following maps show natural or cultural regions.

1. Map on pages 18-19 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Top map on page 36 \_\_\_\_\_
3. The two bottom maps on page 66 \_\_\_\_\_

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# Introducing Human-Environment Interaction

## HUMANS AND ENVIRONMENTS

The set of conditions in which people live is known as their *environment*. There are many kinds of human environments around the world.

1. What do the map and graphs on pages 16-17 tell you about these environments?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do the map and photographs on pages 14-15 show?

\_\_\_\_\_

## PEOPLE DEPEND ON THE ENVIRONMENT

People depend on the environment to satisfy their basic needs. Among their needs are those for fresh water, food, clothing, fuel, and shelter.

1. What two basic needs are met by the subjects of the maps on pages 46-47?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What basic need is met by the photos shown at the top of page 25?

\_\_\_\_\_

## PEOPLE ADAPT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

People must adjust or *adapt* to the conditions in which they live. For example, different climates require different clothing. Would you expect to see more raincoats in Massachusetts or Nevada? Why? (Check the maps on page 29)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## PEOPLE CHANGE THE ENVIRONMENT

Some conditions of the environment cannot be changed, but others can be. Use the top map on page 46 to give one example of how people can change the environment to suit their needs. (Check the dictionary if you do not know what *irrigation* means.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Give an example of how people have either adapted to or changed your own environment.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_