

This lesson will help you understand that natural resources are distributed and utilized in various ways, recognize the many ecosystems on Earth, and consider weather and climate systems. Use it with core lesson 10. 1 Concepts of Region and Place to reinforce and apply your knowledge.

Key Concept

The planet Earth is made up of many inter-connected physical systems, including land, water, plants, animals, and weather.

Core Skills & Practices

- Use Graphs
- Use Maps

Earth's Structure and Regions

The surface of the Earth is composed of vast oceans and large landmasses that have mountains, hills, valleys and plains.

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. Place each of these landforms beside the proper descriptions below.

plain

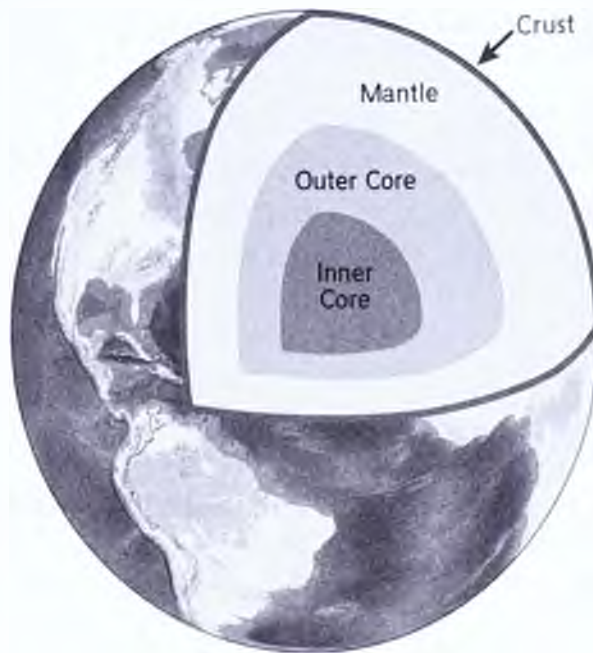
plateau

isthmus

peninsula

Landform	Description
	Strip of land surrounded by water on three sides
	Large area of flat land, without trees
	Narrow strip of land between two land masses, water on each side
	Flat land that is raised above surrounding land surface

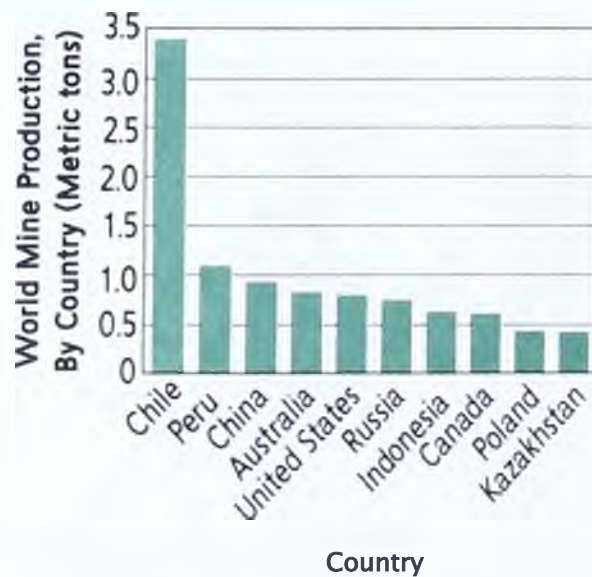
Directions: Use the diagram below to answer questions 2-4.



2. All living organisms on Earth live on the layer known as the
 - A. crust.
 - B. mantle.
 - C. continent.
 - D. ocean.
3. The difference between the outer and inner core can best be described as the difference between
 - A. land and water.
 - B. gas and solid.
 - C. liquid and solid.
 - D. heat and cold.
4. The thickest layer shown in this graphic is made of
 - A. solid rock.
 - B. liquid metal.
 - C. hot gas.
 - D. solid metal.
5. Soil, minerals, water, animals, and plants are _____ that are distributed unevenly across the Earth.
 - A. fossil fuels
 - B. Earth resources
 - C. natural products
 - D. natural resources

Directions: Use the graph below to answer questions 6 and 7.

Copper Production
(Thousands of Metric Tonnes)



6. Chile produces more copper than
 - A. the rest of the world combined.
 - B. the next three-highest producers combined.
 - C. the next six-highest producers combined.
 - D. the world can use at this time.
7. Which two continents lead the world in copper production?
 - A. Asia and Africa
 - B. Australia and Europe
 - C. North and South America
 - D. Asia and Europe

Ecosystems

An ecosystem is a community of organisms in an area and the natural resources with which the community interacts.

Directions: Complete the chart below using the ecosystems provided.

8. Place the type of ecosystem in the box beside its organisms, natural resources, and climate.

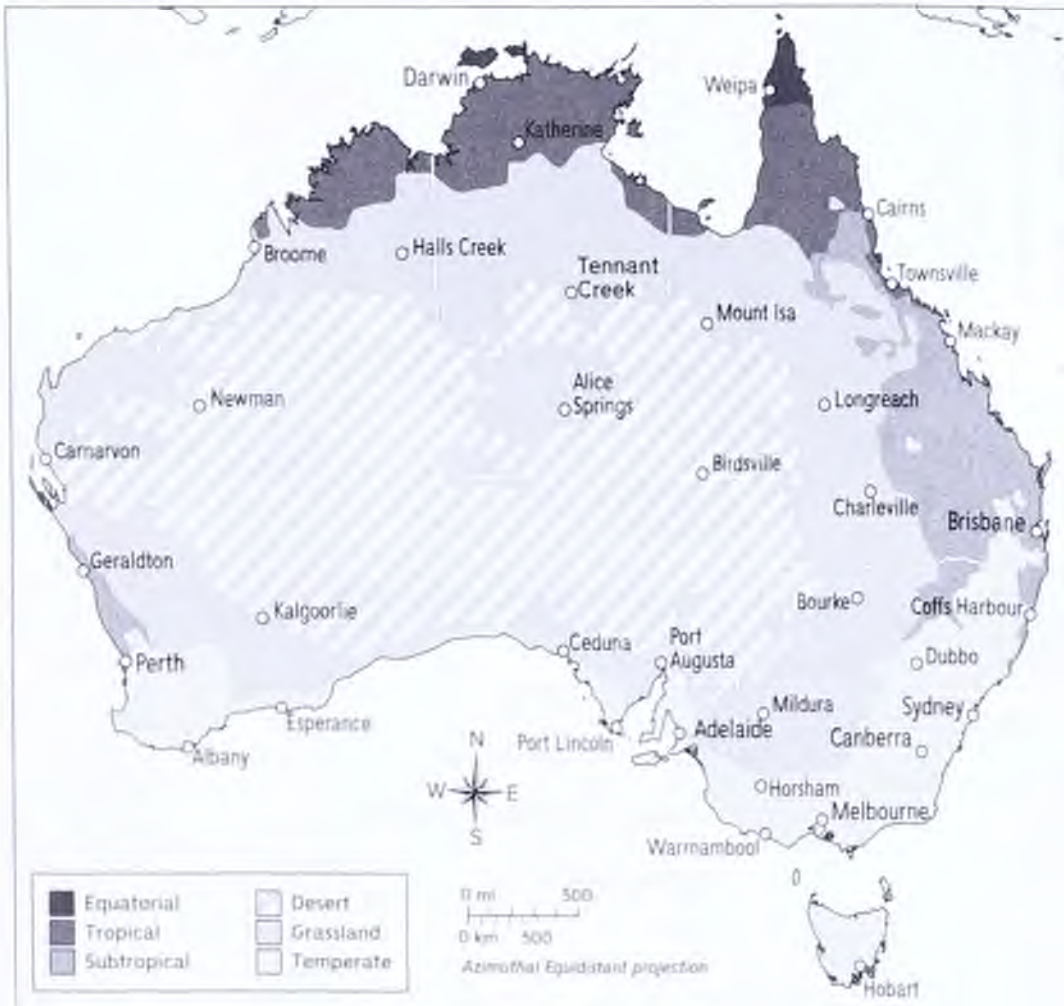
grassland forest desert lake

	Mosses, birds, wolves, fungi, squirrels
	Coyotes, hawks, bumblebees, rodents
	Iguana, kangaroo rat, prickly pear cactus, armadillo lizard
	Algae, reeds, duckweed, mollusks

Weather and Climate

Weather changes daily, but climate is determined by the weather patterns that an area experiences over a long period of time.

Directions: Use the map below to answer questions 9-10.



9. Because Australia is below the Equator, the tropical climate in the country is
- A. along the west coast.
 - B. in the North.
 - C. in the Southeast.
 - D. very small.
10. Australia's large desert climate is
- A. more than 1600 kilometers wide.
 - B. three-quarters the size of the entire country.
 - C. surrounded by a subtropical climate
 - D. not fit for human habitation.

Natural and Cultural Diversity Lesson 10. 2

This lesson will help you understand the diversity of physical and human geography and how landforms affect human settlement. Use it with core lesson 10. 2 Natural and Cultural Diversity to reinforce and apply your knowledge.

Key Concept

Earth is rich in physical and cultural diversity, as seen by its landscapes and its people.

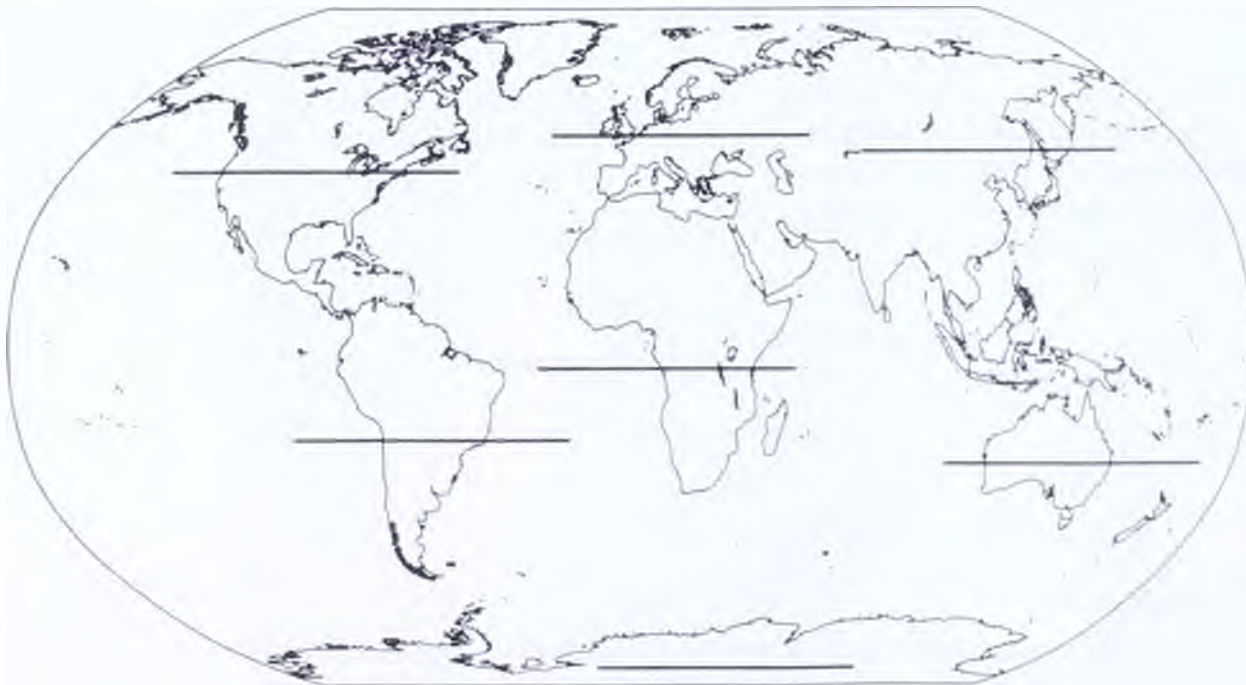
Core Skills & Practices

- Infer
- Evaluate Evidence

Physical Diversity

The landscapes of Earth exhibit vast diversity, from flat plains to rugged mountains and from wetlands and rivers to dry prairies and deserts.

Directions: Use the map below to answer questions 1 and 2.



1. Write the names of each continent on the appropriate space on the map.

South America

Asia

Europe

North America

Africa

Australia

Antarctica

2. Earth's five oceans are the Atlantic, Pacific,

A. Indian, Mediterranean, and Arctic.

B. Arctic, Arabian, and Northern.

C. Southern, Arctic, and Indian.

Directions: Use the chart below to answer questions 3-5.

Tropical wet	
Arid, desert	
Subarctic, tundra	
Humid continental	
Marine, West Coast	

3. Climate zones are determined by a region's characteristics such as latitude or distance from the Equator, nearness to a large body of water, air currents and landforms. Write each of the following descriptions next to the climate zone it describes in the chart above.

interior Australia surrounded by mountains

near Equator and bordered by Pacific Ocean

interior region visited by storms and cloudy days

60 degrees north latitude

frequent mild wet winds from Pacific or Atlantic

4. Based on this chart, you can conclude that if you live in a valley on the east side of the mountains and the wind blows from west to east, it is likely that your rainfall would be less than that of the side of the mountains.
- A. north
B. south
C. west
D. east
5. Regions that have plenty of rainfall and warm climates also have the greatest density and of plant and animal life.
- A. diversity
B. quality
C. characteristics
D. quantity

Cultural Diversity

Just as Earth's physical regions have defining characteristics that set them apart from one another, so too do Earth's people have languages, customs, values, and beliefs that define them.

Directions: Read the following questions. Then select the correct answers.

6. If you were a visitor from another planet who encountered a human being, the human being would most likely speak
- A. English.
B. Mandarin.
C. Spanish.
D. German.
7. Countries such as the United States and Nigeria that have many cultures within different regions are called
- A. American.
B. multicultural.
C. characteristic.
D. ethnically similar.

Directions: Answer the following question.

8. There are more than 6,000 languages in the world. Many are closely related. Choose the members of the Indo-European language family, and drag them to the box below.

French

Japanese

Sanskrit

Greek

Swahili

Mandarin

Italian

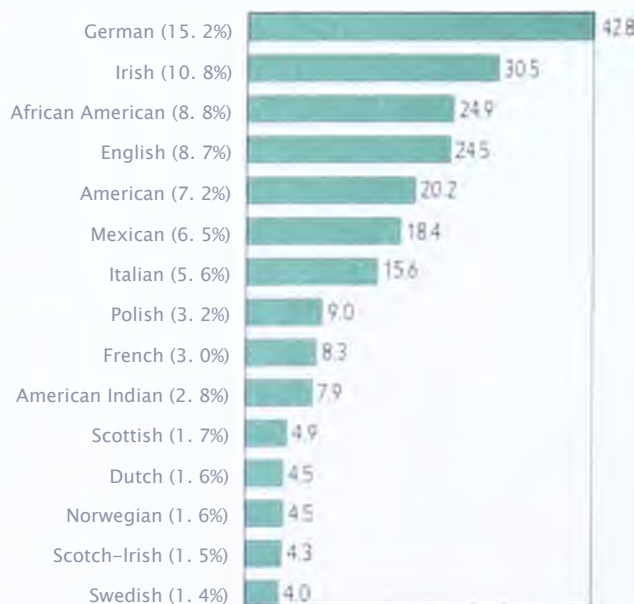
English

Indo-European languages	
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Directions: Use the chart below to answer questions 9 and 10.

Fifteen Largest Ancestries: 2000

In millions, percentage of total population in parentheses.



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

9. The United States has a high number of German, Irish, African American, and English because
- A. more immigrants came from these areas.
 - B. these groups tend to have more children than other groups.
 - C. they tend to live longer than other groups.
 - D. these groups came very early and have more descendants than other groups.
10. Why will this chart be less accurate over time?
- A. The Census Bureau is becoming less important.
 - B. More people will have diverse, multicultural ancestries.
 - C. The numbers will get too large to track.
 - D. Some ethnic groups will stop growing.

Directions: Read the following questions. Then select the correct answers.

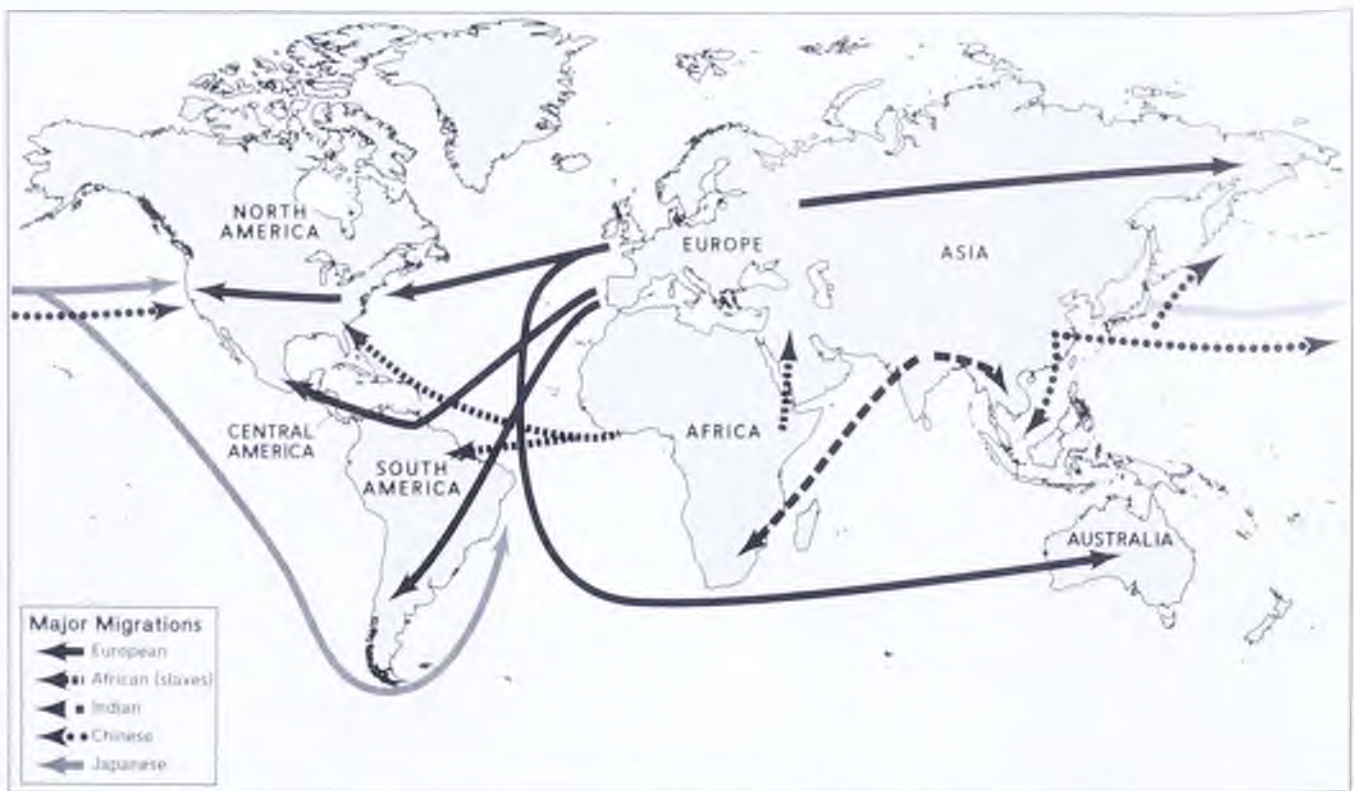
3. Demographic information includes a population's fertility rate and _____ rate, or death rate.
- A. growth
B. decrease
C. mortality
D. increase
4. The main reason the government uses census data is to determine _____
- A. which states are the most successful.
B. where new services might be needed.
C. how much each person should be taxed.
D. where citizens should move in the future.

Migration and Population

Migration, the movement of people from one place to another, can occur for a number of different reasons

Directions: Use the map below to answer questions 5 and 6.

Eighteen Centuries of Migration



5. Wars, religious and political persecution, and food shortages caused the large migrations of which groups of people?
- A. Africans
B. Europeans
C. Asians
D. Chinese
6. About 12 million people from the country of _____ and from Asia moved to the United States, largely because of persecution and poor economic conditions.
- A. Africa
B. Europe
C. Canada
D. Mexico

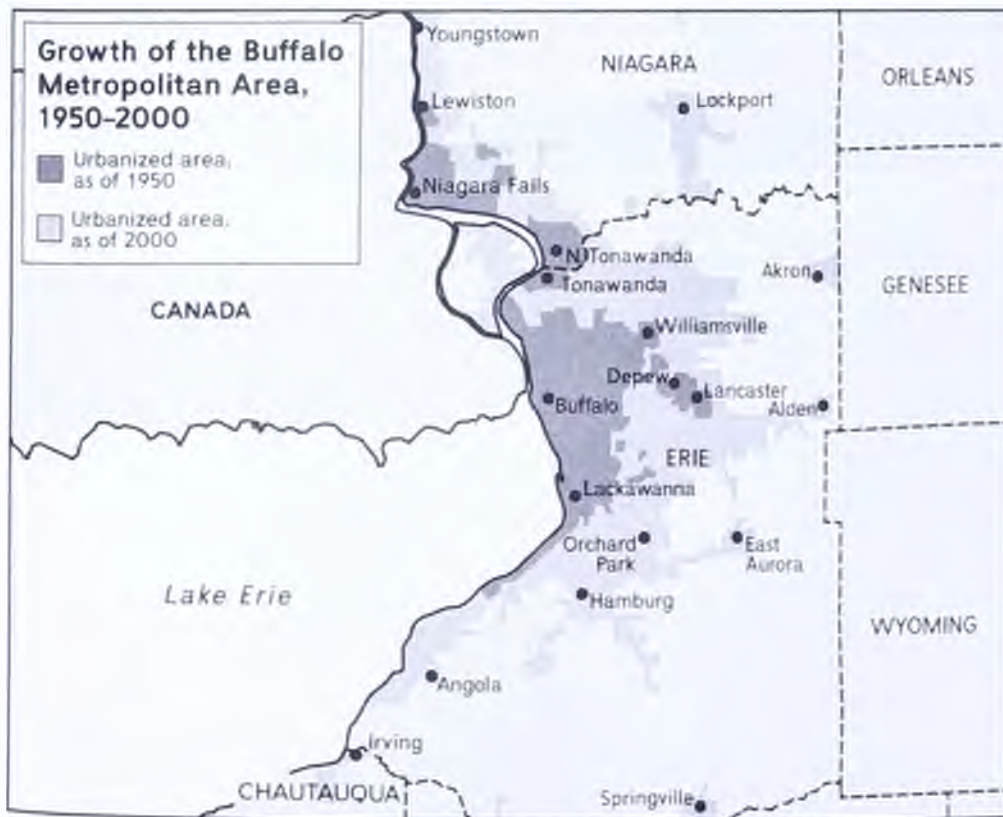
Directions: Read the following questions. Then select the correct answers.

7. Which situation best indicates a growing population?
 - A. low fertility and low mortality rates
 - B. high fertility and low mortality rates
 - C. low fertility and high mortality rates
 - D. high fertility and high mortality rates
8. The term that describes the spreading of cultural traits from one part of the world to another is cultural _____.
 - A. diversity
 - B. diffusion
 - C. growth
 - D. quality

Urban Growth

The last two centuries witnessed a trend toward the movement of people from rural to urban areas.

Directions: Use the map below to answer questions 9 and 10.



9. Buffalo, New York, may fit the description of “urban sprawl” because

- A. the city population declined and the metropolitan area expanded.
- B. more people today live near the center of the city.
- C. many farmers have moved from Niagara County to the city limits.
- D. the city continues to incorporate smaller towns into its governed area.

10. Which two counties have experienced significant population growth?

- A. Ontario and Wyoming
- B. Chatauqua and Orleans
- C. Erie and Niagara
- D. Lancaster and Orchard Park

Directions: Read the following questions. Then select the correct answers.

11. Based on what you know about urban migration, sequence these periods of population movement by writing the descriptions in chronological order.

- Immigrants swell the population of American cities.
- Urban sprawl creates communities in metropolitan areas.
- People move from farms to cities for employment.
- Many city dwellers move to the suburbs just outside the cities.

12. Over the last century, the nation of _____ has experienced huge population growth, a one-child policy to try to limit growth, a population shift to the coastal cities, and now an aging population.

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. India
- D. Canada

1800–1850	
1870–1950	
1950–1980	
1980–2010	



Test-Taking Tip

You can understand a map by reading the title and looking at the map key to determine what information the map is conveying.