

## Comprehension Check

Circle the letter of the best answer to complete each statement.

1. Geography is the study of
  - a. the Earth and its people.
  - b. rocks and minerals.
  - c. plants and animals.
2. The most accurate way to tell the location of a place is to
  - a. say what else it is near.
  - b. describe its climate.
  - c. give its coordinates of latitude and longitude.
3. When geographers talk about the theme of place, they are referring to
  - a. physical features and human activities in an area.
  - b. a spot on a map.
  - c. moving things from one location to another.
4. People interact with their natural environment when they
  - a. watch television.
  - b. build a tunnel through a mountain.
  - c. talk to each other.
5. Economics is everything that has to do with
  - a. work and money.
  - b. plants and animals.
  - c. customs and beliefs.
6. When people migrate from one place to another, they often
  - a. forget everything about their old way of life.
  - b. bring their customs and beliefs with them.
  - c. move back.
7. Trade is an important kind of movement because it
  - a. spreads both goods and ideas around the world.
  - b. does not need people.
  - c. costs a lot of money.
8. Places within a region share common features such as
  - a. landforms.
  - b. climate.
  - c. both a and b
9. All lines of latitude run parallel to the
  - a. prime meridian.
  - b. location.
  - c. equator.
10. A region can be defined by
  - a. human features.
  - b. economics.
  - c. both a and b

# Words to Know

**A. Match each word with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. glacier            | <b>a.</b> related to regions near the equator; climate is very warm and moist |
| _____ 2. renewable resource | <b>b.</b> a huge, slow-moving mass of ice                                     |
| _____ 3. delta              | <b>c.</b> the wearing away of the Earth's surface by wind and water           |
| _____ 4. tropical           | <b>d.</b> a resource that can be replaced as it is used                       |
| _____ 5. erosion            | <b>e.</b> a flat, sandy area where a river enters an ocean                    |

**B. Complete each sentence with a term from the box.**

map projection	renewable resource	fossil fuel	plain
nonrenewable resource	plateau	tropical	

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an area of flat land formed by weathering and erosion.
7. Trees are an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is not replaced as it is used.
9. A high, flat landform is a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ climate region is found near the equator.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a way to draw the curved areas of the Earth on a flat surface.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ such as coal, oil, or gas is nonrenewable.

## Comprehension Check

Circle the letter of the best answer to complete each statement.

- The most basic unit of social structure is the
  - family.
  - clan.
  - tribe.
- Subsistence farmers
  - only grow crops to sell.
  - grow just enough food to live on.
  - use machines and chemicals.
- Developed countries usually have a
  - lot of industry.
  - more comfortable way of life.
  - both a and b
- Cities are more crowded than
  - industrialized countries.
  - urban areas.
  - rural areas.
- One problem with population growth is that
  - resources are being used too quickly.
  - too much food is being produced.
  - culture changes too quickly.
- Language is one of the most important parts of a culture because it
  - lets people share ideas and beliefs.
  - never changes.
  - keeps out strangers.
- Celebrations and ceremonies are examples of a culture's
  - economy.
  - customs.
  - punishments.
- Most religions have rules about
  - how people should behave.
  - what people should wear.
  - where people should live.
- We can see how physical geography affects culture by looking at what people use to
  - eat their food.
  - pray.
  - build their houses.
- The arts play an important role in any culture because they
  - can all be written.
  - express ideas, beliefs, and values.
  - are the same in all cultures.

## Words to Know

A. Match each term with its description. Write the correct letter on the line.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. pueblo      | a. a large wooden dwelling   |
| _____ 2. igloo       | b. a piece of public land set aside by the government for use by a certain group of people |
| _____ 3. reservation | c. a dwelling with many rooms made of stone or clay  |
| _____ 4. long house  | d. a dwelling made of sod, wood, rock, or domed ice  |
| _____ 5. descendant  | e. a person born later in a family line  |

B. Complete each sentence with a term from the box.

pueblo	tipi	treaty
reservation	constitution	

6. A federal government agency called the Bureau of Indian Affairs runs each \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a portable dwelling in which the Sioux Indians of the Central Plains lived.
8. Each defeat of the Native Americans by the United States government led to a \_\_\_\_\_ that pushed the Native Americans off more of their land.
9. A clay dwelling that Indians in the southwestern part of the United States lived in was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The basic laws that set up the rules of government for a nation are known as its \_\_\_\_\_.

## Comprehension Check

Circle the letter of the best answer to complete each statement.

- English is the main language in the United States and Canada because
  - the English were the first Europeans in North America.
  - the English won the French and Indian war.
  - it is an easy language to learn.
- Unlike other immigrants, Africans came to America
  - against their will.
  - to find religious freedom.
  - for better jobs.
- The first Europeans to settle in the American Southwest spoke
  - English.
  - French.
  - Spanish.
- The most common ethnic background of people in the United States is
  - Irish.
  - Italian.
  - German.
- At one time, immigrants from China were not allowed to become
  - citizens.
  - railroad workers.
  - miners.
- In the late 1800s, millions of immigrants came to the United States from
  - Asia and Africa.
  - Eastern Europe and Italy.
  - Latin America.
- In the 1920s, Canada and the United States passed laws to
  - encourage immigration.
  - end discrimination against immigrants.
  - limit immigration.
- In recent years, many immigrants have come to the United States and Canada from
  - Africa and Europe.
  - Asia and Latin America.
  - Europe and Australia.
- As a result of recent immigration, Canada and the United States are becoming even more
  - multicultural.
  - unpopulated.
  - underfed.
- Refugees came to the United States to
  - look for safety.
  - look for work.
  - both a and b

## Words to Know

### A. Circle the letter of the best ending for each sentence.

- Irrigation* is important in dry lands because it
  - brings in water for farming.
  - prevents the spread of disease.
- Mexico was once a *colony*, or a
  - self-governing city.
  - territory owned and governed by another country.
- When we say corn is a *staple* in Mexico, we mean that it is a
  - food that holds the people together.
  - main food eaten by the people.
- Spain once had a vast *empire*, or a
  - group of countries or cultures ruled by a single leader.
  - fighting force which included both an army and a navy.

### B. Complete each sentence with a term from the box.

civilization	pyramid	mestizo
hacienda	ejido	irrigation

- Two things help farmers in Mexico's Central Plateau. They are volcanic ash to enrich the soil and \_\_\_\_\_ ditches to water it.
- Before the constitution in Mexico, a rich person who owned land lived on a large estate called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Aztecs worshiped the sun and used a \_\_\_\_\_ for religious ceremonies.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a high level of culture that includes writing.
- A communal farm in Mexico where farmers work the land together or individually is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A person in Mexico who has both Spanish and American Indian ancestry is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Words to Know

**A. Match each word with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. adobe       | <b>a.</b> dense woods that grow in warm, wet areas near the equator               |
| _____ 2. cash crop   | <b>b.</b> a soldier who fights outside a regular army, often against a government |
| _____ 3. rain forest | <b>c.</b> usually provides a farmer's main source of income                       |
| _____ 4. sacred      | <b>d.</b> a sun-dried brick made of mud and straw                                 |
| _____ 5. guerrilla   | <b>e.</b> deeply respected and usually having religious meaning                   |

## Comprehension Check

Circle the letter of the best answer to complete each statement.

- Each geographic region in South America has its own
  - language.
  - religion.
  - climate.
- Most of the people of South America live near the
  - coast.
  - Andes Mountains.
  - Amazon River.
- The ancient Incas of Peru were famous for building
  - terraces.
  - aqueducts.
  - both a and b
- Most countries in the Andes are poor because
  - their crops sell for very little.
  - they waste many resources.
  - their governments do not like to buy and sell to foreigners.
- Even though it is illegal, farmers in the Andes grow coca
  - for its beans, which are ground into chocolate.
  - because they can sell it for a lot of money.
  - because no one watches what they do.
- The largest and most industrialized country in South America is
  - Brazil.
  - Argentina.
  - Colombia.
- The Amazon rain forest is valuable because it
  - provides oxygen for the world.
  - is a good source of lumber.
  - has fertile soil for farming.
- The music of Brazil is
  - the same as that of Portugal.
  - not popular anywhere else.
  - very multicultural.
- Argentina is like the United States and Canada because
  - many of its people are the descendants of Europeans.
  - most of its people do not live in cities.
  - it has never fought a war to defend its territory.
- The military junta in Argentina lost power after it
  - ruined the economy.
  - lost a war.
  - waged war on its own citizens.

## Comprehension Check

Circle the letter of the best answer to complete each statement.

1. The country not part of Scandinavia is
  - a. Norway.
  - b. Sweden.
  - c. Germany.
2. Because it is so far north, Scandinavia's climate is
  - a. wet.
  - b. cold.
  - c. hot.
3. The ancestors of most people in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway came from
  - a. Germany.
  - b. Asia.
  - c. Iceland.
4. One of Scandinavia's most important natural resources is its
  - a. long growing season.
  - b. location on the sea.
  - c. fertile soil.
5. The Vikings were feared throughout Western Europe because they
  - a. did not trade fairly.
  - b. sailed in dragon boats.
  - c. raided other people's goods.
6. The countries of Scandinavia are called welfare states because they
  - a. need help from other governments.
  - b. provide many social services to their citizens.
  - c. do not take care of immigrants.
7. One example of a service paid for by the government in Sweden is
  - a. child care.
  - b. college for everyone.
  - c. train fare.
8. The money for government services in Scandinavia comes from
  - a. gifts from rich people.
  - b. large businesses.
  - c. taxes on all citizens.
9. Norse sagas are
  - a. folk songs from Finland.
  - b. Viking tales of great adventure.
  - c. Sami recipes for holiday meals.
10. Three gods of Norse mythology gave
  - a. gifts to the mightiest Viking chief each year.
  - b. their lives in battle with the giants.
  - c. their names to English days of the week: Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

## Words to Know

**A. Complete each sentence with a term from the box.**

cold war	capitalism	currency
dike	reunification	reformation

1. Instead of many different kinds of money, the European Union wants to have a common \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Martin Luther began the \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany when he criticized the Catholic Church in public.
3. For 45 years after World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were locked in a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When the cold war ended, East Germany and West Germany went through \_\_\_\_\_.
5. People in the Low Countries have built walls to hold back the sea from their land. This type of wall is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The economic system of Central Europe is \_\_\_\_\_, where land and businesses are owned privately and run for profit.

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**A. Complete each sentence with a term from the box.**

multicultural	discrimination	plantation
refugee	prejudice	ghetto

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who flees his or her home looking for freedom and safety.
2. The limit on the number of immigrants to the United States in the 1920s was largely due to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first Africans were brought to North America and bought by \_\_\_\_\_ owners.
4. Settlers from many different lands have made the United States and Canada a \_\_\_\_\_ society.
5. Treating people badly because they belong to a group different from one's own group is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A neighborhood where people of a particular ethnic group are forced to live is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

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