Geography Review. Block I

Instructions: Read each question and answer. When you finish, you must send the result by clicking “Finished” and “Send to my teacher”.

1. Geography and geographic space

A. MATCH WITH A LINE. Draw a line connecting each concept on the left with its description on the right.

Geography	•	• Studies natural features and processes.
Physical geography	•	• Studies people, settlements and culture.
Human geography	•	• Studies places and relationships between people and the environment.

B. Why is studying geography useful in everyday life?

a) To learn about the world b) To know where places are located c) To learn about cultures d) All of them

C. DRAG AND DROP. Move each characteristic to its example. Use each once.

CHANGING	DIVERSE	DISTRIBUTION	ACCESSIBLE	CONNECTED

_____ A new road changes a town over time.
_____ A map shows where hospitals are located across a city.
_____ Pollution in a river affects people, plants, and animals.
_____ Two regions have different climates, plants, and cultures.
_____ Every place can be identified by its location.

D. Match with a line the examples with the correct component

1. Underground water	• Social component
2. Custom	• Cultural component
3. Communication	• Political component
4. Armies	• Natural component
5. Housing	• Economic component

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Categories of spatial analysis

A. Select the correct answer

1. A _____ is a location that has meaning to people, such as their school.
2. A _____ is the visible appearance of a place.
3. A _____ is a space with shared characteristics, such as a desert zone.
4. A _____ is delimited or controlled by people for identity, security, or protection.
5. An _____ can be classified as rural or urban.

B. RURAL or URBAN?

_____ Many farms and open fields. _____ Many buildings, streets. _____Many schools

3. Landscapes: natural or cultural

Select the correct answer

1. A forest with rivers and no buildings: _____
2. A city square with buildings and a traditional monument: _____
3. A town with cultivated fields and a church: _____

4. Maps and map projections

A. Match each type of map to its purpose: political / physical / climate / topographic/road map

____Political map	a) Shows national borders and states.
____Physical map	b) Shows mountains, rivers, and lakes.
____Climate map	c) Shows areas with different climates.
____Topographic map	d) Uses contour lines to show elevation.
____Road map	e) Shows highways and streets.

B. Which map scale would best represent the whole world:

____ 1:20,000 because it is a large scale

____ 1:20,000 because it is a small scale

____ 1:30,000,000 because it is a large scale

____ 1:30,000,000 because it is a small scale

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Complete the idea:

Earth is round, but a paper map is flat. A map _____ represents Earth on a flat surface. This may change the apparent _____ or _____ of continents.

5. Cardinal directions and geographic lines

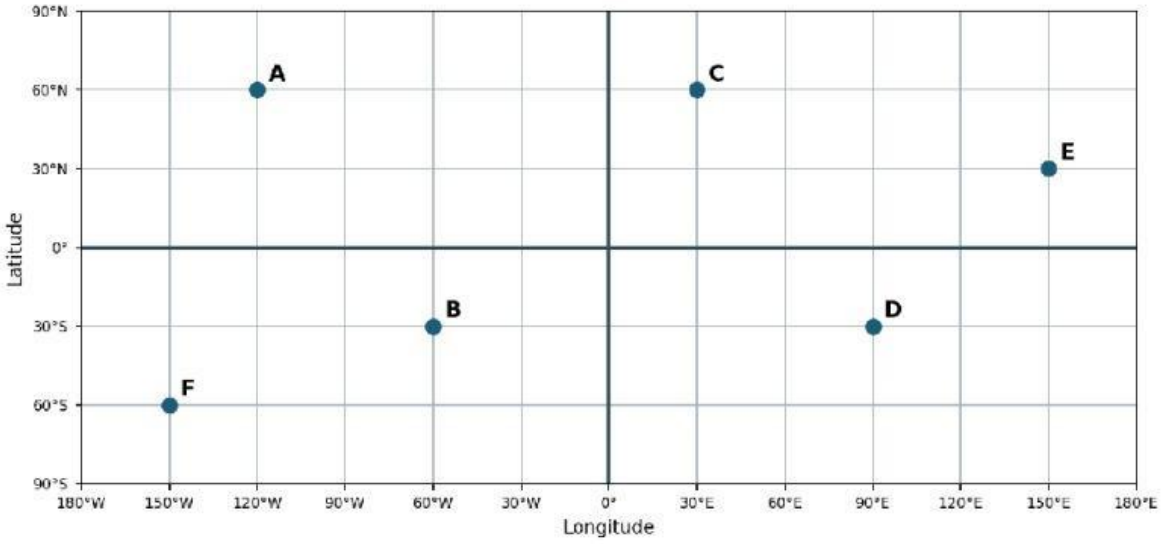
B. The Equator divides Earth into the _____ and _____ hemispheres.

C. The Prime Meridian is the reference line for _____; the Equator is the reference line for _____.

D. Horizontal lines measure _____. Vertical lines measure _____.

6. Latitude and longitude

Study the grid. Coordinates are written latitude FIRST, longitude SECOND.



Write the latitude and longitude of points A, C, and E.

A: _____ C: _____ D: _____

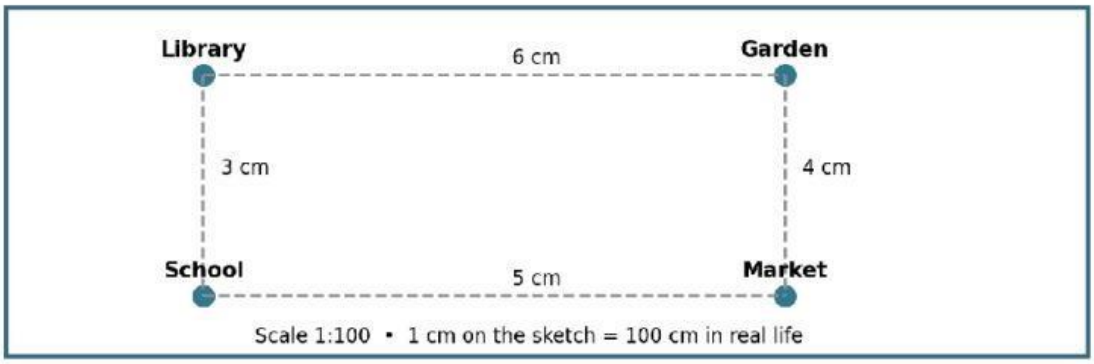
Write the letter at each coordinate:

30°S, 60°W: _____ 30°N 150°E: _____ 60°S, 150°W: _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. Apply map scale 1:100

Look at the sketch. Use scale 1:100 and answer in centimeters only.



Example:

Real distance from Library to Garden: 600 cm because the distance on the map is 6 cm.

A. Real distance from Library to School: _____ cm

B. Real distance from School to Market: _____ cm

C. Real distance from Garden to Market: _____ cm

D. Walking from Library to Garden, then to Market: _____ cm

LIVEWORKSHEETS