

QUESTIONS
FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, & FURTHER STUDY

1. What are the "Five Themes Of Geography"?
2. What is the difference between absolute and relative location?
3. How can relative location change over time?
4. Identify 5 examples of physical traits that can be used to describe a place.
5. Identify 5 examples of cultural traits that be used to describe a place.
6. Identify things that are part of our environment.
7. Identify five ways we have changed our environment.
8. Identify some ways our environment affects the way we live.
9. What are some negative effects of human-environment interaction?
10. Identify types of things that move.
11. What does the term "migration" mean?
12. Name several ways ideas, languages, religions and inventions have moved from place to place.
13. How are nations interdependent of each other?
14. Identify at least four types of regions.
15. Identify 4 physical regions and 4 cultural regions.

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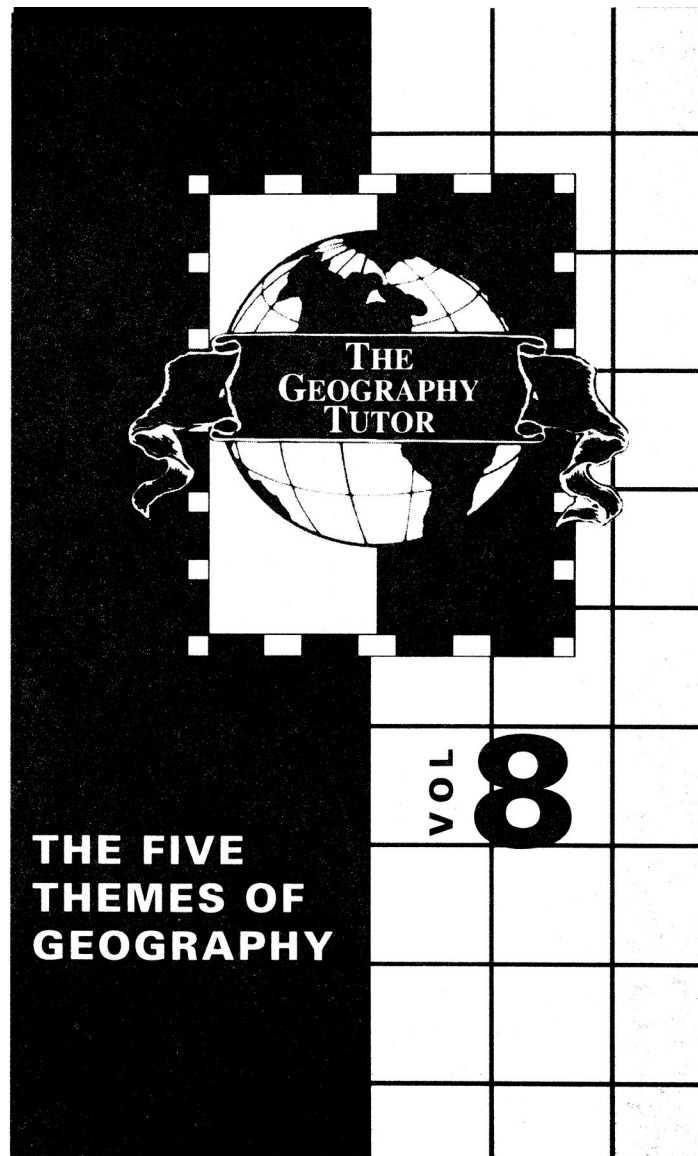
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“The Five Themes Of Geography”

Absolute location: Expressed in terms of the latitude and longitude coordinates of a place on earth.

Environment: The sum of the conditions that surround and influence an organism.

Fault (fault line): A crack or break in the earth’s surface.

Human or cultural ‘place’ characteristics: Characteristics of a place that make a place unique because of the people who live there such as art, language, religion, type of government, landmarks, etc.

Interdependent: When nations rely or are dependent on each other for goods and services.

Migrate: To move from one place to another.

Physical ‘place’ characteristics: The natural features of a location such as landforms, bodies of water, climate, vegetation, etc.

Plates: Slabs of rock which are constantly moving over the mantle; the constant movement of these plates explain earthquakes and the placement of volcanoes.

Plate tectonics: Theory that the earth’s outer shell is not one solid piece of rock but is composed of large moving slabs of rock called ‘plates which slide slowly over the mantle.

Region: A group of places bound together by one or more similar characteristics.

Relative location: Describes where a place is in relation to other places.

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Have students cut out pictures from the newspaper or magazines that are examples of the five themes and display them (as an individual project, group project or class project).
2. Choose 3-5 major cities in your region or the world and describe how their geographic location affected their growth.
3. Have students research their region and draw pictures of what the natural environment might have looked like 20 years ago, 50 years ago and then 100 years ago, discuss how people have changed the natural environment over those time periods.
4. Have students make a list of 5-10 specific places or landmarks in their city or region that could be used to identify that city or region.
5. Students can then find pictures, postcards, or draw pictures of cultural landmarks or physical landmarks in their city or region. These can be used as a display in the classroom.
6. Students can find pictures or draw pictures of “things” that move animals, types of transportation, products, etc.
7. Have students talk to family and friends and list reasons why people moved to their city or region. Discuss these reasons in class.
8. Using a world map, have students put a pin, small dot or star where they were born (if they were born somewhere else). They are to put their name in that location. This can be used to discuss the theme of movement. Students may also label other places where they have lived before.
9. Have students make a list of items that their country has to import and a list of items that are exported to other places.
10. Have students draw a map of their state or nation and fill in either physical (mountains, deserts, etc.) Or political (counties, states, etc.) regions.