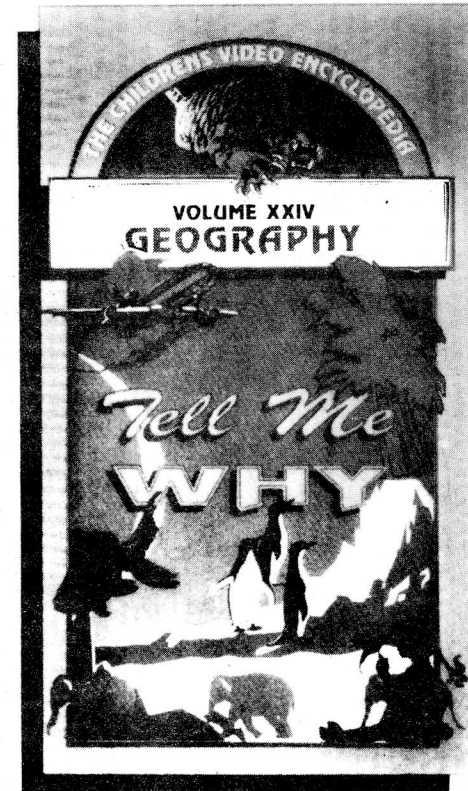


G L O S S A R Y

1. ANTARCTIC-of or at the South Pole
2. ARCTIC-of or at the North Pole
3. ATMOSPHERE-Air surrounding the earth
4. BOUNDARY-Borderline
5. CAPE-Projecting point of land
6. CIRCLE-Closed curve of uniform distance from its center
7. CLIMATE-Weather conditions
8. COASTLINE-The contour or outline of a coast
9. CONTINENT-Major land mass
10. CONTINENTAL DIVIDE-The ridge of the Rocky Mountains that separates rivers flowing toward the Atlantic from those flowing toward the Pacific
11. COUNTRY-Region, nation
12. DEGREE-360th part of a complete revolution
13. DISTANCE-Space between
14. EQUATOR-Imaginary circle around the earth midway between the poles
15. FRONT-The boundary between two masses of air that are different, as in density
16. GLOBE-Sphere depicting the earth
17. GREENHOUSE EFFECT-When the sun's energy strikes the earth's atmosphere and bounces most of it back into space
18. GRID-System of crossed lines
19. HEMISPHERE-Half of the earth or sky.
20. HURRICANE-Violent cyclone with winds moving from 70 to 100 miles an hour, usually accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning
21. LATITUDE-Distance from the equator
22. LONGITUDE-Distance east and west on earth's surface
23. MAP-Flat representation of the earth, etc.
24. MERIDIAN-Circle on earth's surface passing through the poles
25. METEOROLOGY-Science of atmospheric phenomenon, especially weather
26. METEOROLOGIST-Weather forecaster
27. NORTH POLE-Northern end of the earth's axis
28. OCEAN-Large body of salt water covering much of the earth
29. PARALLEL-Having the same direction
30. PENINSULA-Piece of land nearly surrounded by water
31. PHYSICAL MAP-Map showing the physical features of the subject area
32. POLITICAL MAP-Map showing the political boundaries
33. POLLUTION-Making foul or unclean
34. PRIME MERIDIAN-The Meridian taken as a starting point, from which to reckon longitude; it passes through Greenwich, England
35. RAINFOREST-Evergreen forest receiving at least 4000 millimeters of rainfall annually
36. RESOURCE-Something that a country, state, etc. has and can use to its advantage, i.e. natural resources such as coal and petroleum
37. RIVER-Large natural stream of water
38. SOUTH POLE-The southern end of the earth's axis
39. TIDE-Periodic rise and fall of ocean waters
40. TORNADO-Violent whirling wind especially in the central U.S. accompanied by a rapidly rotating funnel-shaped cloud that usually destroys everything along its narrow path
41. TROPIC OF CANCER-The parallel of latitude that is the northern boundary of the torrid zone; it is 23°27' north of the equator
42. TROPIC OF CAPRICORN-The parallel of latitude that is the southern boundary of the torrid zone; it is 23°27' south of the equator
43. SCALE-To measure by
44. SEASON-Any of the four distinct periods of the year (Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall)
45. SMOG-Smoke and fog
46. WEATHER-State of atmosphere as to moisture, temperature, etc.
47. WORLD-The earth

Tell Me **WHY** *TEACHER'S GUIDE*



**VOLUME XXIV
GEOGRAPHY**

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Make a map of the world, labeling the four (4) hemispheres, latitude and longitude lines, poles, continents, oceans, etc....
2. Determine how your life would be different if you lived north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle.
3. Make a variety of maps of your city, starting with a broad view, gradually getting more detailed about your neighborhood.
4. Get a variety of road maps of the same area. Plan a trip. Use each map's scale to see if the distances are the same.
5. Using road maps, plot-out routes from a variety of cities to their airports.
6. Create a Political Map of the United States. Be sure to mark state capitals, major cities, rivers, interstate highways, etc....
7. List the ten (10) longest rivers in the world, starting with the longest, noting their lengths.
8. Track the weather in your area for an extended period of time. Determine if the weather is congruous with the climate of your area.
9. Compare the climates in parts of the world that are the same distance from the equator but in different hemispheres.
10. List the different causes of pollution.
11. Discuss the "Greenhouse Effect" and its effect on global warming.
12. Research the medical benefits that have come from the Rain Forest.
13. Discuss ways to conserve our Nonrenewable resources.

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CONCEPTS AND TERMS TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR

GLOBE
CARDINAL DIRECTIONS
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
WEATHER
LATITUDE
CLIMATE
DISTORTION
ATMOSPHERE
ROAD MAPS
EQUATOR
HEMISPHERE
PHYSICAL MAPS
TROPIC OF CANCER
FOSSIL FUELS
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
GREENHOUSE EFFECT
DIRECTION FINDER
RAIN FORESTS
NATURAL RESOURCES

MAP
LONGITUDE
GRID
PRIME MERIDIAN
SCALE
METEOROLOGY
LEGEND
DEGREES
TORNADO
POLITICAL MAPS
HURRICANE
POLLUTION
CONTINENTS
OCEAN
ACID RAIN
MOUNTAINS
HILLS
GLOBAL WARMING
PLAINS
COMPASS ROSE
PLATEAUS

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION AND FURTHER STUDY

1. Why do we use maps instead of globes when we travel?
2. Why do we call latitude lines "parallels"?
3. What is the equator?
4. Where are the two (2) places on the earth that are without sunlight at certain times of the year?
5. Why do maps have legends?
6. What information is in a typical map legend?
7. What are the latitude and longitude degrees of your city?
8. Why is a colored Political Map easier to read than a black and white one?
9. What is scale?
10. Why would you not use a Physical Map when travelling to a new place?
11. What are the Cardinal Directions?
12. What are the seven (7) continents?
13. List and define the four (4) major types of land forms?
14. What percentage of the earth's surface is covered by water?
15. What is the purpose of a continental divide?
16. What is climate?
17. What are the climate conditions of Autumn? Winter? Spring? Summer?
18. Why do a Northern and Southern hemispheres have opposite seasons?
19. What is a Warm front? Cold front? Stationary front?
20. What is pollution?
21. What are some of the causes of air pollution?
22. Why is the Greenhouse Effect necessary for our survival?
24. How can we help slow the global warming caused by the Greenhouse Effect?
25. Why are the Rain Forests so important? What are some of the benefits derived from them?
26. What are renewable resources? nonrenewable resources?
27. What are some ways we can help preserve the Rain Forests?
28. How is Acid Rain formed?

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CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

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MAP MAKER
ECOLOGIST
FARMER
TRAVEL AGENT
CHEMIST
RESEARCHER
TOUR GUIDE

DEVELOPER
NAVIGATOR
ENVIRONMENTALIST
AGRICULTURE
TEACHER
METEOROLOGIST
BOTANIST