

A Land of Different Lands

Chapter One – Lesson One Study Guide

I. The Coastal Plain

- Low, flat land that lies along an ocean
- Begins in Massachusetts and goes south to the Florida peninsula
- From Florida, it stretches west along the Gulf of Mexico into Texas and Mexico

II. The Appalachian Mountains

- Piedmont means “foot of the mountain” (Eastern side of the Appalachians)
- Piedmont has rolling hills and valleys – we live in the Piedmont
- The Appalachian Mountains cover much of the eastern part of the United States
- The Appalachians stretch from Alabama to southeastern Canada

III. The Interior Plains

- West of the Appalachians
- *Interior* means “inside”
- The northeastern part of the Interior Plains contain the Great Lakes
- Land is mostly flat with a few hills and plateaus
- The land becomes very dry as you travel west toward the Rocky Mountains

IV. The Rocky Mountains

- Creates the western edge of the Interior Plains
- Cover much of the western United States
- Stretch from New Mexico through Canada and into Alaska
- Many peaks are snow-covered throughout the year

V. Intermountain Region

- Part of this region is the Great Basin – the largest desert in the United States
- Mostly dry and hot
- Includes mountains, valleys, plateaus, and canyons

VI. Western Mountain Ranges

- Sierra Nevada Range forms the eastern border of California
- Cascade Range is to the north of the Sierra Nevada Range
- Central Valley has very fertile land which is west of the Sierra Nevada Range
- Coast Ranges form a rocky, rugged coastline with the Pacific Ocean

Vocabulary

Coastal plain

Peninsula

Plateau

Basin

Canyon

Mountain Range

Fertile

Name: _____

Lesson 2 Notes

1. What are the 3 things that can happen to rain water?

1.) _____

2.) _____

3.) _____

2. What is the name of a place where a river begins called?

The name of where the river ends? _____

3. What is the deepest part of the river called? _____

4. What is a tributary? _____

5. What makes up a river system?

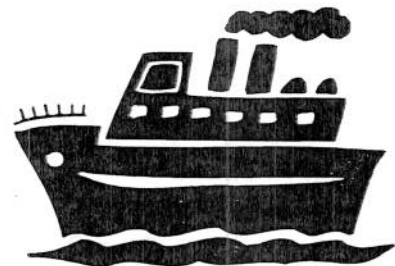
6. What is erosion? _____

7. What is the low flat land along a river called?

8. What is the triangle shaped land at a river's mouth?

9. What is a levee? _____

10. What is a wall built to holdback water? _____



Name: _____

Lesson 3 Notes

1. What is precipitation? _____
2. How is the weather of a place different than the climate of a place? _____
3. What is the imaginary line that runs through the Earth called? _____
4. It takes the Earth one day to make a what? _____
5. How long does it take the Earth to make one revolution?

6. What does the Earth rotate around? Revolve around?

7. What causes seasons? _____
8. How can large bodies of water affect a climate?

9. How does elevation affect a climate?

10. Why do most places near the equator have a warm climate? _____



Name: _____

Lesson 4 Notes

1. Name 2 natural resources.

1.) _____

2.) _____

2. What is a product? _____

3. Why is fertile soil important?

4. What is a natural substance found in rocks called? _____

5. What natural resource is used to make heat? _____

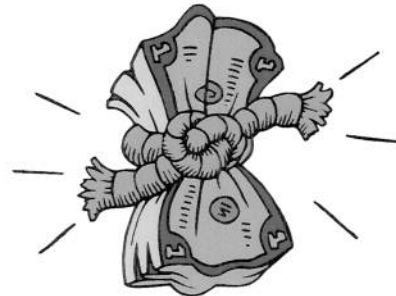
6. How do people use minerals and fuels?

7. What is a human resource? And one example.

8. What is the making of goods called? _____

9. How are manufacturing jobs different from service jobs?

10. What is an economy?



coastal plain

Lesson 1

peninsula

Lesson 1

plateau

Lesson 1

basin

Lesson 1

canyon

Lesson 1

mountain
range

Lesson 1

fertile

Lesson 1

groundwater

Lesson 2

source

Lesson 2

channel

Lesson 2

mouth

Lesson 2

tributary

Lesson 2

river system

Lesson 2

drainage basin

Lesson 2

erosion

Lesson 2

floodplain

Lesson 2

delta

Lesson 2

levee

Lesson 2

dam

Lesson 2

elevation

Skill Lesson

sea level

Skill Lesson

relief

Skill Lesson

downstream

Skill Lesson

upstream

Skill Lesson

precipitation

Lesson 3

axis

Lesson 3

rotation

Lesson 3

revolution

Lesson 3

humidity

Lesson 3

product

Lesson 4

mineral

Lesson 4

fuel

Lesson 4

human
resource

Lesson 4

manufacturing

Lesson 4

service

Lesson 4

economy

Lesson 4

land use

Skill Lesson

adapt

Lesson 5

conservation

Lesson 5

scarce

Lesson 5

recycle

Lesson 5

pollution

Lesson 5

Chapter 1 Vocabulary Words (pages 46 to 76) Total of 42 vocabulary words

coastal plain – Low land that lies along an ocean.

peninsula – Land almost entirely surrounded by water

plateau – An area of high, mostly flat land.

basin – Low, bowl-shaped land with higher ground all around it.

canyon – A deep, narrow valley with step sides

mountain range – A group of connected mountains

fertile – Good for growing crops, as rich land is.

groundwater – Water beneath the Earth's surface.

source – The place where a river begins.

channel – The deepest part of a river or other body of water.

mouth – The place where a river empties into some larger body of water.

tributary – A stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river.

river system – A river and its tributaries.

drainage basin – The land drained by a river system.

erosion – The wearing away of the Earth's surface.

floodplain – The low land along a river.

delta – The triangle shaped land at the river's mouth.

levee – A high wall that is made of earth and is built along the banks of a river to control flooding.

dam – A wall built across a river to hold back water.

elevation – The height of the land.

sea level – Land that is level with the ocean.

relief – Differences in elevation.

downstream – Toward a river's mouth.

upstream – Toward a river's source.

precipitation – Water, as in rain, sleet, or snow, that falls to the earth's surface.

axis – An imaginary line that runs through the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole.

rotation – A complete turn of the Earth on its axis from west to east. It takes the Earth one day to make one rotation.

revolution – A complete trip of the Earth around the sun. It takes the Earth one year to make one revolution.

humidity – The amount of Moisture in the air.

product – Something that people make or grow, usually to sell.

mineral – A natural substance found in rocks.

fuel – A natural resource, such as coal, oil, natural gas, used to make heat or energy.

human resource – A worker and the ideas and skills that he or she brings to his or her job.

manufacturing – The making of goods.

service – An activity that someone does for others for pay.

economy – The way people in a state, region, or a country use resources to meet their needs.

land use – How most of the land in a place is used.

adapt – To change in order to make more useful.

conservation – The protecting of natural resources and the using of them wisely.

scarce – Limited.

recycle – To use again.

pollution – Anything that makes a natural resource, such as air, soil, water, dirty or unsafe to use.