

## Chapter 2 Study Guide The Planet

1. Latitude
  - a. Define - distance north or south of the equator
  - b. High v. Low latitudes - low get direct energy all year/ high get cooler temps year a round.
  - c. Solar energy - latitude affects amount you receive. Amount received can vary constantly because of earth's tilt . energy from the sun (heat and light)
2. Tilt
  - a. Info - affects the amount of solar energy we receive
  - b. Axis - earth is not up/down, sits slanted at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees on a pole and rotates
  - c. Explain seasons - Northern hemisphere and Southern have opposite seasons. Tilt causes the change in seasons, no tilt, no seasons.
3. Tropics
  - a. Define - region close to the equator
  - b. Extra info - mark seasons by rainfall not temperature
4. Revolution
  - a. Define - trip around the sun, 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  days to travel 1x around the sun.  $4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1$  = a leap year every 4 years
  - b. Extra info - calendar is based off of the sun's revolution. Earth can travel closer/farther from the sun throughout the year.
5. Rotation
  - a. Define - one complete spin of earth on its axis, 24 hours.
  - b. Gives us what ? night and day
6. Water supply-
  - a. Fresh water - 3% of Earth's water supply, 2% is locked into glaciers (lakes, rivers, streams, springs, ground water)
  - b. Salt water - water with salt, not drinkable, 97% of the water supply is salt water (oceans, few lakes)
  - c. Extra info -  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Earth is covered by water
7. Water Cycle
  - a. Define - movement of water from earth's surface, to the sky, then back
  - b. Run-off - excess water that flows into streams, rivers, and oceans
  - c. Surface water - water found earth's rivers, streams lakes
  - d. List ways that we can use water - drinking, cooking, electricity/ hydroelectricity , farming, hygiene, travel, recreational for fun, animals, irrigation,
8. Monsoons
  - a. Define - seasonal wind that brings moist or dry air. South and SW Asia
9. Drought
  - a. Define - long period of lower than normal precipitation
10. Erosion
  - a. Define - movement of sediment from one place to another.
  - b. What causes erosion - wind, water, ice (hurricane)
11. Weathering

- a. Define - process by which rock is broken down into smaller pieces called sediment
12. Lava
- a. Define - magma that reaches earth's surface
13. Continental Drift Theory - idea that once believed earth was one big continent (began as Pangea)
- a. Explain - continents aren't stationary - always moving on plates . Alfred Wegener
14. Plate tectonics
- a. Define - earth's surface is divided into dozens of slow moving plates
  - b. Mid-ocean ridge - plates move apart, lava pours out of gap. Creating new ocean floor
  - c. What happens when ?
    - i. 2 continental plates collide - ocean =trenches or mountains
15. List 5 common landforms: volcanoes, mountains, plains, valleys, islands, peninsulas, plateaus, mesas, glaciers, caves, cirque
16. Glacier
- a. Define - slow moving ice