

World Geography

Teacher's Guide





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Unit 1: Geography and Maps

Unit 1 introduces the concept of geography as concerning both places and maps and the special terms and symbols used in geography. Lesson 1 is this unit's sole lesson. It opens with a discussion of the term *geography* and an explanation of maps, including the globe. Then Lesson 1 goes on to explore the types of information that maps can show, the features used in reading a map (compass rose, scale, and legend), the parts of a globe (continents, oceans, and hemispheres), and the globe's latitude and longitude lines. Students will use this basic information on geography and maps to explore the geography of various parts of the world in subsequent units of this book.

Lesson 1—Geography and Maps

Goal: To learn the special terms and symbols of geography and to use them to get and understand information from maps

WORDS TO KNOW

moneo io mion		
climate map	international date line	population
coast	key	population map
compass rose	land use map	prime meridian
continents	landforms	product map
degrees	latitudes	rainfall map
due	legend	resources map
elevation map	longitudes	road map
equator	maps	scale
globe	meridians	sphere
hemisphere	oceans	
hydrographer	parallels	

Notes on Application Activity in Student Text

Activity	Skills Applied	Product
Maps in Newspapers	gathering information, preparing a visual presentation	map

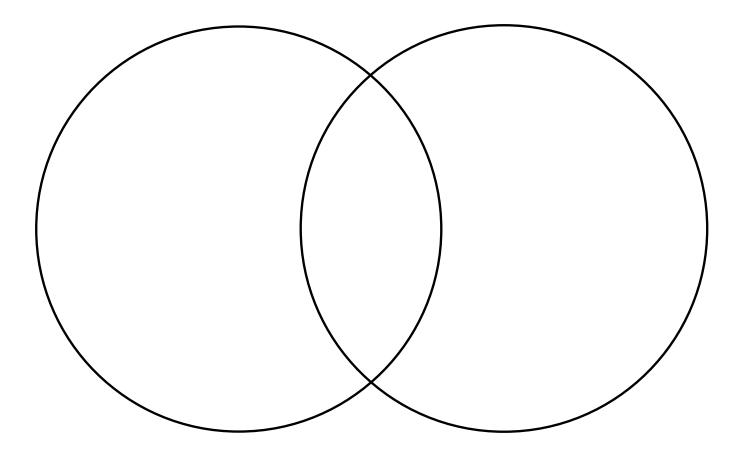
Additional Activity Suggestions

- Students can develop a dictionary of geographical terms as an ongoing project. For every lesson, have each student transcribe definitions of boldfaced terms such as *coast*, *peninsula*, and *cash crops*. Set up each student's dictionary in a loose-leaf notebook or card file. Or, have them create a computer database of terms. Encourage students to consult their dictionaries as they work through each lesson. Most terms, once introduced, are used several times throughout the course.
- To make map study more concrete, draw a large outline of a map on the floor with chalk or masking tape. (It does not have to represent a real location.) Add a compass rose showing only north. Have students orient themselves by using north to determine the other directions. Place classroom objects at various points around the map. Then have students stand on the map and tell which direction they would have to go to reach a particular object. ("Go north four steps. Turn toward the east. Take two steps to the east.")



■ Each lesson in this book includes a map of the region discussed in that lesson. Some students may grasp a region's location in the world and in relation to other regions best by finding that region on a globe of the world. As you work through the lessons of this book, be sure to have a globe of the world available in the classroom. Students can go to the globe, locate the region under discussion on it, and point out the location to classmates. Using the globe can also help students confirm understanding of latitude, longitude, and hemisphere. Invite students to trace latitude and longitude lines halfway around the globe from where they live. Ask them what country lies halfway around the world from their home. In what hemisphere is that country? From looking at the globe, what might be the best way to travel from the students' home location to the foreign country?

Venn DiagramComplete the Venn diagram below with information about the ways that two countries of your choice are different—and alike. Write similarities in the area where the circles intersect. Write differences in the areas where the circles don't intersect. Don't forget to label both circles.



Comparison Matrix

Write the country or region you are comparing at the top of each column. Write one feature at the start of each row, such as "location," "political divisions," "population," "bodies of water and waterways," "landforms," "climate types," "agricultural products," and "natural resources." Add or delete rows and columns as needed. Then fill in each box in the matrix with the relevant information.

	Country/Region	Country/Region
Feature		
Feature		
Feature		
Feature		
Feature		