Review KEY

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|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** |
| **1** | Equator | Latitude/Longitude&Address | One half of the globe | Title | Country, state, continent, etc.. |
| **2** | 23.5°N | Orientation (compass rose) | Mountains, lakes, rivers, birds, etc… | Winter | Prime Meridian |
| **3** | Author | Meridians | 23.5°S | Scale | September 22 |
| **4** | The Earth’s tilt as is rotates around the sun. | Zipcode, mail delivery route, AISD, etc… | Orientation | Language, clothing, religion, traditions, etc… | Date |
| **5** | Geographic Information Systems; technique of layering maps to analyze spatial information | March 22 | Neighborhoods, downtown, central Austin, etc… | Legend | When the warmer Eastern Pacific waters shift West toward Peru, causes flooding in the U.S./South America and droughts in Australia/Indonesia |
| **6** | Tropical | Polar | A biome is a region where you find common ecosystems | A broadleaf forest; Tropics and lower temperate regions | Needle-leaf forest; Upper temperate  |
| **7** | Farther away from the moderating effects of water, the more extreme hot and cold temps. throughout the year | On the leeward side of mountains that block the rain, rain shadows are deserts | Temperature and Precipitation | Scale | A.D.D.SArea, Distance, Direction, Size |
| **8** | Latitude, Air Masses, Continentality, Elevation, Mountain Barriers, Ocean Currents, Pressure and Prevailing Winds, and Storms | Latitude | Sun’s rays bounce off the earth’s surface and get trapped by CO2 in the atmosphere, causing the Earth to heat up | Parallels | The temperature line is “smiling” because June, July, and August are coldest months |