

Social Studies Semester 1 Exam Study Guide

LSU 6th Grade

Exam Date: Wednesday December 13th, 2017

Duration of Test/Exam: 60 minutes

Types of Questions:

- Multiple Choice
- True/False
- Fill in the blank
- Short answer
- Matching
- Labelling

You are expected to study from: handouts, notes, quizzes, workbook, and textbook

Lesson	Topic	Textbook Pages
Ch.1 Lesson 2	Globes and Maps (worksheet)	26-30
Ch. 2 Lesson 2	Earth and the Sun (worksheet) - You need to know what causes changes in day/night and changes in the seasons	45
Ch. 2 Lesson 2	Layers of Earth	43
Ch.4 Lesson 1	The United States East of the Mississippi River (know the 4 subregions)	116-117
Ch. 4 Lesson 3	Major metropolitan cities and Tourism	133-134
Ch. 5 Lesson 1	Physical Geography of the United States and Landscape (know the definitions on page 148)	148-150

Vocabulary

Worksheets to Review:

- Thinking Like a Geographer (only page 1 of the worksheet)
- Globes and Maps (know the difference between a globe and a map and why they are important)
- The Earth and the Sun (read all pages of the worksheet)

Vocabulary Words:

Map - A map is the **flat** representation of the Earth. Maps can show us details like cities, countries, and bodies of water.

Globe - The globe is the Earth and the best way to show places on Earth is with a globe because the shape of a globe is a **sphere** (sphere means it is round).

Environment - Environment is all living and non-living things that we are surrounded by

Cartographer - A person who draws and creates maps

5 themes of Geography: Location, Place, Region, Human-Environment Interaction, Movement

Geography - The study of the Earth, its people, and the environment. There are two types of geography: Physical Geography and Human Geography

Cartography - The science of making maps

Sphere - A round circle which is also the shape of a globe

Physical Geography - Focuses on the natural features of the Earth. Physical features include mountains, lakes, and deserts

Meteorology - The study of weather and weather prediction. Meteorologists study clouds, thunderstorms and hurricanes

Orbit - Orbit means when an object goes around something else. For example, the Earth orbits the sun.

Solar System: The Solar System is an area in the universe that has many objects that include planets, the Sun, stars and asteroids (big rocks). All the planets in the Solar System orbit the sun.

Leap Year: The Earth takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete a trip around the sun. Because of the $\frac{1}{4}$ day we have leap year every four years and then February has 29 days.

Rotate: The Earth rotates on its axis. Rotate means it spins around. It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate on its axis. When the Earth rotates it causes day and night.

Revolve: Revolve is like orbit; it is when an object goes around another object. E.g. The moon revolves around the Earth.

Seasons: On Earth, we get 4 seasons: Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. Because the Earth is tilted, not all places on Earth get the same amount of sunlight. So if it is summer in the Southern hemisphere, it will be Winter in the Northern hemisphere.

Day and Night: The changes during the day are caused by the Earth rotating on its axis. When one side of the Earth faces the sun, that means it is day time on that part of the Earth. When a part of the Earth is not facing the sun, that means it is night time.

Axis: The axis is an imaginary line that runs through the center of the Earth from the north and south pole.

The Sun: The Sun is a giant star. Because the sun is so large, its gravity causes the planets to constantly **orbit**, or move around, it. Each planet follows its own path around the sun. The Sun also provides the Earth with all of its heat and light energy. The Earth is 150 million kilometers away from the Sun.

Precipitation - Precipitation is any form of water that falls from the earth such as snow, rain, hail, sleet, or mist

The Earth: The Earth is made up of 4 major subsystems: Hydrosphere, Lithosphere, Atmosphere, and Biosphere. The Earth is 71% water, but only 3% of the Earth's water is drinkable. 29% of the Earth's surface is land

Layers of the Earth: There are 4 layers of the Earth and they are: the crust, mantle, inner core, and outer core

Areas to Focus On:

4 Elements of a Map

The Map title - This tells us what the map is about. It is usually located at the TOP of a map

The Map Scale - Measures the distances on a map. This is usually found on the BOTTOM of a map

Compass Rose - This is also called a compass. A compass is a device that shows us the cardinal directions (North, South, East, West).

The Map Key/Legend - The map key is a box that shows you what *information* will be found on a map. The key/legend shows you what the symbols, colors, and pictures mean

What to Read in Your Workbook:

- Page 35 - This focuses on the subregions of the United States
- Page 43 - This focuses on the major cities in the US

REMINDERS:

- If you are missing any notes, handouts, need to make up a quiz, want to go over an old quiz, or want extra help understanding a social studies lesson, PLEASE make an appointment ahead of time with your social studies teacher.