

Chapter 3 Study Guide

The Earth's Surface and Climate

I. The Earth's History

What are the 4 phases of the earth's history?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A. Creation

God created a _____ world in _____ days.

What is the name given to those who disagree with the biblical philosophy of creation? _____

B. The Flood

Define cataclysm: _____

Why did the earth become unstable during the time after the flood? _____

I. The Earth's Surface

A. The land

Name the three parts of the earth

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The three layers of the Lithosphere (Earth) are

1. _____: made of 2 layers. The bottom layer is a _____ rock, while the top layer is made of _____ rock.

2. _____: 1,800 miles deep

3. _____: 2,200 miles deep. The core is divided into a liquid _____ core and a solid _____ core.

Name the continents: _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____,

What makes Australia special? _____

B. The Major Landforms:

1. Mountains are _____
 - a. What does a group of mountains together form? _____
 - b. Name 4 things that mountains influence: _____, _____, _____, and _____.

2. Plains are _____
a. Plains are _____ for farmers
b. What are the deposits called that make plains valuable? _____
c. What are “breadbaskets?” _____
_____.

3. Plateaus are _____

- a. Plateaus are often called _____ because they elevate like a tabletop.
b. Plateaus generally have _____ and _____.
c. They are good for _____ animals.

II. The Earth's Waters

A. Importance of Water

What percent of the earth's water is fresh? _____
Where can you find fresh water? _____, _____, _____,
_____, and _____
Large bodies of water provide means for _____ and _____.

B. Major Bodies of Water

1. Ocean:

What percent of the earth is covered in water? _____
Name the five oceans _____, _____,
_____, _____, and _____
What natural resource can we get from the ocean, which makes the water not suitable for irrigation? _____

2. Rivers are a system of _____ water.

Rivers are compared by four traits: _____, _____,
_____ and _____.

3. Lakes are _____ Lakes can either be _____ water or _____ water.

4. Seas are _____ A harbor is a _____

III. The Earth's Surface-Changing Forces

A. Internal Forces: What two internal forces affect the earth? _____ and _____
What is the Plate tectonic theory? _____
What are Faults? _____
Name the three types of tectonic activity: _____
and _____

B. External Forces: What two external forces affect the earth? _____ and _____
Weathering is _____

What is one benefit of weathering? _____
Erosion is _____

Name the three types of erosion: _____, _____
and _____

IV. The Earth's Climate

What two things did God create that are essential to life on the earth? _____

Light is the fuel: What does it do? _____

Atmosphere is the blanket: What does it

do? _____

A. Thermal Energy in Motion

1. Seasons are caused by the _____

a. Latitude Zones

i. Low latitudes lie between the _____ and the tropics of _____ or
_____ 0 degrees to 23.5 degrees. (_____)

ii. Middle latitudes lie between the _____ and the _____ or
_____ circle 23.5 degrees to 66 degrees.
(_____)

iii. High latitudes lie between the _____ and _____ 66 degrees to 90
degrees. (_____)

2. Wind is _____

_____.

Air mass is the _____

Wind belts influence _____

Trade winds are _____

Westerlies are _____

Coriolis Effect _____

Jet streams

are: _____

3. Ocean currents follow the same pattern as wind currents. This pattern helps to keep the ocean temperature temperate.

B. Water in Motion

1. The Hydrologic Cycle is the _____

C. Climate

What is the difference between climate and weather?

Climate : _____

Weather: _____

V. The Earth's Vegetation

Define a biome: _____

A. Forests: list the four types of forests

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B. Grasslands: list the two type of grasslands

1. _____
2. _____

C. Wastelands: list the two types of wastelands

1. _____
2. _____