

- ___ 9. A Mercator projection map shows accurate
- a. directions, but has distorted sizes and distances.
 - b. distances, sizes, and shapes, but has distortions around the edges.
 - c. size, but has distorted distances.
 - d. size and accuracy only at the center of the map.
- ___ 10. Which type of map best shows differences in elevation?
- a. Mercator
 - b. Robinson
 - c. gnomonic
 - d. topographic
- ___ 11. On a topographic map, contour lines that form a circle indicate
- a. a lake.
 - b. a hill.
 - c. an ocean.
 - d. a depression.
- ___ 12. On a topographic map, the elevation of an area with contour lines that are very far apart is
- a. nearly flat.
 - b. very steep.
 - c. constantly changing.
 - d. mountainous.
- ___ 13. We can say that Earth is a system because all of its parts
- a. represent separate closed systems.
 - b. interact.
 - c. were formed at the same time.
 - d. are powered by the same energy source.
- ___ 14. Which of the following would be one of the interacting parts in a weather system?
- a. weather satellite
 - b. clouds
 - c. tectonic plate
 - d. GPS unit
- ___ 15. Which of the following are powered by energy from Earth's interior?
- a. erosion
 - b. ocean circulation
 - c. volcanoes
 - d. weather
- ___ 16. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?
- a. iron
 - b. oil
 - c. aluminum
 - d. plants
- ___ 17. Which of the following is an environmental hazard created by humans?
- a. air pollution
 - b. flood
 - c. hurricane
 - d. drought

- ____ 18. A scientific hypothesis can become a theory if
- the entire scientific community accepts it.
 - the hypothesis is tested extensively and competing hypotheses are eliminated.
 - there are no other competing hypotheses.
 - the hypothesis can be tested at least once.

Completion

Complete each statement.

Complete each statement on the line provided.

19. A group of sciences called _____ science deals with Earth and its neighbors in space.
20. The _____ hypothesis suggests that our solar system evolved from a huge rotating cloud.
21. Earth can be divided into four major spheres: the hydrosphere, the atmosphere, the _____, and the biosphere.
22. Earth's lower mantle lies below the _____.
23. According to the theory of plate tectonics, _____ forces such as volcanism and mountain building receive energy from Earth's interior.
24. Lines of _____ are used to measure distances north or south of the equator.
25. A(n) _____ map projection is a rectangular representation of Earth that shows accurate directions, but distorts sizes and distances.
26. The major difference between a topographic map and other maps is that a topographic map shows _____.
27. Earth as a system is made up of many _____ that interact.
28. A(n) _____ is a group of interacting parts that form a complex whole.
29. A major problem caused by humans is the contamination and depletion of _____ resources.
30. Water, wind, and solar energy are considered _____ resources because they can be replenished over relatively short time spans.
31. Only after a hypothesis has been tested extensively can it become a scientific _____.

Short Answer

32. Give two examples of human activities that affect Earth systems.
33. **Applying Concepts** Explain why oil, natural gas, and coal are considered nonrenewable resources, whereas water and wind are considered renewable resources.

Essay

In complete sentences, write the answer to the question on the lines provided.

34. **Earth as a System** Discuss how human activities can affect natural processes such as landslides and flood.