

Chapter 2 Study Guide

1. Define Vocabulary:

- a. **Landform**: shapes or type of land
- b. **Plate Tectonics**: the theory that the Earth's crust is made of huge, slowly moving slabs of rock called plates.
- c. **Atmosphere**: thick layer of special gases that surround the Earth
- d. **Erosion**: a process of small pieces of rock (landforms) being move to another place.
- e. **Natural Resources**: anything from Earth that can use to meet their needs.
- f. **Fossil Fuels**: major nonrenewable resources that are created from the remains of plants and animals.
- g. **Climate**: the average weather of a place.
- h. **Vegetation**: things that grow naturally in one area.

Main Ideas:

1. The physical processes that change/renew physical features of the Earth:
 - a. Weathering and erosion: breaks down rocks and soil to new places.
 - b. Plate tectonics: plates continually move, creating volcanoes, earthquakes, and shifting the continents.
 - c. Water: the water cycle renews the water supply and the quality of itself.
2. Plate tectonics:
 - a. Move apart: causes magma to ooze out and create new land.
 - b. Plates meet: causes plates to grind against each other = earthquakes and volcanoes.
 - c. Slow pressure: plates press together can push up mountains.
3. Three Groups of natural resources:
 - a. Renewable resources: example is trees
 - b. Nonrenewable resources: example is fossil fuels
 - c. Recyclable resources: example water
4. Difference between renewable and nonrenewable resources:
 - a. Renewable resources can be replaced.
 - i. Examples: trees, chickens, corn

- b. Nonrenewable resources: cannot be replaced
 - i. Examples: coal and petroleum (natural gas)
- 5. Difference between climate and weather:
 - a. Climate is the average weather of a place over many years.
 - b. Weather is the day-to-day changes in the air.
- 6. Climate Regions
 - a. Tropical: high variety of vegetation (rainforests)
 - b. Polar: little to no vegetation (low shrubs, mosses, and lichens)
 - c. Dry climate: sparse vegetation (small leaves and short root plants)
 - d. Moderate: varied vegetation (deciduous trees, shrubs, bushes, and grasses)
 - e. Continental: grasslands and deciduous and coniferous forests.