

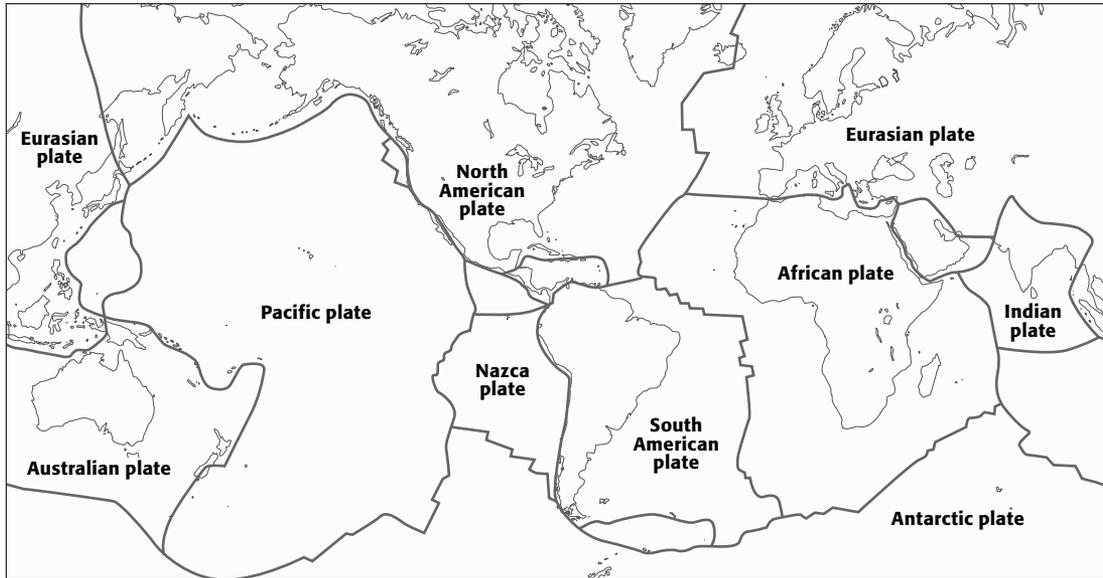
Planet Earth**Chapter Test****Form A**

MULTIPLE CHOICE For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which theory suggests that the continents were once part of one supercontinent?
a. tilt and rotation
b. continental drift
c. Ring of Fire
d. eruption patterns
- _____ 2. The main processes of the water cycle are
a. evaporation and precipitation.
b. drought and flooding.
c. salt water and freshwater.
d. groundwater and surface water.
- _____ 3. Which is *not* a way that people change landforms?
a. drilling tunnels through mountains
b. building dams
c. building terraces for farming
d. creating sediment
- _____ 4. Which of the following affects the amount of solar energy the planet receives?
a. precipitation
b. revolution
c. plate collision
d. plate separation
- _____ 5. What regions have seasons marked by rainfall rather than temperature?
a. high latitudes
b. mid-latitudes
c. areas near the South pole
d. the tropics
- _____ 6. During which season does solar energy begin to increase?
a. spring
b. summer
c. fall
d. winter
- _____ 7. Monsoons are
a. seasonal winds that bring heavy rains.
b. volcanic eruptions.
c. weathered landforms.
d. low latitudes.
- _____ 8. What parts of Earth can receive up to 24 hours of sunlight a day?
a. areas near the equator
b. areas with low latitudes
c. areas near the Arctic and Antarctic circles
d. areas tilted away from the sun

- _____ **9.** Every 24 hours, Earth completes one
a. revolution.
b. axis.
c. tilt.
d. rotation.
- _____ **10.** The collision of two continental plates results in
a. ocean trenches.
b. mountain-building.
c. plate tectonics.
d. lava.
- _____ **11.** Water shortages can result from
a. condensation.
b. precipitation.
c. drought.
d. runoff.
- _____ **12.** Which of the following creates Earth's change in seasons?
a. tilt
b. rotation
c. solar energy
d. latitude
- _____ **13.** Most of Earth's available freshwater is stored
a. in streams.
b. in rivers.
c. in lakes.
d. underground.
- _____ **14.** Earth's glaciers can cause
a. precipitation.
b. drought.
c. erosion.
d. condensation.
- _____ **15.** Earth's landforms include mountains, valleys, and
a. rivers.
b. lakes.
c. glaciers.
d. peninsulas.
- _____ **16.** About 3 percent of Earth's water supply is
a. salt water.
b. freshwater.
c. surface water.
d. groundwater.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS Study the map below and answer the question that follows.



- _____ 1. Two continental plates that seem to have collided are the
- North American plate and South American plate.
 - African plate and Australian plate.
 - Eurasian plate and Indian plate.
 - South American plate and Pacific plate.

FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

- Earthquakes often occur when two _____ slide past each other. (**plates/landforms**)
- Most of Earth's salt water is stored in _____. (**wells/oceans**)
- The theory of _____ helps explain how forces below Earth's surface have shaped our landforms. (**plate tectonics/continental drift**)
- Earth's _____ is an imaginary line around which it turns. (**axis/latitude**)
- _____ is the most common cause of erosion. (**Weathering/Water**)

TRUE/FALSE Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Antarctica receives direct rays from the sun all year and has colder temperatures than places like Hawaii.
- _____ 2. The Northern and Southern hemispheres experience summer at the same time.
- _____ 3. As the sun heats water on Earth's surface, some of that water turns to water vapor.
- _____ 4. One important use of water is that it can be used to produce electricity.
- _____ 5. If mid-ocean ridges grow high enough, they can rise above the surface of the ocean to form volcanic islands.

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

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|---|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. the distance north or south of the equator | a. revolution |
| _____ 2. water that is found in Earth's streams, rivers, and lakes | b. drought |
| _____ 3. Earth's yearly trip around the sun | c. latitude |
| _____ 4. long periods of lower-than-normal precipitation | d. weathering |
| _____ 5. the circulation of water from Earth's surface to the atmosphere and back | e. water cycle |
| _____ 6. magma that reaches Earth's surface | f. runoff |
| _____ 7. large areas of slow-moving ice | g. lava |
| _____ 8. the process of breaking rock into smaller pieces | h. glacier |
| _____ 9. one complete spin of Earth on its axis | i. surface water |
| _____ 10. precipitation that flows over land into rivers and oceans | j. rotation |
| | k. tropics |
| | l. plate tectonics |