Name & # :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Parent Signature:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Study Guide due:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Test on:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 2: Geography of the United States Study Guide**

***Vocabulary***

acid rain arid

climate conservation

Continental Divide economy

environment geography

humid interdependent

landform megalopolis

mineral natural resource

nonrenewable resource precipitation

pollution region

renewable resource temperature

***Concepts***

1. Know how to read a longitude and latitude map (p. 40-41)?
2. Which direction do longitude lines run and what is their nickname?

1. Which direction do latitude lines run and what is their nickname?

4. What is considered one of the most important parts of the environment and one of our greatest natural resources?

1. (3 pts) The United States is divided into two areas based on precipitation. What are these two areas called and how are they described? Where are they located?
2. ( 3 pts) What is the difference between a fossil fuel and a mineral? Give an example of a fossil fuel and a mineral. Explain why they both are considered nonrenewable resources.