|  |
| --- |
| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Unit 1 Geography : It's nature & perspectives

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  | 17 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  | 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |  | 24 |  | 25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 27 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Across**  **1.** Humboldt and Ritter concentrated on physical environment causes social development.  **3.** Conducts research, operates factories and sells products in many countries, not just where the headquarter and share holders are located.  **7.** A square of 6 miles on each side.  **8.** Something that is divided and numbered and can be from last to west and north to south  **10.** A piece of land that is created by draining water from an area.  **31.** The second way that geographers describe locations of a place.  **33.** Relationships among people and objects across the barrier of space.  **35.** An arc drawn between the north and south poles.  **37.** A circle drawn around the globe parallel to the equator and at right angles to the meridian.  **39.** The extent of a feature's spread over space.  **40.** The frequency with which something occurs in space.  **41.** To describe a features place on earth.  **42.** The physical gap or interval between two objects.  **43.** The increasing gap of economic conditions between regions and core.  **44.** An imaginary line of longitude on the Earth's surface located 180 degrees east of Greenwich Meridian.  **46.** Training off phenomenom  **47.** The relationship between the portion of earth being studied and earth as a whole.  **48.** The spread of an underline principal even tho a characteristic itself apparently fails to defuse.  **49.** The contemporary cultural landscape approach in geography.  **50.** The spread of an idea from person or node of authority or power. | **Down**  **2.** A computer system that can capture store, query, analyze, and display geographic data.  **4.** A name give to a place on earth.  **5.** An area of earth distinguished by a distinctive combination of cultural and physical features.  **6.** The spread of an idea through physical movement of people from place to another.  **9.** A region drives its unified character.  **11.** It divided much of the country into a system with townships and ranges to facilitate the sale of land t settlers in the west.  **12.** The system that accurately determines the precise position of something on earth  **13.** Describes the reduction in time it takes for something to reach another place.  **14.** The arrangement of a feature in space  **15.** The location of each meridian is identified on earths surface by a numbering system.  **16.** The third property of distribution, which is the geometric arrangements of objects in space.  **17.** The scientific method of transferring locations on earth surface to a flat map.  **18.** The process by which a characteristic spreads across space from one place to another over time.  **19.** The rapid, widespread dissuasion of a characteristic of a population .  **20.** The spread of feature from one place to another in a snow balling process.  **21.** A force or process that involves the entire world and results in making something worldwide in scope.  **22.** A perceptual region that people believe exists as part of their culture identity.  **23.** An area organized around a node or focal point.  **24.** North-south lines used for survey control in a large region which divides two townships.  **25.** The north-south lines separating townships.  **26.** Geographic study of human-environment relationship.  **27.** People have the ability to adjust to human environment.  **28.** Tp perfect the science of map making by using computers and satellite imagery.  **29.** The acquisition of data about the earth surface from a satellite orbiting earth or from other long distance methods.  **30.** An area which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics.  **32.** The location of a place relative toothed places.  **34.** Numbering system to indicate the location of a parallel.  **36.** a model of the real world.  **38.** East-west lines separating townships  **45.** A specific point on earth distinguished by a particular characteristic. |