








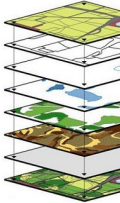










GLOSSARY

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| <p>geography</p>  <p>the study of the Earth and the ways people interact with the Earth</p> <p>Example: Geography involves studying about people and places.</p> | <p>physical geography</p>  <p>the study of the natural characteristics of Earth</p> <p>Example: Physical geography includes the study of landforms, bodies of water, vegetation, and climate.</p> |
| <p>human geography</p>  <p>the study of the ways people interact with the Earth</p> <p>Example: Human geography includes the study of culture, migration, and population.</p> | <p>spatial scale</p>  <p>the different sized “containers” or ways to group places together to organize investigations into human activities</p> <p>Example: Different spatial scales include local, regional, interregional, and global.</p> |
| <p>geographic inquiry</p>  <p>the method for investigating geographic problems and issues.</p> <p>Example: Geographic inquiry involves seeking answers to geographic questions.</p> | <p>geographic representation</p>  <p>a description or visual of the Earth or parts of Earth</p> <p>Example: maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, and aerial photographs</p> |

GLOSSARY

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| <p>map</p>  <p>a visual representation of a location</p> <p>Example: Maps are representations of places.</p> | <p>globe</p>  <p>a spherical model of the entire planet</p> <p>Example: A globe shows the true relative size and shape of the continents.</p> |
| <p>Global Positioning System (GPS)</p>  <p>a system that uses a network of earth-orbiting satellites to pinpoint absolute location</p> <p>Example: Many people use a GPS device in their cars.</p> | <p>Global Information Systems (GIS)</p>  <p>computer or Internet-based mapping technology</p> <p>Example: The traffic update on the evening news uses geographic information systems.</p> |
| <p>historian</p>  <p>a social scientist who researches, learns, and writes about the past</p> <p>Example: Historians study people, events and ideas of the past.</p> | <p>political scientist</p>  <p>a social scientist who studies government and citizenship</p> <p>Example: Political scientists study the structure and functions of government.</p> |

GLOSSARY

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| <p>economist</p>  <p>a social scientist who studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services</p> <p>Example: Economists study scarcity and choice.</p> | <p>anthropologist</p>  <p>a social scientist who studies the cultural development of humans</p> <p>Example: Anthropologists study how people developed language.</p> |
| <p>sociologist</p>  <p>a social scientist who studies human social relationships and institutions.</p> <p>Example: Sociologists study the institutions of family and education.</p> | <p>global</p>  <p>worldwide or involving most of the Earth</p> <p>Example: Climate change and resource depletion are examples of global problems.</p> |
| <p>expository organizational features</p>  <p>structures that can help a reader make effective use of a textbook</p> <p>Example: Organizational features include table of contents, an index, and a glossary.</p> | <p>graphic features</p>  <p>visuals that enhance the text</p> <p>Example: Graphic features include photographs, diagrams, and maps.</p> |

GLOSSARY

text features



elements of a text that help the reader understand and/or identify important information

Example: Text features include bold, highlighted, or bulleted text.

geographic representation



a description or visual of the Earth or parts of Earth

Example: maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, and aerial photographs