

## ALPINE SCHOOL DISTRICT - KNOWLEDGE BOWL

# GEOGRAPHY

### Study Guide 3<sup>rd</sup>/ 4<sup>th</sup>

1. Geographic Terms (know meanings and be able to identify)
  1. Airport: A large level area where airplanes can land and take off. Usually includes a passenger terminal and repair facilities.
  2. Altitude: The height of a thing above the earth or above sea level.
  3. Atlas: A book of maps
  4. Bank: The shoreline of a pond, swamp, estuary, reservoir, or lake. Also, a long narrow island composed of sand and forming a barrier between an island and the ocean.
  5. Basin: A large are of country that is drained of water runoff by a river.
  6. Bay: A part of a sea or lake that cuts into the coastline and is partly surrounded by land.
  7. Beach: The land at the edge of a lake, ocean, or other body of water. A beach slopes toward the water and is usually made up of sand or pebbles.
  8. Biome: A large area on the Earth's surface that is defined by the types of animals and plants living there. It can also be partially defined by the local climate. Biome examples: tropical rainforest, tropical savannah, desert, grassland, tundra, etc.
  9. Butte: a steep hill or mountain with a flat top that stands alone on flat land.
  10. Canal: A man-made waterway for transportation or irrigation.

11. Canyon: A deep narrow chasm with steep sides, often with a stream flowing along the bottom.
12. Cape: a point of land jutting into a large body of water. (ex: Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Cape Town, South Africa)
13. Cave: a natural hollow or series of hollows in the earth, especially one with an opening in a hillside or cliff.
14. Channel: a long, narrow, man-made trench or natural waterway for irrigation, boating, or fishing, or that connects two larger bodies of water. Also, the deepest part of a body of water. (ex: English Channel)
15. Cliff: A high, steep or overhanging surface of rock or earth.
16. Climate: the weather conditions most present in a place averaged over several years.
17. Coast: The land or area next to the ocean; aka seashore.
18. Community: a group of people living close together or having shared interests and concerns.
19. Compass: a device used to determine geographic direction containing a magnetized pointer that shows magnetic north.
20. Compass Rose: a figure on a compass, map, nautical chart or monument that displays the orientation of the cardinal directions (N, E, S, W).
21. Continent: one of several very large landmasses on the earth. (from largest to smallest: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia).
22. Country: a region legally identified as a distinct body of people under a single government. A country may be an independent free state or one that is occupied by another state.

23. Creek: a natural stream of water smaller than a river (and often a tributary of a river).
24. Current: the steady flow of a river or its dominant course.
25. Dam: a barrier built across flowing water in order to hold it back often creating a water reservoir or lake behind the dam. (uses include, irrigation, water supply, hydroelectric power and water control in rivers).
26. Desert: an arid region with little or no vegetation.
27. Divide: a ridge of land or an area of high ground.
28. Downstream: in or towards the lower part of a stream moving with the current.
29. Elevation: the altitude or height of something from a reference point such as sea level.
30. Equator: an imaginary line around the Earth forming the great circle that is an equal distance from the north and south poles. It is the boundary between the northern and southern hemispheres.
31. Field: land put to special use such as farming.
32. Foothill: a relatively low hill on the lower slope of a mountain.
33. Forest: land that is covered with trees and shrubs.
34. Geyser: a spring that discharges hot water and steam to overflow like a geyser.
35. Glacier: a slowly moving mass of ice.
36. Globe: a sphere on which a map, esp. of the earth, is represented.
37. Gulf: an arm of a sea or ocean partly enclosed by land; larger than a bay. Ex: gulf of Mexico, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Alaska).
38. Harbor: a sheltered port where ships can take on or discharge cargo.

39. Hemisphere: one of the halves of the earth as divided either north and south by the equator, or east and west by a meridian.
40. Highway: a main road, especially one connecting major towns or cities.
41. Hill: a naturally raised area of land, not as high or rocky as a mountain.
42. Horizon: the line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.
43. Iceberg: a large floating mass of ice detached from a glacier or ice sheet and carried out to sea.
44. Indigenous: originating or occurring naturally in a particular place: native. Can apply to plants, animals, or people.
45. Interstate: one of a system of motorways running between US states.
46. Irrigated land: dry land supplied with water through the use of ditches, pipes, or streams artificially created.
47. Island: a piece of land surrounded by water.
48. Junction: a location where two or more roads meet and allow traffic to change to different routes or directions of travel.
49. Key, map: a list of words, phrases, or colors that explains symbols found on a map. Usually placed in a box in the corner of a map.
50. Lake: a large area of water surrounded by land.
51. Latitude: the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator. Latitude lines run parallel to the equator.
52. Legend, map: the wording on a map explaining the symbols used.

53. Locks: a short section of a canal or river with gates and sluices at each end which can be opened or closed to change the water level, used for raising and lowering boats.
54. Longitude: the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian. Longitude lines run perpendicular to the equator.
55. Map: a representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
56. Marsh: an area of low-lying land which is flooded in wet seasons or at high tide, and usually remains waterlogged at all times.
57. Meadow: a piece of grassland.
58. Mesa: an isolated flat-topped hill with steep sides.
59. Mine: an excavation in the earth for taking coal or other minerals/ ore out of the earth.
60. Mountain: a land mass that projects well above its surroundings; higher than a hill.
61. Mouth, river: the point where a river flows into the sea, lake, reservoir or other body of water.
62. Natural: existing in or made from nature.
63. North pole: the end of the earth's axis of rotation, marking the northernmost point on earth. The north pole is located in the Arctic ocean and is a giant mass of ice, but no land is found there.
64. Oasis: a fertile spot in a desert, where water is found.
65. Ocean: a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the seas is divided, i.e. Atlantic ocean, pacific ocean etc.
66. Pass: the location in a range of mountains of a geological formation that is lower than the surrounding peaks, such as a saddle, allowing one to cross more easily.
67. Peak: the top point of a mountain or hill.

68. Peninsula: a large mass of land projecting into a body of water.
69. Physical map: a map that is used to show naturally made land marks including rivers, lakes, mountains plus others.
70. Plain: an extensive tract of level, open land.
71. Plateau: and area of fairly level high ground.
72. Point: a narrow piece of land jutting out into the sea. Also, each of 32 directions marked around a compass.
73. Political map: a map used to show borders of countries, states, and counties. May also include major cities and bodies of water.
74. Pond: a small body of still water.
75. Power plant: an engine or other apparatus which provides power for a machine, including all buildings necessary for its generation.
76. Prairie: a large open area of grassland, especially in North America.
77. Railroad: a track made of steel rails along which trains run. AKA as a railway.
78. Range: a line or series of mountains or hills. Also, a large area of open land for grazing or hunting.
79. Rapids: a fast-flowing and turbulent part of the course of a river.
80. Reef: a ridge of jagged rock, coral, or sand just above or below the surface of the sea.
81. Reservoir: a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply (ex: deer creek and Jordanelle)
82. Resources: materials which are useful to humans, such as, water, trees, minerals, etc.
83. Ridge: a long narrow hilltop, mountain range, or watershed.

84. River: a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
85. Road: a wide way leading from one place to another, especially one with a prepared surface which vehicles can use.
86. Road map: a map, especially designed for motorists, showing the roads of a country or area.
87. Rural: in the country rather than town/ city.
88. Sandbar: a long narrow sandbank, especially at the mouth of a river.
89. Sand dune: a ridge of sand created by the wind; found in deserts or near lakes and oceans.
90. Scale: relative or absolute size of measurement. Ex: a map can be drawn either as relative (not actual sizes, but how they relate) or absolute (actual size). There are spatial scale: dealing with space (map); temporal scales: deal with size of time units; and thematic scale: deals with grouping of things like attributes, weather
91. Sea: the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses.
92. Sea level: the level of the sea's surface, used in reckoning the height of geographical features such as hills and as a barometric (atmospheric pressure) standard.
93. Seaport: a town or city with a harbor for sea-going ships.
94. Shoreline: a line along which a large body of water meets the land.
95. Slope: a surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another.
96. Snowline: the altitude in a particular place above which some snow remains on the ground throughout the year.

97. Source: the point at which a river or body of water starts, such as the spring of a stream or river.
98. South Pole: one of two points where the earth's axis of rotation intersects with its surface. The southernmost point on earth. It is found on the continent of Antarctica.
99. Strait: a narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two other large areas of water. Ex: Strait of Gibraltar.
100. Swamp: an area of low-lying, uncultivated ground where water collects.
101. Timber: wood prepared for use in building and carpentry.
102. Timberline: the line on a mountain above which no trees grow. Also called a treeline.
103. Town: a built up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.
104. Tropic: the parallel latitude  $23^{\circ} 26'$  north (tropic of Cancer) or  $23^{\circ} 26'$  south (tropic of Capricorn).
105. Tunnel: an artificial underground passage, especially one built through a hill or under a building, road, or river.
106. Urban: in, relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.
107. Upstream: moving or situated in the opposite direction of the natural flow of a river or stream.
108. Valley: a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
109. Village: a group of houses and associated buildings—smaller than a town, situated in rural (country) area.
110. Wetland: land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated (filled with water) land.

## II. General Information/ Map Skills



1. Interpret information shown on maps and globes using legends, keys, and symbols.
2. Locate and name the seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia
3. Locate and name the five oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.
4. Locate the northern and southern hemispheres using the equator.
5. Locate the eastern and western hemispheres using the prime meridian.
6. Identify the following global features
  - a. Equator:  $0^{\circ}$  (runs east and west/ measures north and south).
  - b. North Pole:  $90^{\circ}$  N
  - c. Arctic Circle:  $66.56^{\circ}$  N
  - d. Antarctic Circle:  $66.56^{\circ}$  S
  - e. Tropic of Cancer:  $23.5^{\circ}$  N
  - f. Tropic of Capricorn:  $23.5^{\circ}$  S
  - g. Prime Meridian:  $0^{\circ}$  (runs north and south/ measures east and west).
  - h. International Date Line
  - i.  $180^{\circ}$  longitude: dividing the eastern and western hemispheres.
  - j. Lines of Latitude: parallels
  - k. Lines of Longitude: meridians
7. Find location of different places using the *cardinal* directions: north, south east, and west.
8. Find location of places using *intermediate* directions: northwest, northeast, southeast, southwest.
9. Use grids, scales, and symbols to identify physical and political features.

10. Compare natural and human-made boundaries: natural boundaries (river, mountain, ocean); man-made boundaries (bridge, wall, road, fence)
11. Identify different political boundaries: political boundaries usually cannot be seen, though sometimes a physical boundary will be used to mark a border. These boundaries are usually made by people to separate areas governed by different groups.
  - a. Cities
  - b. Counties
  - c. States
  - d. National
  - e. International
12. Interpret different types of maps
  - a. Road: a map designed for motorists, showing the roads of a city, state, or other area.
  - b. Relief: a map indicating hills and valleys by shading rather than by contour lines alone.
  - c. Population: a map tracking the number of people in an area usually broken down by color.
  - d. Resource: a map showing specific types of resources in a specific area using colors or symbols.
  - e. Climate: a map showing climate usually using different colors.
13. Differentiate between
  - a. Towns
  - b. Cities
  - c. Counties
  - d. States
  - e. Countries
  - f. Regions
  - g. Continents
14. Identify and differentiate physical features

- a. Natural
  - i. Rivers
  - ii. Mountains
  - iii. Lakes
- b. Man-Made
  - i. Reservoirs
  - ii. Dams
  - iii. Canals
  - iv. Bridges

### III. Utah

1. Name and locate Utah's 29 counties and their county seats.
2. 5 most populated counties (according to 2010 Census)
  - a. Salt Lake (1,029,655)
  - b. Utah (516, 564)
  - c. Davis (306,479)
  - d. Weber (231,236)
  - e. Washington (138,115)
3. Name and locate Utah's
  - a. National Parks (5): Arches, Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, Zion
  - b. National Monuments (7): Cedar Breaks, Dinosaur Nat'l Monument, Hovenweep, Natural Bridges, Rainbow Bridge, Timpanogos Cave, Grand Staircase-Escalante
  - c. National Forests (7): Ashley Dixie, Manti-La Sal, Sawtooth, Uinta, Wasatch-Cache, Fishlake
  - d. Major Rivers: Green River, Colorado River, Bear River, Jordan River, Sevier River
  - e. Major Deserts: Mojave, Great Basin, West Desert, Great Salt Lake Desert
  - f. Major Mountain Ranges: Rocky Mountains, Uinta, Wasatch, La Sal

- g. Major Bodies of Water: Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake, Deer Creek Reservoir, Lake Powell, Flaming Gorge
4. Name the county and local cities associated with the following mountains:
- a. Signal Peak: Washington County; St. George, Pine Valley
  - b. Mount Timpanogos: Utah County: Provo, American Fork
  - c. Navajo Mountain: San Juan County; Rainbow City, Navajo Mountain Mission, AZ.
  - d. Mount Nebo: Juab and Utah Counties; Payson, Nephi.
  - e. Delano Peak: Beaver and Paiute Counties; Beaver, Marysvale.
  - f. Deseret Peak: Tooele County; Grantsville.
  - g. Brian Head Peak: Iron County; Brian Head, Cedar City.
5. Highest and Lowest points in Utah
- a. Highest: Kings Peak (13, 518 Ft)
  - b. Lowest: Beaver Dam Wash at Arizona Border (2,180 ft)
6. Hottest and coldest locations
- a. Hottest: St. George (116°)
  - b. Coldest: Peter's Sink in Logan Canyon (69° below zero)
7. How does Utah rank?
- a. Land Size: 13<sup>th</sup> largest out of 50 states
  - b. Population: 34<sup>th</sup> most populated out of 50 states
8. Major Religions: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) 63%; Catholic 10%; Evangelicals 7%; Other 20%
9. Locate regional settlements of indigenous communities
- a. Fremont: South Central Utah/ Sevier County

- b. Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi): Southern Utah and Southern Colorado, Northern Arizona and Northern New Mexico (near the four corners).
  - c. Ute: Northeastern Utah about 150 miles east of Salt Lake City.
  - d. Paiute: Southwestern Utah/ Cedar City, Beaver and Washington Counties.
  - e. Goshute: Deep Creek Reservation in Wendover Utah and Nevada; Skull Valley Reservation in Tooele, Utah.
  - f. Shoshone: North western Utah (Washakie), though most live in Idaho and Wyoming (Wind River Reservation).
  - g. Navajo: Southeastern corner in San Juan County.
10. Identify latitude and longitude of Utah locations to the nearest whole degree.
  11. Identify Utah locations using a map's grid system
  12. Latitude and longitude ranges for Utah
    - a. Longitude:  $109^{\circ}\text{W}$  to  $114^{\circ}\text{W}$
    - b. Latitude:  $37^{\circ}\text{N}$  to  $42^{\circ}\text{N}$
  13. Major interstate and US highways running through Utah: I-15/ I-70; US 89/ US 6; SR 201
  14. Identify the city and /or county of these landmarks.
    - a. Delicate Arch: city=Moab at Arches National Park. County=Grand
    - b. Temple Square: city=Salt Lake City. County=Salt Lake.
    - c. Kennecott Copper Mine: city=south west of Salt Lake City. County=Salt Lake
    - d. Big Rock Candy Mountain: city=Sevier. County=Sevier.
    - e. Utah Olympic Park: city=Park City. County=Summitt.
    - f. Newspaper Rock: city=Monticello (close by). County=San Juan.

- g. Bonneville Speedway: city=Wendover, UT .  
County=Tooele.
  - h. Promontory Point (Golden Spike): County=Box Elder
  - i. Cove Fort: County=Millard County
  - j. Dead Horse Point: city=Moab. County=Grand.
  - k. Goblin Valley: city=Green River. County=Emery.
  - l. Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry: city=Cleveland.  
County=Emery.
  - m. Bullfrog Basin: County=Kane. Near Lake Powell  
and Glen Canyon.
15. Names and locations of cities along the Wasatch Front
- a. Ogden Valley: Brigham City, Ogden, Clearfield,  
Layton, Bountiful.
  - b. Salt Lake Valley: SLC, West Valley, Taylorsville,  
Murray, West Jordan, Sandy, Draper.
  - c. Utah Valley: Lehi, American Fork, Pleasant Grove,  
Orem, Provo, Springville, Spanish Fork, Payson,  
Santaquin.
16. Names and Locations of other major Utah  
communities
- a. Logan: Cache County. Northern part of Utah
  - b. Cedar City: Iron County. Southwest part of Utah
  - c. St. George: Washington County. Southwest part of  
Utah
  - d. Vernal: Uintah County. Eastern part of Utah.
  - e. Price: Carbon County. Mid-eastern part of Utah.
  - f. Delta: Millard County. Middle of the state.
  - g. Moab: Grand County. Mid-southeastern part of the  
state.

#### IV. United States

- 1. Locate and name these major rivers:
  - a. Mississippi
  - b. Colorado

- c. Missouri
  - d. Ohio
  - e. Snake
  - f. Hudson
  - g. Yukon
  - h. Rio Grande
  - i. St. Lawrence
  - j. Platte
  - k. Columbia
  - l. Sacramento
2. Locate and name these major lakes:
- a. Lake Superior
  - b. Lake Michigan
  - c. Lake Huron
  - d. Lake Erie
  - e. Lake Ontario
  - f. Lake Tahoe
3. Locate and name these major mountain ranges:
- a. Cascade
  - b. Sierra Nevada
  - c. Rocky Mountains
  - d. Appalachian
  - e. Mt. McKinley
  - f. Mt. Whitney
  - g. Mt. Rainier
4. Locate and Name the 50 states and their capitals.
5. Locate and name these major cities:
- a. New York City, NY
  - b. Philadelphia, PA
  - c. Miami, FL
  - d. New Orleans, LA
  - e. Chicago, IL
  - f. Houston, TX

- g. St. Louis, MO and KS
  - h. Los, Angeles, CA
  - i. San Francisco, CA
  - j. Seattle, WA
  - k. Las Vegas, NV
  - l. District of Columbia (Nation's capital)
6. Locate and name these major national parks (Western U.S.)
- a. Yellowstone: Yellowstone Nat'l Park, WY (northwestern)
  - b. Grand Canyon: Grand Canyon, AZ (northern)
  - c. Mese Verde: Cortez, CO (southwest corner)
  - d. Glacier: West Glacier, MT (northern on the border of Canada and U.S.)
  - e. Sequoia: Three Rivers, CA (middle, south of Yosemite)
  - f. Yosemite: Yosemite Village, CA (mid-eastern)
  - g. Redwood: Crescent City, CA (northern coast)
  - h. Death Valley: Mojave Desert, CA (eastern)
  - i. Petrified Forest: Holbrook, AZ (northeastern)
  - j. Mt. Rainier: Ashford, WA (northwestern)
  - k. Grand Teton: Moose, WY (northwestern)
  - l. Rocky Mountain: Estes, CO (north-central)
  - m. Carlsbad Caverns: Carlsbad, NM (southeastern)

## V. World

1. Identify the continent of these world rivers:
  - a. Nile: Africa
  - b. Amazon: South America
  - c. Danube: Danube
  - d. Chang Jiang (Yangtze): Asia
  - e. Huang Ho (Yellow): Asia



- f. Ganges: Asia
  - g. Volga: Europe
  - h. Zaire (Congo): Africa
2. Identify the continent for these world mountains and ranges:
    - a. Andes Mountains: South America
    - b. Atlas Mountains: Africa
    - c. Himalayas: Asia
    - d. Urals: Asia (but also part in Europe)
    - e. Alps: Europe
    - f. Aconcagua: South America
    - g. Kilimanjaro: Africa
    - h. Mount Everest: Asia
    - i. Mont Blanc: Europe
  3. Locate and Name the countries of South America (see illustrations)
  4. Locate and Name Japan and China and their capitals
    - a. Japan: Tokyo
    - b. China: Beijing

## VI. Resources Used in Games

1. 9-inch political Globe
2. Utah Desk Map

### Helpful Websites:

[www.netstate.com](http://www.netstate.com)

[www.megasocialstudies.com](http://www.megasocialstudies.com)

[www.socialstudiesforkids.com](http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com)

[www.worldatlas.com](http://www.worldatlas.com)

[www.50states.com](http://www.50states.com)

[www.ducksters.com/geography](http://www.ducksters.com/geography)

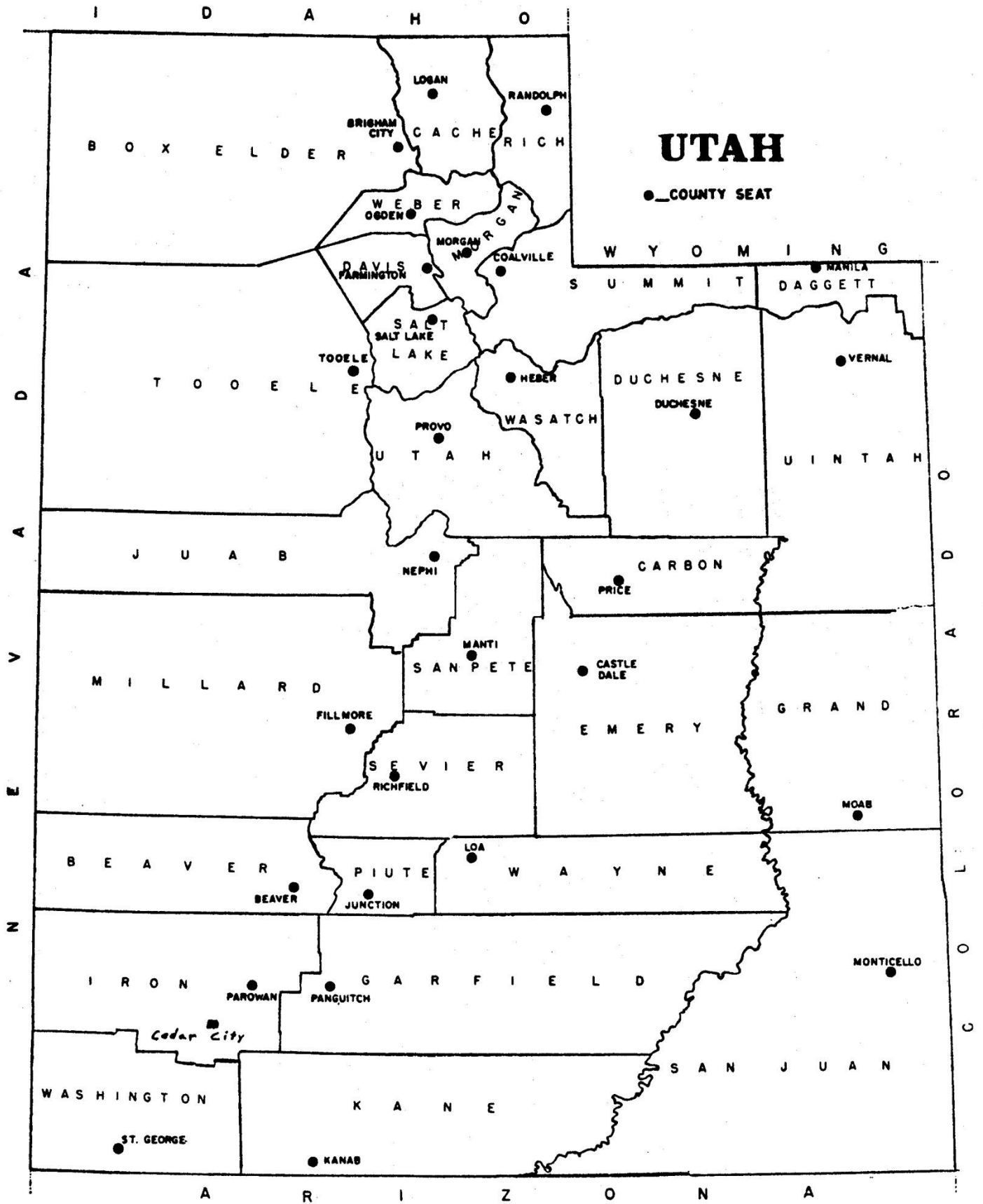


US Highways

Interstate Highways

0 50 KM 50 Miles

© geology.com



Color this map in various colors to help you remember the names of Utah's counties and their county seats.

# South America



© 1998 by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. No part of this document may be printed, posted on-line, or reproduced in any form for any purpose without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Color by country.