


**Chapter**  
**3**  
Section 1**Guided Reading Activity 3-1***Climates of the Earth: Earth-Sun Relationships*

Use with Chapter 3  
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to summarize the effect of the earth's tilt on the temperature of places, to explain how the spinning of the earth causes day and night, and to describe how the earth's motion around the sun causes the seasons.

 As you read Section 1, fill in the blanks below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the condition of the atmosphere in one place during a short period of time.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term for weather patterns that an area typically experiences during a long period of time.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ describes the condition in which the sun's warmth is kept from escaping back into space too quickly.
4. The imaginary line that runs through the center of the earth is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the measure of how hot or cold something is.
6. The earth makes one complete rotation every \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
7. The earth's \_\_\_\_\_, or trip around the sun, takes one year.
8. An \_\_\_\_\_ occurs around March 21, when the day and night are of equal length.
9. The day of longest sunlight and the day of shortest sunlight are called the summer and winter \_\_\_\_\_.
10. At the \_\_\_\_\_, the sun never sets from about March 20 to September 23; at the \_\_\_\_\_, it never sets from about September 23 to March 20.

## Chapter

## 3


## Section 2

## Guided Reading Activity 3-2

*Climates of the Earth: Factors Affecting Climate*

Use with Chapter 3  
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to identify the patterns of winds and ocean currents, to explain the role temperature and precipitation play in describing climates, and to examine factors that control the locations of climates around the world.


 As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below.

1. The latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are known as the \_\_\_\_\_ latitudes.
2. Starting on about June 21, the sun never sets above a line called the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ receive warm masses of air from the tropics during summer and cold masses of air from the high latitudes during winter.
4. The temperature of a place depends on its \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Winds that blow in fairly constant patterns are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Cold and warm "rivers" of seawater, known as \_\_\_\_\_, flow in the oceans.
7. Water and winds interact with temperature to cause \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Temperatures, \_\_\_\_\_, and surface features interact with wind to affect climate.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ side of a mountain range is the side facing the direction from which the wind is blowing.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ side of a mountain range is the side opposite that from which the wind is blowing.

**Chapter**  
**3**  
**Section 3****Guided Reading Activity 3-3***Climates of the Earth: World Climate Patterns*

Use with Chapter 3  
Section 3

After reading Section 3, you should be able to enumerate the climate regions of the world, to describe the ways that climate affects humans and their environment, and to predict how climates change over time.

 As you read Section 3, fill in the blanks below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the plant life that grows in an area if the natural environment has not been changed by people.
2. Geographers often divide the earth into \_\_\_\_\_ major climate regions.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ basin in South America contains the world's largest tropical rain forest.
4. Areas that have a dry season in winter and a wet season in summer are called \_\_\_\_\_ climate regions.
5. Dry areas with sparse plant life are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. An area of lush vegetation in the desert is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Dry areas, often bordering deserts, are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Trees that lose their leaves in autumn are called \_\_\_\_\_ trees.
9. Grasslands that lie inland are known as \_\_\_\_\_ lands.
10. Regions having a \_\_\_\_\_ climate are more influenced by landmasses than by winds, precipitation, or ocean temperatures.