

Geography
Unit 2 Assessment

Date: _____

Name: _____

Answer the following questions:

1. What are tectonic plates?

2. What is an earthquake?

3. What volcanoes are there in Mexican territory?

4. Which are the four kinds of continental topography?

5. Mention one characteristic per topography.

6. Mention and locate the main mountain ranges in Mexico.

7. Mention five rivers in the world and indicate their location.

8. What is a watershed and why is it important?

9. Mention three watersheds in Mexico.

10. What is the difference between climate and weather?

11. Which are the elements of climate?

12. Which are the factors of climate?

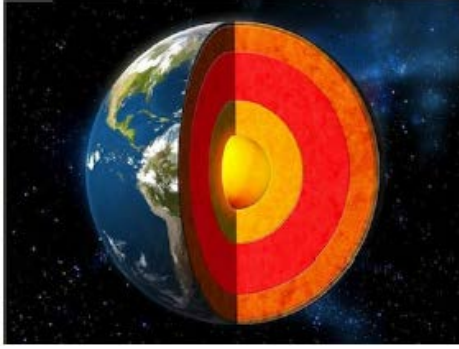
13. What are the types of climate that there are on Earth according to Köppen classification?

14. Mention and explain the characteristics of natural regions in the world.

15. What is biodiversity?

16. How is the oceanic topography constituted?

17. In the diagram, indicate the parts of the Earth's crust.



18. What does it imply that Mexico is a mega diverse country?

Geography
Unit 2 Answer Key

Students are expected to give in their own words, the following information:

1. They are fragments of lithosphere that move like solid rocks without an internal deformation on the asthenosphere (external mantle or outside mantle of the Earth).
2. It is a vibrational movement of the Earth's crust.
3. The largest volcanic presence in national territory is found along the transversal volcanic system, where Pico de Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Iztaccíhuatl, Nevado de Toluca, Pico de Tancítaro, Parícutín, Ceboruco, Jorullo and Volcán Fuego de Colima are found among others.
4. Mountains, plains, plateaus and depressions.
5. In America, mountain ranges have been formed such as the Rocky Mountains. In Europe, there are a great number of mountain ranges like the ones that are found in the edge of the Mediterranean Sea. In Asia, the tectonic plates movement created the Himalayas. Plains and plateaus of various altitudes form Africa and the main mountain ranges are The Atlas Mountain and the Ahaggar Mounts. Oceania is full of islands, some of them volcanic whereas others are coralline.
6. Sierra Madre Oriental, Sierra Madre Occidental, Transvolcanic Belt, The Sierra Madre of the South, The Sierra of Chiapas, The Sierra of Baja California, Central Mexican Plateau.
7. (Answers may vary) For example: Papaluapan River, Mexico; Thames, England; Danube, Central Europe, Nile, Egypt, Rhine, Germany, Yellow River, China.
8. It is the zone that gathers all the water that comes from rain or springs into one river. They are important because they store water and therefore we can make use of them even during droughts. Besides, they keep balance in the ecosystem where they are located.
9. The Usumacinta, The Grijalva, The Papaloapan watersheds.
10. The weather is the combination of atmosphere conditions at a certain moment in such a way that it can change in hours or days. The climate is the group of meteorological conditions that average along the year, taking as an average a minimum period of 10 years.
11. Temperature and precipitation.
12. The modifiers of elements: Latitude and longitude.
13. Tropical, dry, temperate, continental, cold or boreal, polar and perpetual ice climates.
14. Rainforest: high temperatures, abundant rainfall, woods high altitude, ferns; fauna consists of jaguar, spider monkey, great variety of insects among others.

Savanna: Meadows in warm, humid climate, livestock. Fauna consists mainly of lions, zebras, and gazelles among others.

Coniferous forest: Temperate climate and rains throughout summer. Fauna consists of deer, coyote, badger among others.

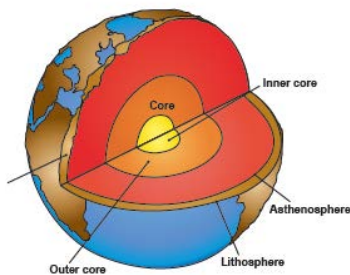
Deciduous forest: Temperate climate, wood products. Flora consists of: red oak, walnut tree, willow, and eucalyptus. Fauna consists of wild cats, bears.

Steppe: Transition between the savannah and the desert. Livestock development. Fauna consists of hare, rabbit, and snakes. Flora consists of herbaceous and small sized grass, nopal, mezquites, and cacti.

Tundra: Very low temperatures all year. Flora consists of moss, lichens, and shrubbery.

Deserts: Irregular rainfalls, extreme temperatures. Fauna: reptiles, roaders. Flora: Cacti.

15. It refers to the great plant and animal variety that inhabits our planet; that is, its natural riches.
16. The continental platform, continental drop, abyssal plain, ocean ridges, oceanic ditches, and coastal topography constitute it.
- 17.



18. It implies that we should preserve all the bio diverse populated areas because there are species that are not found anywhere else in the world and if we let them be destroyed, we lose a lot.