

TEACHER'S ANSWER KEY TO

\$7.95



Mastering Ohio's Grade 6 **SOCIAL STUDIES TEST**

**Second
Edition**

Contains multiple
Evidence-Based
Sets



ZIMMER
JARRETT
KILLORAN

Mastering Ohio's Grade 6 Social Studies Test provides the best preparation for students taking the Ohio Department of Education's Grade 6 test. This booklet provides answers to the questions in the book. In many cases, there is no single correct answer to the question. In evaluating student responses to open-ended questions, we suggest you focus on whether the student answers the question and how well the answer is supported with reasons, factual details, and data.

GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHY PRE-TEST: PAGES 9-12

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 B | 7 A |
| 2 C | 8 D |
| 3 B | 9 C |
| 4 C | 10 C |
| 5 A | 11 C |
| 6 B | |

CHAPTER 1: GLOBES AND OTHER GEOGRAPHIC TOOLS

Page 15: Map Questions

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 D | 2 B | 3 C |
|-----|-----|-----|

Page 18: Content-Area Vocabulary

- Globe. A special round, three-dimensional map that represents the entire Earth.
- Political Map. A map that shows boundaries between countries, states, and other political units.
- Physical Map. A map that displays the physical geographic features of an area, such as rivers and mountains.
- Map Scale. A map scale tells what each distance on a map represents in real life.
- Key/Legend. A key explains what each symbol on a map represents.
- Cartographer. A person who makes maps.

Pages 23-32: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 PART A: The map shows the amount of rainfall that falls annually in the Middle East and North Africa. It was created to show how much rainfall different areas receive.
PART B: One fact that can be learned is that areas that are near the coastline tend to receive higher amounts of rainfall. Another fact is that it seldom rains in the Sahara Desert. Lastly, the southern part of Sudan, although inland, receives heavy rains.
- 2 The amount of rainfall an area receives often determines how the land will be used. For example, most farming in Iraq is done in areas that receive 241 to 650 mm of rain. In contrast, most wasteland areas in Iraq receive only 80 to 240 mm of rainfall each year.
- 3 PART A: The two types of maps are political and historical.
PART B: Both maps show the boundaries of countries, which would qualify them as political maps. The maps are also historical maps, since each one shows independent countries and colonies in Africa in the past (1950 and 1965).
- 4 A. A physical feature of Africa is the Sahara Desert, located in northern Africa.
B. A second physical feature of Africa is the savanna region, which runs through a large part of central Africa.

-
- | | |
|------|------|
| 5 C | 15 B |
| 6 C | 16 A |
| 7 D | 17 C |
| 8 C | 18 B |
| 9 C | 19 B |
| 10 B | 20 B |
| 11 C | 21 D |
| 12 B | 22 B |
| 13 B | 23 C |
| 14 B | |

- 24 Tools of Cartographers a Century Ago:
 (1) Ship captain's reports on the locations of places
 (2) Three-dimensional globes
Modern-Day Tools of Cartographers:
 (1) Computer-assisted mapping
 (2) Digital satellite images

25 B

26 B

27 B

CHAPTER 2: LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Page 37: Identifying the Absolute Location of Eastern Hemisphere Cities:*

***Note:** these coordinates correlate to their location on the map on page 37.

City / Country	Latitude (North or South)	Longitude (East or West)
Cairo, Egypt	23°N	35°E
Capetown, South Africa	30°S	20°E
Beijing, China	35°N	116°E
Tokyo, Japan	29°N	158°E
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	20°N	45°E
Brisbane, Australia	20°S	145°E
Moscow, Russia	55°N	40°E

Page 38: Content-Area Vocabulary

Box 1:

- Absolute location is the exact place where something is found on the Earth's surface.
- Relative location tells where something is located in relationship to other things, in contrast to absolute location, which pinpoints the exact place of something.
- An example of absolute location is 29°N, 158°E (the location of Tokyo, Japan).
- An example of a location that is not an absolute location is Tokyo's location is "east of Kyoto."

Box 2:

- Latitude is an imaginary line used to show the distance of a place from the equator.
- Longitude measures how far a location is east and west of the Prime Meridian (in degrees), whereas latitude measures a location north and south of the equator.
- An example of a latitude is the equator.
- An example of an important line that is **not** a latitude line is the Prime Meridian.

Box 3:

- Longitude is an imaginary line used to show the distance of a place (in degrees) from the Prime Meridian.
- Latitude measures a location north and south of the equator, whereas longitude lines measure a location east and west of the Prime Meridian.
- An example of a longitude line is the Prime Meridian.
- An example of an important line that is **not** a longitude line is the equator.

Pages 43-53: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 PART A: The coordinates for Calcutta, India are 23°N, 87°E.
PART B: The coordinates for Kuala Lumpur, Indonesia are 4°N, 102°E.
PART C: The coordinates for Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, are 10°N, 106°E.

- 2 See map to the right.
- 3 These coordinates arranged from east to west, would appear as:
 $60^{\circ}\text{N}, 15^{\circ}\text{E} \rightarrow 45^{\circ}\text{N}, 45^{\circ}\text{E} \rightarrow 23^{\circ}\text{N}, 75^{\circ}\text{E} \rightarrow 2^{\circ}\text{S}, 135^{\circ}\text{E} \rightarrow 40^{\circ}\text{N}, 105^{\circ}\text{W}$
- 4 These coordinates, arranged from east to west, would appear as:
 Tel Aviv \rightarrow Mumbai \rightarrow Lahore \rightarrow
 Buenos Aires \rightarrow Havana
- 5 These coordinates, arranged from north to south, would appear as:
 Tehran \rightarrow Haifa \rightarrow Johannesburg \rightarrow
 Rio de Janeiro \rightarrow Melbourne
- 6 Part A: The political map.

Part B: The political map of the Democratic Republic of the Congo would be more useful for determining the location of the cities. The other map shows election results. It does not indicate cities or bodies of water.



- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 A | 14 A |
| 8 D | 15 D |
| 9 A | 16 A |
| 10 D | 17 B |
| 11 C | 18 D |
| 12 A | 19 A |
| 13 A | 20 C |

- 21 The Equator:
 (1) A line of latitude that stretches around the middle of the Earth.
 (2) Divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- The Prime Meridian:
 (1) Divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
 (2) A line of longitude that is used to measure distances east and west of it.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 22 A | 25 D |
| 23 B | 26 B |
| 24 D | |

- 27 Information Using Two Maps:
 (1) Bangalore gets between 10 and 45 inches of rain during the monsoon season.
 (2) Myanmar receives over 45 inches of rainfall during the monsoon season.
 (3) Bhutan receives over 45 inches of rainfall during the monsoon season.

- 28 D

CHAPTER 3: PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL REGIONS

Page 59: Content-Area Vocabulary

Make a sentence of the following terms and phrases that explains how they are related:

Circle 1: A physical region could be based on an area's landforms, topography, and/or climate.

Circle 2: The Sahara Desert, Tibetan Plateau, Amazon Rainforest, and Himalayan Mountains are all examples of physical regions.

Circle 3: A cultural region is one in which the people of the region share their religion, language and/or traditions.

Circle 4: The Middle East, Latin America, China, and the Hawaiian Islands are all examples of cultural regions.

Pages 60-69: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 PART A: A geographer might consider the Kalahari Desert a physical region since the area consists of similar climatic conditions, little rainfall, and desert sands.

PART B: The Kalahari Desert would be classified as a physical region. It consists of a large semi-arid, sandy area in southern Africa. The soil is extremely dry and unsuited for farming. The Kalahari is made up mostly of sandy soil with large areas of sand dunes. Winters are dry and humidity is low. The Kalahari Desert sometimes goes for six to eight months without any rain. What water does exist is found only in widely scattered waterholes. Most of the rain that falls quickly disappears into the sandy desert soil.

- 2 Geographers divide the African continent into two separate regions because these areas are so different. In North Africa, people are mainly of Arab descent and are followers of Islam. The area is often considered more closely tied with the countries in the Middle East than with the rest of Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa, (the area below the Sahara Desert), there is a different climate and topography than in North Africa. With its non-Arab population and many followers of the Christian religion, it is usually seen as a separate region.
- 3 South Asia can be considered a physical region for several reasons: (1) The area is isolated from the rest of Asia by the Himalayan Mountains, which act as a barrier. (2) This area is bordered by water on three sides. (3) In most of the Indian sub-continent, there is a monsoon climate, which brings heavy rains during certain periods of the year. (4) There are similar plants and animals throughout much of India.
- 4 PART A: Although the Middle East and Central Asia are separate regions, they share certain common characteristics:
 (1) Both have land that is generally unsuitable for farming.
 (2) Both have vast areas made up primarily of deserts.
 (3) In both areas, the major religion is Islam.
- PART B: Although similar in many ways, differences exist between the two regions:
 (1) Their forms of government are different.
 (2) In the Middle East, Arabic is the major language, while in Central Asia most people speak languages related to Turkish.

5 C

6 Physical Region:

- (1) An area that shares the same climate and land forms.
 (2) A region that has plant and animal life that are different from areas outside the region.

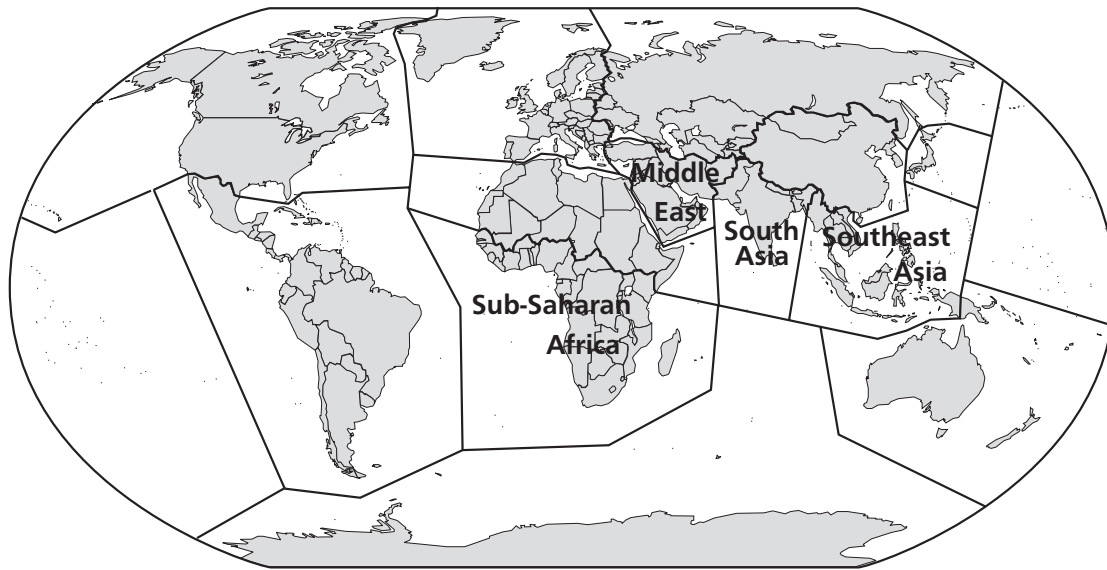
Cultural Region:

- (1) A region where people share a common religion and speak the same language.
 (2) An area where people have a similar manner of dress and eat similar food.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 7 (1) Atlas Mountains | (3) Sahel Region | (5) Upper Nile River |
| (2) Sahara Desert | (4) Libyan Desert | (6) Nubian Desert |

- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| 8 A | 12 D |
| 9 A cultural region. | 13 C |
| 10 C | 14 D |
| 11 C | 15 C |

THE WORLD'S CULTURAL REGIONS



- 17 Country having the least amount of rainfall: Libya
Country with the most people per square mile: Turkey
Country with the heaviest rainfall: South Sudan

18 Information Using Two Maps

- (1) The area around the Appalachian Mountains has a mixed humid climate.
- (2) The climate in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia is similar.
- (3) The cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles both have a marine climate.
- (4) Much of the climate of Mexico's west coast is hot and dry.
- (5) The climate of the Rocky Mountains in the United States is generally cold.

CHAPTER 4: HUMAN ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES

Page 81: Content-Area Vocabulary

Human Needs Influenced by the Environment:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Food | (3) Herding livestock |
| (2) Transportation | (4) Shelter |

Ways that Humans Modify the Environment:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Building dams | (6) Spraying pesticides |
| (2) Farming | (7) Highways |
| (3) Building terraces | (8) Clearing swamps |
| (4) Constructing homes | (9) Tunneling |
| (5) Urbanization | |

Environments that Affect Human Activities:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) Arctic | (5) Tropical |
| (2) Savanna | (6) Mountainous |
| (3) Desert | (7) Wetlands |
| (4) Temperate | |

Human Activities Influenced by the Environment:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Earthquake-proof homes | (3) Wearing cashmere |
| (2) Light or heavy clothing | (4) Camel caravans |

Pages 82-94: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 PART A: In both pictures, humans have altered the physical environment by cutting shelves into the side of a mountain to allow for the growing of rice.
PART B: Rice is an important part of the diet of farmers in Indonesia and China. Since rice needs a wet environment to grow, farmers in these countries have altered the physical environment to plant their rice.
- 2 The development of farming led to an altering of the physical environment. In order to plant seeds, farmers first had to clear the land of trees and shrubs. Then farmers dug into the soil by making rows to plant their seeds. Farmers also had to bring water to their fields from other areas to provide needed water for their crops.
- 3 This map shows that the six major cities in Australia are all located along the coastline. In addition, most of the more heavily populated areas are along the coastline.
- 4 All three of these pictures show that human activity can modify the environment. In the first picture, a road has been cut into a mountain. In the second picture, a rural village has been built along the side of a mountain area. In the last picture, heavy equipment is mining coal by altering the land surface.
- 5 PART A: According to the legend, the most heavily populated areas in Egypt are along the Nile River and near the Mediterranean Sea.
PART B: Since humans need water to drink, to travel and to water their crops, population tends to be densest in areas where water is available and plentiful. In Egypt, the overflow of the Nile River created rich soil suitable for farming. This resulted in a greater concentration of population along its banks.
- 6 Differences in the physical environment impacts what people wear. In the top image, the person lives in an area that is warm, and the clothing is light and loose fitting to allow for comfort. In the second image, the person lives in an area known for frigid temperatures. That person wears several layers of clothing made from animal skins.

-
- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 7 | C | 12 | B |
| 8 | B | 13 | B |
| 9 | D | 14 | A |
| 10 | D | 15 | C |
| 11 | B | | |
-

16 Human Activities Influenced by the Physical Environment:

- (1) People tend to settle in an area where the climate is comfortable.
(2) An area which has no natural waterway, such as a river or sea, will generally be less populated.
(3) People often establish settlements where the soil is fertile and they can grow plentiful crops.

Human Activities that have Altered the Physical Environment:

- (1) In areas where hills and mountains are present, farmers often carve terraces into the hillside.
(2) Modern dams are built on rivers to prevent flooding, to irrigate crops, and to generate electric power.
(3) The movement of people into cities often leads forests to be cut down to be replaced with roads and homes.

-
- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 17 | C | 21 | A |
| 18 | B | 22 | A |
| 19 | B | 23 | A |
| 20 | A | | |
-

24 How Middle Eastern People Adapt to an Arid Climate:

- (1) People have developed elaborate methods to control water sources and irrigate their farmlands.
(2) Some governments have built desalination plants to turn ocean sea water into a more usable water resource.
(3) Canals are constructed to carry water from underground mountain streams to nearby fields.
(4) Governments have built massive dams to conserve water and extend its delivery for agricultural use.

How Southeast Asians Adapt to Annual Flooding:

- (1) Governments have begun programs to keep rivers clear of debris so that heavy seasonal rains can drain downstream.
(2) Governments erect river channels to send excess water to non-populated lands.
(3) People raise their homes on stilts to avoid being swept away during heavy seasonal monsoon rains.
(4) Governments have built an extensive system of canals and sewers to drain floodwaters from cities.

CHAPTER 5: THE IMPACT OF TRADITION AND CULTURAL DIFFUSION

Page 100: Content-Area Vocabulary

Students should base their questions on what these terms have in common.

Box 1: Political, economic, environmental and social factors are some of the causes for people, ideas and goods to spread from one place to another. Sample Question: What factors cause migration?

Box 2: The split between India and Pakistan in 1947, the drought in the Sahel region of Africa, and Lebanon's civil war were all factors that led to the migration of peoples. Sample Question: What are twentieth-century examples of migration caused by political and environmental factors?

Box 3: The spread of the Arabic language, Chinese inventions, and the Islamic religion are all examples of cultural diffusion. Sample Question: What are three examples of cultural diffusion?

Box 4: Trade along the Silk Road led to the spread in the use of silk garments and porcelain pottery. Sample Question: What is an example of cultural diffusion by trade?

Pages 105-117: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 The spread of the decimal system and the concept of zero to the Western world can be explained through the migration of ideas from one culture to another.
- 2 The Mongols did not create any technological breakthroughs, new religions, or new crops. However, they were instrumental in spreading the goods and ideas of one culture to another as they made their conquests.
- 3 The people of the Sahel region of Africa have faced a series of severe droughts. Many people make their livelihood by herding. Because of recent droughts, large numbers of their livestock died. In order to survive, the people of the Sahel region have migrated to other areas.
- 4 People migrate for a number of reasons. Two such factors are ethnic prejudice and armed conflict. In Central Africa, a civil war broke out between the Hutus and Tutsi tribes. In Rwanda, the Tutsi people were massacred by the Hutu-dominated army. This led the Tutsis of Rwanda to migrate to neighboring Tanzania and Zaire to avoid being persecuted because of their tribal affiliation.
- 5 The pictures in this question show two reasons why people migrate from one area to another. In the first picture, tens of thousands of people fled the Sudan in the mid-1980s to avoid the civil war and famine. The second picture shows 1947, when the British divided India and Pakistan. There was widespread religious persecution, which led millions of people to migrate. In the last picture, millions of Chinese have fled the countryside to find work in China's cities.
- 6 Of all the goods crossing the Silk Road, silk was the most remarkable for people in the West. The Romans obtained samples of this new silk material, and it soon became popular in Rome, for its soft texture and attractiveness. In addition to silk, the route carried many other precious commodities. Caravans heading towards China carried gold and other metals, ivory, gems and stones, and glass.

7

Type of Movement	Type of Factor	Example	Explanation
Trade of Products	Economic	Silk	Silk was a valued material in the Western world, especially by the Romans.
Diffusion of Ideas	Political / Social	Mongols	Mongol warriors brought ideas from one culture they conquered to another.
Migration of Peoples	Environmental	Sahel Region	People of the Sahel region migrated to other areas to avoid starvation.

8 B

9 B

10 Top Box: Migration

Middle Box: Trade

Bottom Box: Cultural Diffusion

11 B

12 D

13 C

14 B

15 Top Box: Social
Third Box: Economic

Middle Box: Political
Bottom Box: Environmental

16 B

19 B

17 A

20 B

18 B

21 Top Box: Political
Third Box: Social

Middle Box: Environmental
Bottom Box: Economic

CHAPTER 6: THE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE, PRODUCTS AND IDEAS

Page 123: Content-Area Vocabulary

Tradition is continuing to do things as they have been done in the past.

Sample: My family keeps many special traditions.

Diffusion is the spread of ideas, practices, and products from one place to another.

Sample: Gunpowder reached Europe through cultural diffusion.

Cultural practices are the things that people in a society typically do.

Sample: Many of our cultural practices can be traced back to ancient times.

Cultural products are the products that people have, like books, clothes, or even ideas.

Sample: One of our most important cultural products is the English language.

Irrigation is supplying an area with water brought from another area.

Sample: The ancient Sumerians relied on irrigation to water their fields.

Metal is a material that is typically hard and shiny and can be shaped.

Sample: By applying heat, people are able to extract ores and create metals.

Alphabet is made up of letters that represent sounds. It was first developed by the Phoenicians.

Sample: The Phoenicians developed the alphabet as an easier way to read and write.

Democratic government is a government in which the governed participate and are the final authority.

Sample: Democratic government is based on the will of the majority.

Porcelain is a decorative, ceramic object first created by the ancient Chinese.

Sample: My mother always loved her beautiful porcelain plates.

Compass is a navigational tool first created by the ancient Chinese.

Sample: Each team used a magnetic compass to find its way out of the woods.

Gunpowder is an explosive powder that was first invented by the ancient Chinese.

Sample: Gunpowder can be used for fireworks as well as for propelling bullets.

Algebra is a type of mathematics that uses letters as symbols, and was first created by Islamic scholars.

Sample: Algebra is useful to solve many problems when one or more quantities are unknown.

Pages 124-134: Practice Assessment Questions

1 PART A: One example of a cultural practice that moved from China to Japan was rice cultivation.

PART B: Modern Japan today continues to be influenced by the traditions and products that were first brought to Japan from China. For example, their system of writing, the style of their pagoda temples, and the Buddhist religion all originally came from China. For this reason, Japan offers a good example of cultural diffusion.

2 An example of the effects of the British on the culture, language or products of their former colonies would be the spread of the English language to such areas as Australia and South Africa.

3 The ancient practice of tea drinking is a perfect illustration of a modern cultural practice that had its roots in ancient China and then spread to Japan, Ceylon and the rest of the world to become the world's most consumed beverage after water.

Page 127: Skill Builder-Photographs and Illustrations

Both of these photographs illustrate the concept of cultural diffusion: the first shows a McDonald's that has spread from the United States to Japan. The second picture shows an Arabic boy on a camel using a cell phone. Cell phone technology had its origins in the United States and then spread to other areas like the Middle East.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | C | 7 | B |
| 5 | A | 8 | B |
| 6 | B | 9 | B |

10 Influenced by Local Tradition

- (1) In different villages of France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, farmers make their own local cheeses as they have done for many centuries.
- (2) Many buildings in the Middle East use the same horseshoe arch in their architecture that has been used there for centuries.
- (3) In some parts of Asia, families still arrange the marriages of their children as their ancestors once did.

Influenced by Cultural Diffusion

- (1) The Chinese have a method of writing using characters. The Japanese have a similar method of writing.
- (2) The method of making porcelain was developed in ancient China. In the 17th century, Dutch craftsmen learned how to copy Chinese porcelain.
- (3) Silk was first discovered in China. Today, men and women around the world enjoy wearing silk dresses, silk neckties, and silk pajamas.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 11 | C | 16 | B |
| 12 | C | 17 | C |
| 13 | A | 18 | B |
| 14 | B | 19 | C |
| 15 | B | 20 | C |

- 21 • Democratic Government: Ancient Greece
- Wearing Silk Garments: Ancient China
 - System of Writing: Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ancient China
 - Use of a Calendar: Mesopotamia
 - Use of Zero: Ancient India
 - Water to irrigate crops: Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ancient China
 - Growing Cotton and Raising Chickens: Ancient India
 - Use of Gunpowder: Ancient China

CHAPTER 7: THE IMPACT OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR RELIGIONS

Page 140: Content-Area Vocabulary

Ways of earning a living does not belong since the other terms are involved with religion.

Eightfold Path does not belong since the other terms are associated with Hinduism.

Sermon on the Mount does not belong since the other terms are associated with Buddhism.

Allah does not belong since the other terms are associated with Christianity.

Apostles do not belong since the other terms are associated with Islam.

Pages 147-153: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 A. Two religions that are found in areas besides their country of origin are Judaism and Islam. There are large pockets of followers of Judaism in the United States and Europe. Islam has spread from Arabia to the entire Middle East, North Africa and much of South and Southeast Asia (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Malaysia).
B. Judaism spread to these areas with the migration of people from Israel, while Islam spread mainly through trade and conquest.
- 2 Although Buddhism traces its origins to Nepal and India, Buddhist missionaries traveled throughout China and Japan. In so doing, they introduced the Buddhist religion to these areas.
- 3 D
- 4 D
- 5 B
- 6 Judaism:
A + B + E + G
Christianity:
A + B + D + E + H
Islam:
A + C + E + F

-
- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 B | 13 B |
| 8 B | 14 D |
| 9 B | 15 D |
| 10 A | 16 C |
| 11 D | 17 B |
| 12 D | 18 C |

GEOGRAPHY UNIT TEST: PAGES 154-171

Evidence-Based Set

- 1 South Sudan
- 2 Turkey
- 3 In the Middle East, population density is usually higher where rainfall is higher. For example, parts of Turkey have moderate rainfall of 10-40 inches per year. Those same areas have a population density of 125 or more people per square mile. Algeria and Libya have hardly any rain, and those countries have much lower population densities, with no more than 25 or fewer people per square mile.
- 4 Two characteristics of the Middle East as a physical region are that it has a warm climate with low rainfall, and that much of the region has a similar topography. Two characteristics of the Middle East as a cultural region are that most of the people living there are Muslims who speak Arabic.
- 5 PART A: The physical map on the left would be more useful for locating major cities.
PART B: The physical map indicates the location of major cities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, while the second map is focused on election results without city names.
- 6 C
- 7 D
- 8 C
- 9 C
- 10 North Pole – 20°N – 10°N – Equator – 20°S
- 11 Physical region

- | | |
|------|------|
| 12 C | 21 D |
| 13 A | 22 A |
| 14 C | 23 D |
| 15 B | 24 B |
| 16 B | 25 A |
| 17 B | 26 B |
| 18 A | 27 B |
| 19 B | 28 B |
| 20 A | |
-

- 29 Box 1: The physical environment influenced human activity.
Box 2: A human activity modified the physical environment.
Box 3: The physical environment influenced human activity.
Box 4: A human activity modified the physical environment.

- 30 A
 31 D
 32 C

- 33 Statements that could only be concluded based on both maps:
- The area of the Kalahari Desert has a density of 11 to 50 persons per sq. mile.
 - The population of the Sahara Desert is less than 10 persons per sq. mile.
 - The area south of the Kalahari Desert contains some of Africa's highest population densities.

- 34 B
 35 C
 36 B

- 37 Statements that could only be concluded based on both maps:
- The dominant type of vegetation in Northern Cape is made up of desert.
 - The province of Eastern Cape consists of wooded savannas and grasslands.
 - Most of the vegetation in Limpopo, in the northwest part of South Africa, is wooded savanna.
 - The dominant type of vegetation found in the North West Province are steppes.

- 38 B
 39 D
 40 C

- 41 • Religious beliefs: Cultural Region
 • Mountain ranges: Physical Region
 • Desert areas: Physical Region
 • Language: Cultural Region
 • Rivers: Physical Region
 • Common history: Cultural Region

- 42 D

HISTORY

HISTORY PRE-TEST: PAGES 173-175

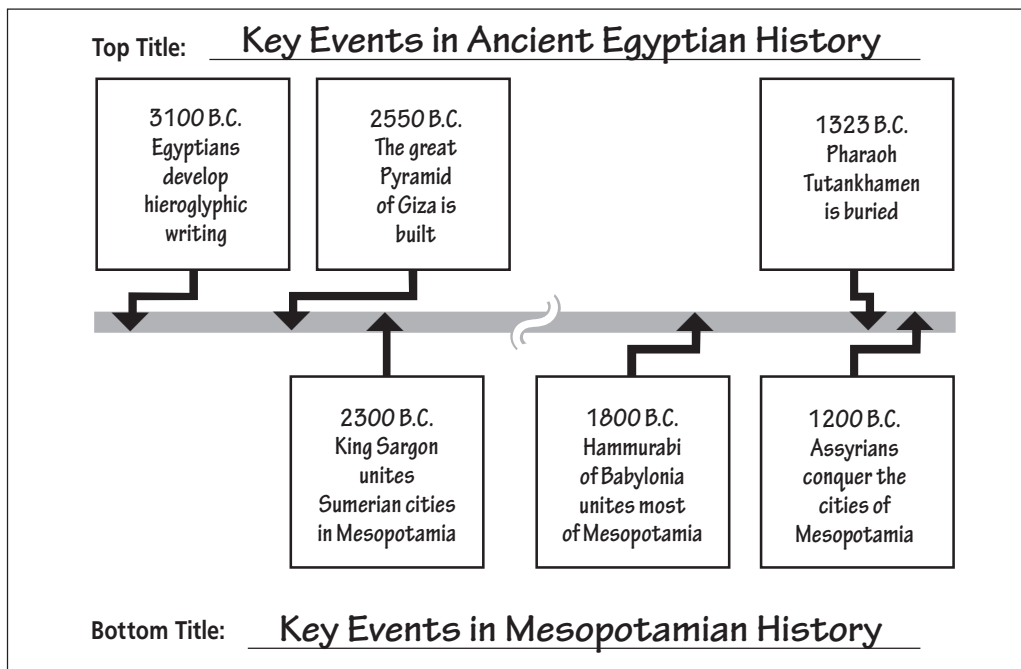
1 B
2 A
3 B
4 A
5 A

6 A
7 B
8 C
9 D
10 A

11 C
12 A
13 C

CHAPTER 8: UNDERSTANDING CHRONOLOGY

Page 179: Events for a Multiple-Tiered Timeline



Page 180: Content-Area Vocabulary

Multiple-tiered Timeline:

A timeline used to display events in two or more different places at the same time.

B.C.E./C.E.:

Terms used to show dates in a non-religious manner. B.C.E. stands for “Before the Common Era,” while C.E. means “Common Era.”

B.C./A.D.:

These terms refer to the period of time before and after the birth of Jesus. B.C. refers to “Before Christ,” while A.D. refers to *anno Domini*, which is Latin for “in the year of our Lord.”

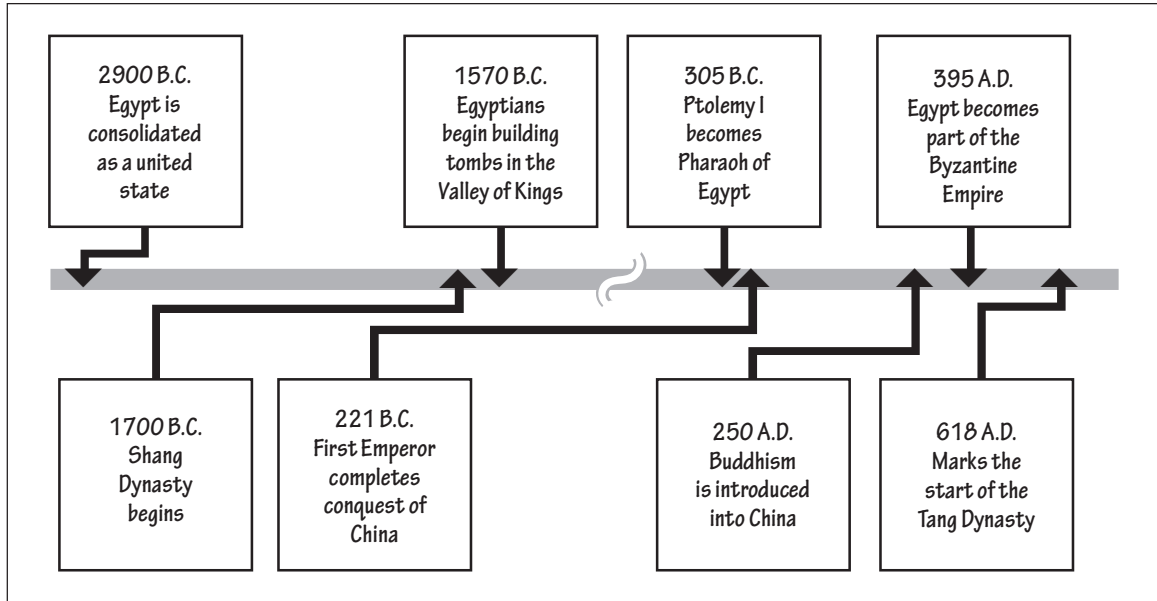
Chronological Order:

The order in which events have occurred.

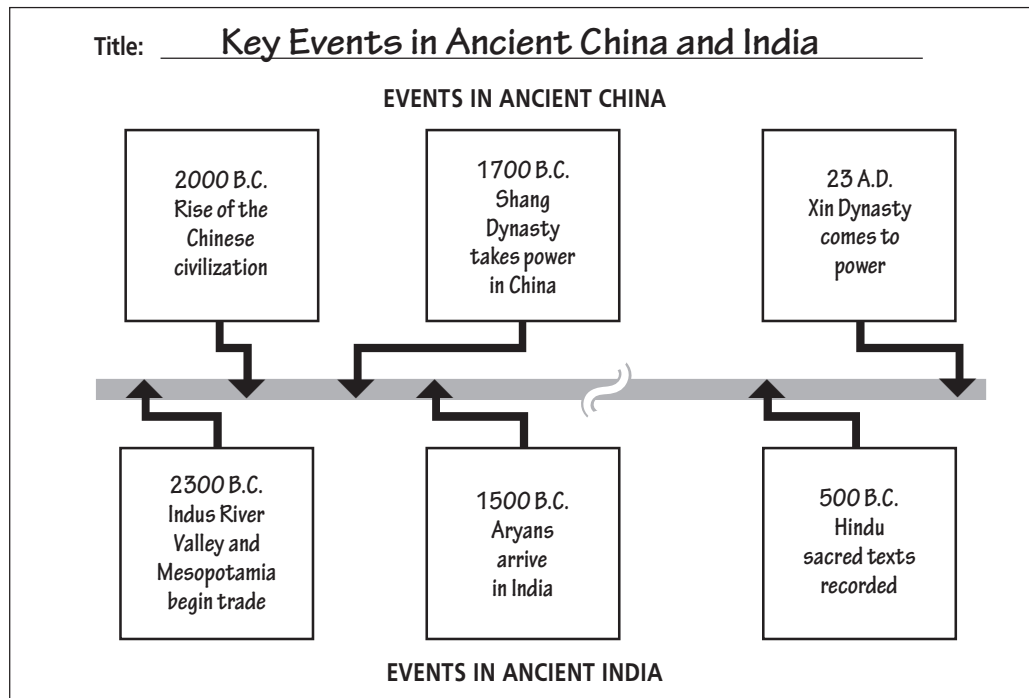
Timeline:

A timeline shows events and their dates on a line in the order in which they occurred.

1



2 PART A:



PART B: This event would be placed to the right of “Hindu sacred texts recorded” in 500 B.C. and to the left of “Xin Dynasty comes to power.” It should be closer to the first event.

3 PART A:

- B.C. stands for “Before Christ”
- A.D. refers to “Anno Domini,” which is Latin for “in the year of our Lord.”
- B.C.E. stands for “Before the Common Era”
- C.E. means “Common Era.”

PART B: Different groups used different calendars based on their religious beliefs. For example, Jewish people use dates based on when they believe the universe was created and base months on the lunar cycle. Devout Muslims date their calendar based on a key event in the life of Mohammed. The most commonly used calendar is the one adopted by Christians, based on the birth of Jesus.

4 D
5 B
6 C
7 C

8 C
9 A
10 B
11 B

12 C
13 B
14 D
15 A

CHAPTER 9: THE EARLY RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

Page 200: Content-Area Vocabulary

- **Hunters and Gatherers.** People who were unable to grow their own food and who wandered in search of food. *Sample:* Hunters and gatherers lived by picking fruits and berries and killing wild animals.
- **Civilization.** A form of human culture in which some people live in cities, there is some form of writing, and there are people who are skilled at using science and technology. *Sample:* The Sumerians developed one of the earliest known civilizations.
- **River Valley.** This refers to long, narrow, flat regions of land between mountains or hills. These river valleys provided good habitats for plants and animals, and access to plentiful natural resources. *Sample:* The ancient Egyptians lived in a river valley formed by the Nile River.
- **Surplus Crop.** The ability to grow more food than needed to feed one's family. *Sample:* The Nile River Valley was so fertile that ancient Egyptians could grow surplus crops.
- **Technology.** This involves using tools and developing new ways of doing things. *Sample:* Modern technology is based on many inventions from earlier times.
- **Social Structure.** This term refers to how a society organizes itself into groups known as social classes. *Sample:* The Egyptian social structure was based on the division of society into distinct social classes.
- **Code of Hammurabi.** The first known written code of laws, which defined crimes and their punishments. *Sample:* The Code of Hammurabi is the earliest known written law code.
- **Cuneiform Tablets.** These were symbols pressed into wet clay tablets. Developed by the Mesopotamians, they represent the first form of writing. *Sample:* Sumerians wrote messages on cuneiform tablets made of clay.
- **Ziggurats.** These were massive structures built by the Babylonians in the form of terraced pyramids with receding levels. *Sample:* The Babylonians built stepped-pyramids known as ziggurats.
- **Pharaoh.** The ruler of Egyptian society who governed as an absolute ruler. The Egyptians saw the pharaoh as a god. *Sample:* The pharaoh was the all-powerful ruler of Egyptian society.
- **Hieroglyphics.** A form of picture writing that was developed by the ancient Egyptians. *Sample:* Egyptians invented a form of symbol-writing known as hieroglyphics.
- **Dynasty.** Powerful ruling families in ancient China. *Sample:* For most of history, China has been ruled by a series of imperial dynasties.
- **Shang Dynasty.** The Shang ruled ancient China from 1786 to 1122 B.C. Their dynasty consisted of powerful kings who engaged in wars of conquest. The king was the head of his army and a high priest who, it was believed, spoke directly with the gods. *Sample:* The Shang Dynasty ruled China from 1786 B.C. to 1122 B.C.
- **Shang Bronzes.** Bronze is made by mixing copper and tin together to make a strong metal alloy. Shang craftsmen displayed a high level of skill and refinement in making bronze objects, such as tools, swords, and spearheads for the military. *Sample:* Artisans from the Shang Dynasty were famous for their production of Shang bronzes.
- **Oracle Bones.** Some priests in ancient China used broken turtle shells or bones from oxen to predict the future by interpreting messages from the spirits of ancestors. *Sample:* Priests in ancient China thought they could predict the future by reading oracle bones.

Pages 205-216: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 There are many reasons why the first civilizations developed in river valleys. The most important is that river valleys had fertile soil that made it possible for farmers to grow a surplus. Other reasons include: river valleys provided areas with fresh water, and a means of transportation to trade goods.

- 2 Technology: One example of a technological achievement in Mesopotamia was the invention of cuneiform writing. Others were the invention of the sailboat and the wheel.
Government and Law: In the field of government and law, the Mesopotamians created the oldest known written law code, known as the Code of Hammurabi. This law code spelled out crimes and their punishments.
- 3 Three ways the Egyptians benefited from the Nile River include:
 (A) it provided water for their crops;
 (B) it provided fertile soil left each year as the Nile overflowed its banks;
 (C) the Nile made it easier to ship goods and travel.
- 4 The people of the Indus River Valley were the first to have large, planned cities. These cities housed as many as 30,000 residents. Their cities were laid out in a grid pattern, similar to cities today. They had large main streets and smaller secondary streets. Each major city was surrounded by a protective wall. City homes introduced modern civilization to the internal plumbing that carried bathing and draining water.

-
- | | |
|-----|------|
| 5 B | 8 D |
| 6 D | 9 C |
| 7 C | 10 A |
-

11 Why Ancient Civilizations Emerged Near Rivers

- Each overflowing river deposited rich soil along its banks every year, providing fertile soil for growing crops.
- Each river often had a number of tributaries that provided water to be used to irrigate crops.
- Rivers supplied a source of fresh water for drinking and for cooking food.
- Rivers offered a water highway for trade with other nearby civilizations.

-
- | | |
|------|------|
| 12 C | 18 C |
| 13 B | 19 C |
| 14 A | 20 C |
| 15 C | 21 D |
| 16 A | 22 B |
| 17 C | 23 C |

Evidence-Based Set

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 A | 25 D | 26 B |
|------|------|------|
- 27 There are several beliefs that the Westcar Papyrus and Sennedjem's tomb painting hold in common. The most important is that the gods play a direct role in Egyptian life. Several goddesses assist with the birth of Pharaoh Userkaf and a god receives the stonemason Sennedjem in the afterlife. Another belief that both pieces of evidence illustrate is that ancient Egypt was divided into different social groups, or classes. The Pharaoh was at the top of the social pyramid. The Westcar Papyrus shows that Egyptians thought of their Pharaoh as being almost a god. A third belief these documents show is that the Egyptians were concerned with the afterlife and turning points such as birth and death.

HISTORY UNIT TEST: PAGES 217-230

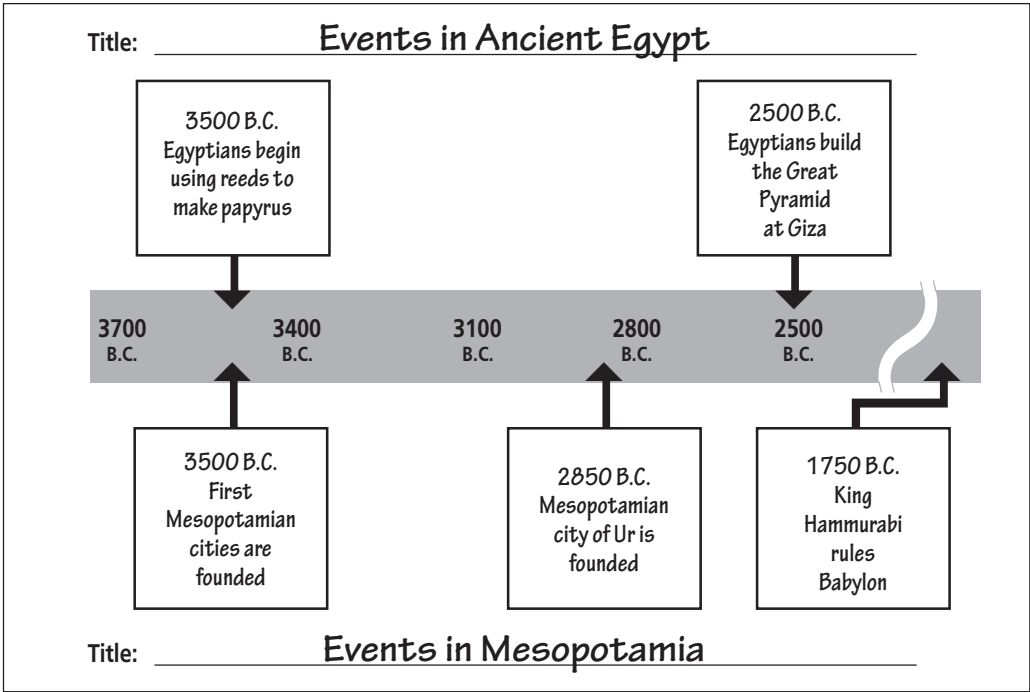
1 PART A:

Geographic Characteristic of Mesopotamia: This civilization arose in the land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Here the climate was hot and dry but sunny for growing crops. Water was readily available to irrigate crops from the two rivers.

Geographic Characteristic of Indus River Valley: This civilization settled along the Indus River. This area receives heavy monsoon rains and the winter run-off of melting snows from the Himalayan Mountains. Here the soil is very fertile and provided water for their crops from the Indus River.

PART B: In both civilizations, the rivers overflowed each year and deposited rich, fertile soil that made it easier to grow crops. This allowed permanent settlements to emerge.

- 2 Two reasons why the first Chinese civilization arose in the river valley were:
 A. The Huang He annually overflowed its banks, leaving fertile soil to plant crops.
 B. The area near this river had a warm climate and an ample amount of rainfall.



- 4 Based on the information in the passage, three achievements and effects of the ancient Sumerians have been:
- Achievement. They built early cities out of bricks with surrounding walls.
 - Effect. Today, modern cities still use bricks to make buildings.
 - Achievement. They created architectural advances such as arches and columns.
 - Effect. Arches and columns are still widely used today in building and homes.
 - Achievement. They developed copper and bronze tools and weapons.
 - Effect. Today, bronze and copper are still used in items like copper pots or bronze sculpture.

5	D	13	B	21	A
6	C	14	C	22	B
7	B	15	B	23	C
8	D	16	B	24	C
9	B	17	B	25	A
10	B	18	B	26	A
11	B	19	D	27	A
12	B	20	C		

28 Mesopotamia.

- This civilization learned to build stepped pyramids, known as ziggurats, out of mud bricks.
- This civilization developed one of the earliest forms of writing on clay tablets, known as cuneiform.
- This civilization was the first to invent sailboats and wheeled chariots.

Egypt.

- This civilization learned how to make sheets of papyrus using the stems of reeds.
- This civilization developed hieroglyphics as a way of keeping accurate records.
- This civilization was the first to unite a large area under a supreme, godlike ruler.

China.

- This civilization was the first to use sea shells as money. Later it replaced these with paper money.
- This civilization was the first to make silk garments from silkworm cocoons.

29	B	31	D	33	C
30	B	32	B	34	D

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT PRE-TEST: PAGES 232-233

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | A | | |
| 2 | A democracy is a government in which the people hold power. Or, a monarchy is a government in which the leader is an hereditary ruler. | | |
| 3 | B | 5 | D |
| 4 | C | 6 | A |
| 7 | B | 8 | B |
| 9 | Possible titles might be: (A) Verifying Sources or (2) Checking a Source for Accuracy | | |

CHAPTER 10: EXAMINING DIFFERENT SOURCES AND PERSPECTIVES

Page 238: Content-Area Vocabulary

- Examining the Accuracy of a Source.
Primary Source – Secondary Source – Bias – Opinion – Personal Experiences – Fact – “Loaded Language” – Verifying Information – Cultural Values – Credible – Half-Truths – Faulty Reasoning
- Examining Multiple Perspectives.
Personal Experiences – Point of View – Opinion – Bias – Cultural Values – Credible – Presenting Opposing Viewpoints – Seeing All Angles

Pages 241-247: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 PART A: A primary source is one that has first-hand testimony or is an original record of an event.
PART B: An example of a primary source would be an artifact or a diary from the actual event.
- 2 PART A: One piece of information is that some countries have offered to stop cutting down their rain forests. One could check Reuters, the newspaper, or Internet to verify whether the countries mentioned in the article have offered to stop cutting down their rain forest. Then one could see if there were any announcements by any of those countries giving its stand on cutting down its rain forests.
PART B: Two sources of information used in the article were: (A) Reuters, an international news organization and (B) the *New York Times*.
- 3 PART A: This is a secondary source of information.
PART B: Two reasons this article might be considered accurate are:
(A) the sources mentioned in the passage are well-known news organizations; and
(B) the statement that three-fourths of the nations have approved the Mine Ban Treaty can be verified.
PART C: One way the accuracy of the information might be verified is to obtain a copy of the Mine Ban Treaty from the library and see if it actually outlaws the production, stockpiling, and use of landmines.
- 4 Accurate
 - Areas in many parts of Africa have experienced investment from China.
 - United States investments in Africa have declined since 2006.Inaccurate
 - China's investments in Africa are limited to the Sahara Desert.
 - China's trade with Africa has been on the decline since 2000.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| 5 | D | 9 | A | 13 | B |
| 6 | C | 10 | C | 14 | A |
| 7 | B | 11 | C | | |
| 8 | C | 12 | D | | |

CHAPTER 11: TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

Page 257: Content-Area Vocabulary

- First Cluster Sentence. In a *monarchy*, there is a king and queen. Although power is hereditary in a constitutional monarchy, the monarchs serve merely as figureheads.
- Second Cluster Sentence. In a *dictatorship*, the dictator has unlimited powers, there is no legal opposition, and the people lack political rights.
- Third Cluster Sentence. There are two types of *democracies*: direct democracy and representative democracy. In both, there are elections or votes and there can be several political parties.
- Fourth Cluster Sentence. In a *theocracy*, religious leaders claim to have divine authority because they claim their power comes from God.

Pages 258-263: Practice Assessment Questions

1. Dictatorship – Theocracy – Monarchy – Democracy

The reasoning behind this arrangement is that in a dictatorship, people enjoy few if any rights. In a theocracy, people may have limited rights but are subject to religious leaders and their comments. In a monarchy, especially if it is a constitutional monarchy, people enjoy many rights. In a democracy, people have the most amount of rights, including rights to free speech, personal liberty, and property.

2 PART A: Freedom to vote for candidates they wish to see elected.

PART B: Freedom to express their viewpoints without being arrested or jailed.

Other rights that are denied: free speech, right to organize, right to assemble, right to petition the government; sometimes freedom of religion is denied.

3 • Government Type: Dictatorship

How Authority is Obtained: Authority is usually seized by overthrowing the existing government.

• Government Type: Monarchy

How Authority is Obtained: Authority is inherited.

• Government Type: Theocracy

How Authority is Obtained: Authority is held by religious leaders. A theocracy may be established by overthrowing the existing government, by election, or by tradition.

• Government Type: Democracy

How Authority is Obtained: Authority is achieved in free and open elections.

4 C

5 D

6 D

7 Dictatorship:

- In this form of government, ordinary people have no input or say in the way in which they are governed.
- In this form of government, all power is held by a single individual or small group.
- This form of government does not allow the general population to exercise any influence.
- In this form of government, people don't vote on laws. Harsh laws are enforced violently and brutally.

Democracy:

- This form of government is based on the idea that the majority should rule.
- In this form of government, all political authority comes from the people.
- In this form of government, citizens can vote for a candidate whom they feel will represent their interests.
- In this form of government, people's basic rights are respected.

8 A

11 B

14 C

9 C

12 Free elections, free speech, free press

15 B

10 A

13 A

16 D

GOVERNMENT UNIT TEST: PAGES 264-273

1 PART A: These two reports about Chernobyl show two different views on what took place. The Soviet Union's Nuclear Power Authority downplays the damage that occurred and stresses the "safe" evacuation, while the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission emphasizes the dangers and continued "toxicity" of the accident, even 30 years later.

PART B: The report by the Soviet Nuclear Power Authority would be more biased since it was a part of the former Soviet government, which was responsible for the accident. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission appears to present more concrete information about what actually occurred at Chernobyl, including the number killed and the cost of sealing off the reactor.

2	B	7	A	12	B
3	D	8	D	13	D
4	B	9	D	14	D
5	C	10	C	15	B
6	B	11	B		

16 Monarchy:

- In this form of government, the ruler inherits political power.
- In this form of government, there is a continuity of leadership within the same family.
- This form of government is thought to be the most common form of government in ancient times.
- In this form of government, the leader is part of a royal family, which acts as a training ground for future rule.

Theocracy:

- In this form of government, non-religious rulers surrender power to religious leaders.
- In this form of government, government policy is seen as heavenly guided.
- In this form of government, laws are based on religious texts, like the Koran or Bible.
- The purpose of government is to enforce God's laws.
- In this form of government, power by government leaders is often used to oppose rival religions.

17	B	20	C	22	C
18	B	21	A	23	B
19	B				

Evidence-Based Set

24	C	25	C	26	A
----	---	----	---	----	---

27 Government

- Hyksos conquer Egypt
- Pharaoh Ahmose defeats Hyksos
- Roman soldiers conquer Egypt

Technology

- First settlements along Nile
- Great Pyramids built at Giza [This event could arguably go in either column or both.]
- Hyksos introduce chariots

ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS PRE-TEST: PAGES 275-277

1	North Korea	4	B
2	D	5	B
3	B		

- 6 • Indonesia has more people living in countryside areas than in urban areas.
 • Thailand's urban population is growing at a slower rate than Indonesia's.
- 7 A

- 8 PART A: Angola, Saudi Arabia, Qatar
PART B: Angola, Saudi Arabia, Kenya
- 9 C
- 10 PART A: An advantage of shopping online is that you can view various sites to find the least expensive cost for a product you are seeking to purchase; there is also a wider variety of products.
PART B: A disadvantage of shopping online is that you cannot touch or feel the product or try it on if it is clothing; shopping online also puts local merchants out of business.

CHAPTER 12: LOOKING AT DIFFERENT SETS OF DATA

Page 280: Comparing Angola to China and Kuwait

- China would be the better trading partner for Angola.
- China needs energy and Angola has petroleum and natural gas. In addition, China needs Angola's scrap iron for its automobiles.

Page 281: Key Data for Select Countries 2011-2012

- One conclusion is that a high literacy rate is associated with a high GDP. Sweden has the highest GDP on the table and the highest literacy rate. Another conclusion is that a high GDP is associated with a long life expectancy. Honduras has the lowest GDP and shortest life expectancy. A third conclusion from this set of data is that Sweden is well-developed since it has a much higher GDP per capita than the other countries in the table.

Page 282: Content-Area Vocabulary

Terms that do not belong:

- Box 1: Literacy Rate. All of the other terms deal with imports and exports. *Sample sentence:* "A country's literacy rate measures the percentage of its people who can read and write."
- Box 2: Mineral Resources. All of the other terms deal with measuring a country's demographic characteristics. *Sample sentence:* "Mineral resources are part of a country's natural resources and affect its ability to produce goods."
- Box 3: Oil Reserves. All the other terms deal with measuring a country's level of development and economic productivity. *Sample sentence:* "Oil reserves refer to the amount of oil a country can bring out of the ground."

Pages 286-292: Practice Assessment Questions

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <u>PART A:</u> Singapore | <u>PART B:</u> Cambodia |
| 2 <u>PART A:</u> Singapore | <u>PART B:</u> Cambodia |

- | | |
|------|------|
| 3 C | 11 B |
| 4 D | 12 B |
| 5 B | 13 A |
| 6 C | 14 B |
| 7 D | 15 B |
| 8 B | 16 B |
| 9 C | 17 B |
| 10 A | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 18 <u>Industries in Each Country:</u> | <u>Goods that Each Country Exports:</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore: Manufacturing, Hi-Technology • Bangladesh: Fishing, Manufacturing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore: Computer circuits • Bangladesh: Textiles and Garments |

CHAPTER 13: EVALUATING ECONOMIC CHOICES

Page 297: Content-Area Vocabulary

- Future Consequences. The future effects that a choice will have.
- Present Consequences. The immediate effects this choice will have.
- Final Decision. Making a final or concluding choice.
- Evaluation of Choices. Examining the costs and benefits that each choice would most likely have.
- Weighing the Pros and Cons. Evaluating the costs and benefits of a particular choice. These depend on both an estimate of the future costs and benefits of the choice, and on what the person making the choice thinks is of value.
- A Choice. Deciding to select an item after evaluating two or more possibilities.

Pages 298: Practice Assessment Questions

According to the Ohio Department of Education, there will be no assessment questions on this learning standard.

CHAPTER 14: THE PROBLEM OF SCARCITY

Page 305: Content-Area Vocabulary

- First Oval. Each *economic system* must deal with the *problem of scarcity*. The problem of scarcity is based on the fact that *wants are unlimited*, but there are only *limited resources* in the world to satisfy those wants.
- Second Oval. Three of these terms are the names of different economic systems. Each system answers the three *basic economic questions* in its own way. In a *traditional economy*, people follow custom and tradition, while in a *command economy* government rulers tell citizens how the fundamental economic questions will be answered. In a *market economy*, the fundamental economic questions are answered by the interaction between consumers and producers.
- Third Oval. In a market economy, *consumers* determine the *demand* for a good or service, while *producers* determine the available *supply*.

Pages 306-311: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 The problem of scarcity is that there are an infinite variety of things each of us wants, but there are only limited resources in the world to satisfy those wants.
- 2 PART A: This is a traditional economy. In this type of economy, the fundamental economic questions are answered by custom and tradition. Age-old community practices determine what to produce, how to produce it, and how to distribute it.
PART B: This is a command economy. In this type of economy, the fundamental economic questions are answered by government rulers. They tell people what to produce, how to produce it, and how to distribute it.
PART C: This is a market economy. In this type of economy, the fundamental economic questions are answered by the interaction of consumers and producers. These interactions determine what to produce, how to produce it, and how to distribute it.

-
- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 B | 5 D | 7 C |
| 4 A | 6 C | |
-

- 8 Traditional Economy.
 - In this economy, how goods are produced is determined by custom.
 - In this economy, the kinds of goods produced are determined by time-honored methods.Command Economy.
 - In this economy, decisions about what to produce are made by government planners.
 - In this economy, the government decides which resources will be used and how goods are made.

-
- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 9 D | 12 D | 15 A |
| 10 C | 13 C | 16 D |
| 11 B | 14 B | 17 B |
-

18 Factors that Influence What Goods and Services a Free Market Produces.

- The amount of goods and services that producers are willing to supply.
- The amount of goods and services that consumers are willing to buy.

CHAPTER 15: HOW SPECIALIZATION LEADS TO TRADE

Page 316: Content-Area Vocabulary

- Natural Resources. These are the materials, such as oil and gas, that are found in nature.
- Human Resources. These are the people who work to create goods and services, and the skills they bring.
- Capital Resources. These are resources created by people (such as hammers, tools, and equipment) to help them produce other things.
- Specialization. Nations specialize when they concentrate on producing whatever they make best. Countries are better off using their natural, human and capital resources to make those things that they produce most efficiently.
- Trade. These are the goods and services that nations exchange with each other.

Pages 319-325: Practice Assessment Questions

- PART A: Nigeria exports crude oil, rubber and cocoa beans.

PART B: Nigeria imports refined oil, cars, telephones, wheat, and rice.

PART C: Nigeria, like other nations, imports goods that Nigerians cannot produce for themselves, and sells those products that it is most efficient at producing.
- A country will usually trade with another country that:

(A) has different resources and therefore produces goods it needs;

(B) needs goods it (the first country) produces and exports.
- Specialization encourages trade since nations are able to concentrate on producing what they make best, while they can trade those goods with countries that need those products.
- Since the world's natural resources are unevenly distributed, nations differ in what they are able to produce most efficiently. This leads them to trade with other nations to obtain the resources they lack. For example, Japan lacks petroleum as a source of energy. This encourages Japan to sell its goods to other nations to earn money to buy petroleum from those nations that have an abundance of it.

5 C **7** A **9** D
6 A **8** B **10** B

- 11** By specializing a country can trade what it has in abundance for what it is lacking.

12 D	15 D	18 A
13 C	16 C	19 B
14 B	17 C	

20 Produce Locally

- These goods and services can be produced more cheaply in this country than elsewhere.
- This country has a highly skilled workforce for farming. Its climate, the quality of its soil, and the skills of its labor force allow it to grow a surplus of food.

Obtain Through Trade

- Essential goods and services are either not available in the country or are unavailable at a reasonable cost
- The country's companies and individuals can produce particular goods and services, but foreign producers can produce them more cheaply.
- Equipment and technology tend to be scarce and expensive in this developing country.

- 21 D

CHAPTER 16: HOW SUPPLY AND DEMAND INFLUENCES PRICE

Pages 327: The Law of Demand

- 50 people
- 300 people
- Since a cup of yogurt is less costly, more people can afford it at 50 cents than at \$3.00.

Pages 327-328: The Law of Supply

- 50 cups of yogurt
- 300 cups of yogurt
- Since a cup of yogurt is more profitable at \$3.00, producers are willing to use more resources to make more.

Page 330: Content-Area Vocabulary

- Box 1. *Inputs into the production process* include *natural resources*, *human resources*, and *capital resources*.
- Box 2. The *demand curve* shows the influence of *consumer demand* on the *law of demand*.
- Box 3. The *law of supply* is directly affected by *competition* and the *supply* that *producers* are willing to make.
- Box 4. The *equilibrium price* is affected by the *role of competition*, since competitors often make more supply available. Price will rise when *demand is greater than supply* and drop when *supply is greater than demand*. The existence of competitors often causes the price to drop.

Pages 333-336: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 B
 - 2 A
 - 3 B
 - 4 PART A: The supply of cocoa would decrease.
PART B: If there is less supply of cocoa, world cocoa prices would most likely rise.
 - 5 The price will rise.
 - High-technology products are in limited supply in a developing country. The price of these goods increases as the demand for these goods increases.
 - The yeast needed to make whole wheat bread rises sharply in price.The price will fall.
 - A large number of new producers enter the market for selling children's sneakers.
 - People start using butter substitutes rather than paying high prices for butter.
 - A new type of television set uses three-dimensional images. Many stores still have large quantities of the older-style televisions.
-
- | | |
|-----|------|
| 6 D | 10 C |
| 7 A | 11 D |
| 8 D | 12 C |
| 9 C | 13 D |
-
- 14 PART A: If the cost of dough rises, the demand for Miguel's tacos would fall.
PART B: If competing vendors drop their price, consumer demand for Miguel's tacos would probably decrease unless he drops his prices.
PART C: If there are large crowds in the mall, the demand for Miguel's tacos would probably rise.

CHAPTER 17: COMPARING THE PRICE AND QUALITY OF GOODS

Pages 340: Content-Area Vocabulary

- These help consumers find the best price for a good or service: Comparison shopping, comparison shopping engine, online shopping.
- These help consumers to evaluate the quality of goods or services: Independent reviews, manufacturer's claims, informed consumers.

Pages 343-344: Practice Assessment Questions

- 1 When consumers comparison shop they examine competing products before making a decision to buy. They often look at two or more stores or websites to see who offers the best quality and price for that product.
- 2 A. Price B. Quality
- 3 C
- 4 Since the ingredients are the same, Sally, whose budget is limited, would be better off buying the store brand. She has purchased the name brand in the past and liked it. The store brand has the same ingredients and should have the same taste.
- 5
 - One advantage of buying this foreign brand of sneakers is that they are less costly.
 - One disadvantage is that the imported sneakers may not have the same quality as those sold in the United States. They also use a name "Daiads." Their name and logo are similar to Adidas to mislead consumers into thinking they are really buying Adidas sneakers.

ECONOMICS UNIT TEST: PAGES 345-351

- 1 PART A: Based on the pictures, this is probably a traditional economic system.
PART B: In a traditional economic system, the three fundamental economic questions are answered by custom and tradition. Things are done according to the way they were done in the past.
- 2 If the supply of coffee were to decline, the price of coffee would rise.
- 3 PART A: If a report indicates that frankfurters are good for your health and have a higher nutritional value, more people will demand them and their price will rise.
PART B: When another company enters the market and makes the same product, this competition will usually lead the price of the item to fall.
- 4 Since they have a new machine that can prepare different varieties, the company is likely to sell more French fried potatoes. It may eventually lower its prices since it can make them faster.

5 C	6 C	7 D
-----	-----	-----

- 8
 - The percentage of Japan's population in urban areas is more than twice that of Bangladesh.
 - The birthrate of Bangladesh is almost three times that of Japan.

9 B	11 B	13 B
10 B	12 D	14 B

- 15 Industries in Each Country:
 - Sierra Leone: Mining and Raising Livestock
 - Ethiopia: Food Processing and Growing FlowersGoods Each Country Exports:
 - Sierra Leone: Meats and Poultry
 - Ethiopia: Building Materials (cement / lumber)

- 16
 - Since 2005, South Asian trade with the rest of the world has almost tripled.
 - As time passes, South Asian countries are trading more with each other and with countries throughout the world.

- 17 C
18 A
19 C

- 20 D
21 B
22 B

UNIT 5: A PRACTICE GRADE 6 ASSESSMENT IN SOCIAL STUDIES

Page 353-358: Part 1

- 1 One way in which people in the Eastern Hemisphere have modified their environment:
People built terraced rice paddies on the sides of mountains.
A second way in which people in the Eastern Hemisphere have modified their environment:
People have built roads through mountains.

2

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	COUNTRY
Agriculture	Country B	High-tech Industries	Country A
Medical Research	Country A	Food-processing Industries	Country B

3 Landforms

- This mountainous region consists of high mountains found in Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, India, China, and Bhutan.
- The Sahara region in North Africa consists of dry, hot desert and mountains, and stretches from the Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean

Climate

- This monsoon region in South and Southeast Asia receives heavy rains in the spring and summer of each year.

Culture

- This German-speaking region consists of German-speaking peoples in Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland.

4 Two ways that people in ancient China benefitted from the Huang Ho were:

- The river overflowed each year, providing rich, fertile soil for planting.
- The river provided water to irrigate their crops.

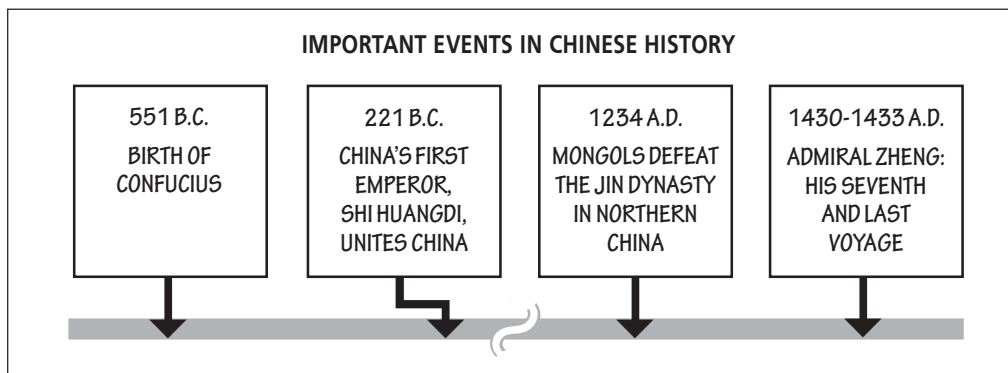
5 Statement 1: The Sudanese cities of Berber and Atbara are located along the oil pipeline.

Statement 2: Oil pipelines pass through the Sudanese city of Wad Medani.

6 PART A: One way in which Buddhism spread to other countries was through trade. A second way in which Buddhism spread was through missionaries who traveled to other countries and sought to convert people.

PART B: One lasting impact of Buddhism was that Buddhists created unique works of art and built temples wherever Buddhism spread. A second impact of Buddhism is that people in Tibet, Nepal, Thailand, Japan and China still hold Buddhist beliefs today.

7



Evidence-Based Set

8 D

9 B

10 C

- 11 Japan lacks natural resources, such as oil. It also faces the problem of an aging population. Brazil needs to improve the education of its people, raise life expectancy, and conserve its valuable natural resources.

Page 359-374: Part 2

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | 3 | C |
| 2 | C | 4 | C |

- 5 Hindus have no single holy book or prophet they follow. Hindus believe that God is revealed through laws and principles found in Hindu scriptures. They believe in reincarnation and in a hereditary caste system. To Hindus, the cow is sacred. As a result, they do not eat beef.

6 B

7 Prime Meridian

- 8 If a scientist suddenly discovers that eating apples can prevent cancer, people will want to eat more apples. If the demand for apples rises, the price of apples will likely rise as well.

9 D

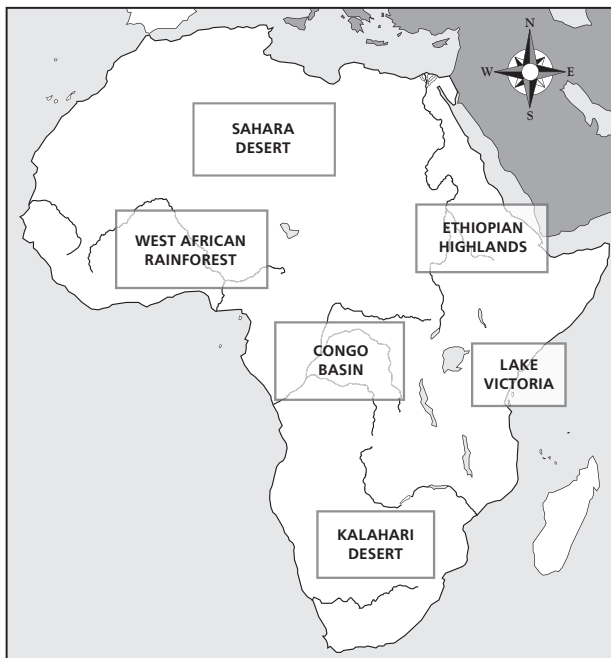
10 Ancient Egypt

- Developed hieroglyphics on papyrus and temple walls.
- Built large pyramids as tombs for their all-powerful pharaohs.

Ancient Mesopotamia

- Invented the world's first sailboats and chariots.
- Developed cuneiform writing on clay tablets.

11



12 B

13 C

14 D

- 15 One right that is denied to citizens in a dictatorship is freedom of speech. Another example is freedom of the press.

16 Democracy:

- People elect their own government officials for limited terms of office.
- People enjoy fundamental rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

Theocracy:

- Religious leaders choose the government officials.
- People are subject to religious laws that are believed to be divinely-inspired.

17 C

19 B

18 C

20 B

21 What to Produce?

- An independent customer satisfaction survey that identifies which yogurt flavors are most popular.
- A local telephone poll on what toppings community members enjoy on frozen yogurt.

How to Produce?

- A trade magazine describing the types of yogurt-making equipment.
- A list of local dairy farms and their prices for fat-free milk.

22 B

23 Economic: People from India migrate to California to high-paying jobs in the technology sector.

Environmental: People from the Sahel Region of Africa migrate to escape repeated droughts.

Social: People from Rwanda migrate to neighboring countries to escape ethnic persecution.

Political: People from Zimbabwe flee their country to escape persecution by a brutal dictator.

24 B

25 A

26 The First Humans:

- People obtain most of their food by hunting and gathering.
- People make tools and weapons out of stone, wood, and bone.
- People move from place to place as they follow animal herds.

The First Civilization:

- Some people live in cities.
- People have well-organized central governments.
- Some people develop some form of writing.

27 D

28 D

29 C

30 Likely to be Accurate:

- The source is by an eyewitness to an event who reports exactly what she saw.
- The source is by an expert on the subject who explains what is likely to happen based on current research.

Likely to be Inaccurate:

- The source repeats contradictory information from several other sources.
- The source is a biased writer who given opinions in the form of facts.

31 C

32 D

33 Command Economy:

- Government leaders decide what is produced.
- Government leaders determine how goods and services are distributed.
- Citizens are very limited in the economic choices they can make.

Market Economy:

- The interaction of consumers and producers determine what is produced.
- Competition eliminates inefficient producers.
- The forces of supply and demand set prices.

34 One reason geographers consider the Middle East to be a cultural region is because so many of its people share a similar religion, language and history. Most speak Arabic and belong to the Muslim religion.

35 Japan: Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates

Saudi Arabia: Japan and South Korea



JARRETT PUBLISHING COMPANY
BOOKS FOR TODAY'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

© Copyright 2016