**Read the following sections in your *National Geographic* textbook. Answer the questions on your own paper in complete sentences; no spaghetti answers. Staple this paper on top of your paper in the left hand corner.**

**1.1 *Earth’s Rotation and Revolution* pg. 34-35**

1. What is a solstice?
2. What is an equinox?
3. Based on the photo on pg. 34-35, what can you tell about the summer solstice in Iceland?
4. According to the chart on pg. 35, when do the sun’s rays hit the Southern Hemisphere most directly? This is the beginning of which season?
5. What happens to the sun in Iceland on the day of the summer solstice? Why does this happen?
6. How are the spring equinox and the autumn equinox alike?
7. What happens to the length of days in the Northern Hemisphere after the spring equinox?
8. When it is spring in the Northern Hemisphere, what season is it in the Southern Hemisphere? Why does this happen?
9. Close to the equator, how do you think the climate changes throughout the four seasons?

**2.1 *Climate and Weather* pg. 44-45**

1. What is climate?
2. What is weather?
3. What does the photo on pg. 44-45 suggest about the weather at Yosemite National Park in California?
4. How does weather affect your everyday life? How do you adapt to changes in the weather?
5. How does the climate in Oklahoma vary from one season to another?
6. In Oklahoma, what problems are caused by the weather? How do people attempt to solve these problems?
7. Decide if each of the following statements applies to climate or weather. Write **climate** or **weather** on your paper.
8. Tomorrow, we are going to have a high temperature of 90˚F with light winds from the west.
9. Phoenix, Arizona, always has long, hot summers, when the temperature can reach 110˚F.

(continued on the back)

1. During the Little Ice Age, Europe experienced extremely cold temperatures from about 1560 to 1850.

**2.3 *Extreme Weather* pg. 48-49**

1. According to the chart on pg. 48, what happens in each stage of tornado formation?
2. According to the map on pg. 49, which states are at risk for three different kinds of extreme weather?
3. Based on the map on pg. 49, which areas of the United States are most likely to have blizzards? What makes blizzards dangerous?
4. Even though scientists can predict when and where tornadoes may occur, why do these storms still catch people by surprise?
5. How might a severe drought affect people who live in the Great Plains area of the United States?
6. How are the dangers of a tornado different from those of a hurricane?
7. How are scientists helping to lessen the impact of extreme weather?