ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

КІШ НАДІЯ ВАСИЛІВНА
КАНЮК ОЛЕКСАНДРА ЛЮБОМИРІВНА

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА) ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ» ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ ЗА ДРУГИМ (МАГІСТЕРСЬКИМ) РІВНЕМ ЗІ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ 014.07 «СЕРЕДНЯ ОСВІТА (ГЕОГРАФІЯ)

Ужгород - 2025

УДК 811.111’243(076)
К 46

Методичні рекомендації до вивчення навчальної дисципліни **«Іноземна мова (англійська) за професійним спрямуванням»** для самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти за другим (магістерським) рівнем спеціальності **014.07 «Середня освіта (Географія)** денної та заочної форм навчання. /Укладачі: Н.В. Кіш, О.Л.Канюк. Ужгород: ДВНЗ «УжНУ», 2025. 61с.

Зміст методичних рекомендацій відповідає навчальному плану спеціальності **014.07 «Середня освіта (Географія)** та робочій програмі з дисципліни **«Іноземна мова (англійська) за професійним спрямуванням».** Згідно тем, включених до курсу навчальної дисципліни сформовано тематику практичних занять з метою закріплення здобувачами теоретичних знань, одержаних на заняттях чи в результаті **самостійного вивчення необхідного матеріалу** і одержання практичних навичок. Завдання до практичних робіт розроблені з метою формування професійних компетентностей і вдосконалення у здобувачів вищої освіти знань, умінь та навичок із дисципліни **«Іноземна мова (англійська) за професійним спрямуванням»**.

Укладачі: Кіш Надія Василівна, кандидатка педагогічних наук, доцентка кафедри іноземних мов ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»; **Канюк Олександра Любомирівна**, кандидатка педагогічних наук, завідувачка кафедри іноземних мов ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет».

Рецензент: Синьо Вікторія Василівна, кандидатка філологічних наук, доцентка кафедри німецької філології ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»

Рекомендовано до друку кафедрою іноземних мов (протокол №10 від 20.02.2025 р.) та науково-методичною комісією факультету іноземної філології ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет» (протокол № 6 від 21.02.2025 р.)

ЗМІСТ

ОПИС НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

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<tr><td>Форма підсумкового контролю:
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ПРОГРАМА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

Зміст навчальної дисципліни

Модуль 1.

Тема 1. Physical Geography.

Тема 1. 1. Landforms and their formation.

Тема 2. Human Geography.

Тема 2.1. Population distribution and density.

Тема 3. Environmental Geography.

Тема 3.1 Climate change and sustainability.

Тема 4 Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Тема 4.1 Basics of GIS and mapping.

Тема 5 Cartography.

Тема 5.1 Digital cartography and advancements.

Тема 6 Climatology.

Тема 6.1 Climate change and mitigation strategies.

Тема 7 Geology and Geomorphology.

Тема 7.1 Structure of the Earth and tectonic processes.

Тема 8 Hydrology and Water Resources.

Тема 8.1 Water cycle and hydrological processes.

Тема 9 Economic Geography.

Тема 9.1 Resource distribution and utilization.

Тема 10. Population Geography.

Тема 10.1 Population policies and management.

Тема 11 Urban Geography.

Тема 11.1 Urban land use and zoning.

Тема 12 Political Geography.

Тема 12.1 Boundaries and territorial disputes.

Тема 13 Biogeography.

Тема 13.1 Human impact on biomes.

Тема 14 Tourism Geography.

Тема 14.1. Tourism’s impact on culture and environment.

Структура навчальної дисципліни

Назви змістових модулів і тем	Кількість годин: 90					
	Форма навчання: **денна**					
	Усього	у тому числі				
		Лекції	Практичні (семінарські)	Лабораторні	Індивідуальна робота	Самостійна робота
1-й семестр						
Модуль 1.						
Тема 1. Physical Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 1.1. Landforms and their formation.	4		0			4
Тема 2. Human Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 2.1. Population distribution and density.	4		0			4
Тема 3. Environmental Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 3.1. Climate change and sustainability.	4		0			4
Тема 4. Geographic Information Systems (GIS).	2		2			0
Тема 4.1. Basics of GIS and mapping.	4		0			4
Тема 5. Cartography.	2		2			0
Тема 5.1. Digital cartography and advancements.	3		0			3
Тема 6. Climatology.	4		4			0
Тема 6.1. Climate change and mitigation strategies.	3		0			3
Тема 7. Geology and Geomorphology.	4		4			0
Тема 7.1. Structure of the Earth and tectonic processes.	4		0			4
Тема 8. Hydrology and Water Resources.	4		4			0
Тема 8.1. Water cycle and hydrological processes.	4		0			4
Тема 9. Economic Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 9.1. Resource distribution and utilization.	4		0			4
Тема 10. Population Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 10.1. Population policies and management.	4		0			4
Тема 11. Urban Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 11.1. Urban land use and zoning.	4		0			4
Тема 12. Political Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 12.1. Boundaries and territorial disputes.	4		0			4
Тема 13. Biogeography.	2		2			0
Тема 13.1. Human impact on biomes.	4		0			4
Тема 14. Tourism Geography.	2		2			0
Тема 14.1. Tourism’s impact on culture and environment.	4		0			4
Модульна контрольна робота	2		2			0
Разом за модуль	**90**		**36**			**54**

Назви змістових модулів і тем	Кількість годин:90					
	Форма навчання: заочна					
	Усього	у тому числі				
		Лекції	Практичні (семінарські)	Лабораторні	Індивідуальна робота	Самостійна робота
1-й семестр						
Модуль 1.						
Тема 1. Physical Geography.	1		1			0
Тема 1.1. Landforms and their formation.	5		0			5
Тема 2. Human Geography.	1		1			0
Тема 2.1. Population distribution and density.	5		0			5
Тема 3. Environmental Geography.	1		1			0
Тема 3.1. Climate change and sustainability.	5		0			5
Тема 4. Geographic Information Systems (GIS).	1		1			0
Тема 4.1. Basics of GIS and mapping.	5		0			5
Тема 5. Cartography.	1		1			0
Тема 5.1. Digital cartography and advancements.	5		0			6
Тема 6. Climatology.	1		1			0
Тема 6.1. Climate change and mitigation strategies.	5		0			6
Тема 7. Geology and Geomorphology.	1		1			0
Тема 7.1. Structure of the Earth and tectonic processes.	5		0			6
Тема 8. Hydrology and Water Resources.	1		1			0
Тема 8.1. Water cycle and hydrological processes.	5		0			6
Тема 9. Economic Geography.	1		1			0
Тема 9.1. Resource distribution and utilization.	5		0			6
Тема 10. Population Geography.	1		1			0
Тема 10.1. Population policies and management.	5		0			6
Тема 11. Urban Geography.	0		0			0
Тема 11.1. Urban land use and zoning.	5		0			6
Тема 12. Political Geography.	0		0			0
Тема 12.1. Boundaries and territorial disputes.	5		0			6
Тема 13. Biogeography.	0		0			0
Тема 13.1. Human impact on biomes.	5		0			6
Тема 14. Tourism Geography.	0		0			0
Тема 14.1. Tourism’s impact on culture and environment.	5		0			6
Модульна контрольна робота	**0**		0			0
Разом за модуль	**90**		**10**			**80**

Теми практичних занять

№ з/п	Назва теми	Кількість годин	
		денна	заочна
	Модуль 1.		
1.	**Тема 1.** Physical Geography.	2	1
2.	**Тема 2.** Human Geography.	2	1
3.	**Тема 3.** Environmental Geography.	2	1
4.	**Тема 4.** Geographic Information Systems (GIS).	2	1
5.	**Тема 5.** Cartography.	2	1
6.	**Тема 6.** Climatology.	4	1
7.	**Тема 7.** Geology and Geomorphology.	4	1
8.	**Тема 8.** Hydrology and Water Resources.	4	1
9.	**Тема 9.** Economic Geography.	2	1
10.	**Тема 10.** Population Geography.	2	1
11.	**Тема 11.** Urban Geography.	2	0
12.	**Тема 12.** Political Geography.	2	0
13.	**Тема 13.** Biogeography.	2	0
14.	**Тема 14.** Tourism Geography.	2	0
	Модульна контрольна робота	2	0
	Разом за модуль	**36**	**10**

Самостійна робота

№ з/п	Назва теми	Кількість годин	
		денна	заочна
	Модуль 1.		
1.	**Тема 1.1.** Landforms and their formation.	4	5
2.	**Тема 2.1.** Population distribution and density.	4	5
3.	**Тема 3.1.** Climate change and sustainability.	4	5
4.	**Тема 4.1.** Basics of GIS and mapping.	4	5
5.	**Тема 5.1.** Digital cartography and advancements.	3	6
6.	**Тема 6.1.** Climate change and mitigation strategies.	3	6
7.	**Тема 7.1.** Structure of the Earth and tectonic processes.	4	6
8.	**Тема 8.1.** Water cycle and hydrological processes.	4	6
9.	**Тема 9.1.** Resource distribution and utilization.	4	6
10.	**Тема 10.1.** Population policies and management.	4	6
11.	**Тема 11.1.** Urban land use and zoning.	4	6
12.	**Тема 12.1.** Boundaries and territorial disputes.	4	6
13.	**Тема 13.1.** Human impact on biomes.	4	6
14.	**Тема 14.1.** Tourism’s impact on culture and environment.	4	6
	Разом за модуль	**54**	**80**

ТИПОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

LANDFORMS AND THEIR FORMATION

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Mountains are formed by the process of _____ when tectonic plates collide and push the Earth's crust upwards.
2. _____ occurs when rocks are worn away by wind, water, or ice over long periods.
3. A _____ is a flat or gently sloping surface, often formed by the deposition of sediment by rivers or glaciers.
4. _____ are formed when lava from a volcano erupts and solidifies, creating a raised area of land.
5. A _____ is a large, deep valley formed by tectonic forces or erosion, often found in mountainous regions.

2. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Mountains are formed over millions of years through the collision of tectonic plates.
2. Rivers shape the landscape by eroding rock and depositing sediment.
3. Volcanic activity leads to the formation of landforms like craters and lava plateaus.
4. The process of weathering breaks down rocks into smaller particles, which can be carried away by wind or water.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

(Use the following words: **mountain, erosion, sediment, volcano, fault**)

1. **_____** are formed when tectonic plates collide and push the Earth's crust upward.
2. Over time, **_____** can shape valleys and canyons by wearing down rock.
3. A **_____** is made of materials like dirt and sand that settle over time, often carried by rivers.
4. A **_____** is created when magma from beneath the Earth's crust erupts and solidifies above the surface.
5. A **_____** is a crack in the Earth's crust where movement has occurred, often leading to earthquakes.

4. Form questions based on the following statements. (Use **What**, **How**, **Where**, etc. to create your questions)

1. The Grand Canyon was shaped by millions of years of erosion.
Question: **_____** was shaped by millions of years of erosion?
2.Earthquakes can cause sudden shifts in the Earth's crust, resulting in the formation of faults and the creation of new landforms.
Question: **_____** can cause sudden shifts in the Earth's crust?
3. Volcanic eruptions contribute to the creation of new islands.
Question: _____ contribute to the creation of new islands?

5. Create sentences using the following words. (Use the words: erosion, tectonic plates, sediment, volcano, fault**)**

Erosion	Example: _____
Tectonic plates	Example: _____
Sediment	Example: _____
Volcano	Example: _____
Fault	Example: _____

6. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Mountains are formed over millions of years through the collision of tectonic plates.
2. Rivers shape the landscape by eroding rock and depositing sediment.
3. Volcanic activity leads to the formation of landforms like craters and lava plateaus.
4. The process of weathering breaks down rocks into smaller particles, which can be carried away by wind or water.

7. Match the terms with their definitions.

(Use the following terms: **erosion, tectonic plates, sediment, fault, volcano**)

1. _____: A crack in the Earth's crust where movement has occurred, often leading to earthquakes.
2. _____: The process by which rocks are worn down by wind, water, or ice.
3. _____: A large, sudden shift in the Earth's surface that occurs along cracks in the crust.
4. _____: Small particles of rock, sand, and other materials carried by water, wind, or ice.
5. _____: A mountain or hill formed from molten rock that erupts from the Earth's interior.

8. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (Choose between erosion, fault, sediment, volcano, tectonic plates**)**

1. The _____ caused the formation of the Himalayas when they collided millions of years ago.
2. The rocks on the side of the cliff were shaped by constant _____ from rain and wind.
3. A large _____ erupted last night, spewing lava and ash across the landscape.
4. _____ carried by rivers forms fertile soil that is ideal for farming.
5. The _____ in California is famous for its seismic activity.

9. True or False Statements. (Determine if the statement is true or false).

1. Tectonic plates move very slowly, but their movement can create massive changes in the Earth's surface. **(True/False)**

2. Volcanic eruptions always create new landforms by forming craters and lava plateaus. **(True/False)**

3. Erosion occurs when sediments are transported by wind, water, or ice. **(True/False)**

4. Sediment from rivers is often carried away to form new islands and beaches. **(True/False)**

5. A fault is a landform formed when tectonic plates shift and create a crack in the Earth's crust. **(True/False)**

10. Write a short paragraph. (Use the words: erosion, tectonic plates, sediment, volcano, fault**)**

Write a 5-6 sentence paragraph that explains how landforms are created using the above terms. Describe the processes that shape the landscape and their effects on the Earth.

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words. (Use the words: erosion, tectonic, sediment, volcano, fault**).**

1. The _____ activity in the region has resulted in several earthquakes in the past decade.
2. _____ is one of the main causes of soil loss in mountainous areas.

3. The _____ created by the eruption of the _____ left behind a vast field of ash and lava.
4. Sediments are often deposited by rivers, forming new layers of soil over time.
5. A _____ can form when tectonic plates grind against each other over long periods.

12. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is an example of a dynamic process?
   a) Earth's crust b) River action c) Flat plains
2. What term describes land that is flat and has fertile soil?
   a) dunes b) Fertile plains c) Glacial movement
3. Which process can result in the formation of volcanic mountains?
   a) Wind movement b) Tectonic plate collision c) Sediment deposition
4. What type of terrain is created by glacial movement?
   a) Fertile land b) Glacial valleys c) Volcanic activity
5. _____ refers to the breakdown of land by natural features such as wind and water.
   a) Sand erosion b) Volcanic eruptions c) Earth's surface

13. True or False.

1. Tectonic plate collisions contribute to the formation of mountains. **(True / False)**
2. Fertile plains are the result of volcanic eruptions. **(True / False)**
3. Wind erosion helps in creating Sand dunes. **(True / False)**
4. Limited rainfall is a characteristic of fertile soils. **(True / False)**
5. Dynamic landforms change due to processes like tectonic activity and volcanic eruptions. **(True / False)**

14. Match the terms with their definitions.

Glacial valleys	a) The natural breakdown of land by forces like wind and water.
Volcanic eruptions	b) Large areas of sand shaped by the wind.
Sediment deposition	c) Low areas that are formed when glaciers retreat.
dunes	d) The release of magma and gases from the Earth's surface.
Wind movement	e) The process where particles from the atmosphere or water settle on the land.

15. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ (Dunes / form) due to the movement of wind over time.
2. _____ (volcanic activity / shape) landforms in certain regions.
3. _____ (fertile plains / provide) ideal conditions for agriculture.
4. _____ (tectonic plate collision / create) many mountainous areas.
5. _____ (earth's surface / change) over time due to environmental processes

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. What term describes the number of people living in a given area of land?
   Population distribution
   Population density
   Population growth rate
2. Which of the following is NOT a factor that affects population distribution?
   Climate
   Economic opportunities

The Average temperature of the country

3. Which region would most likely have a low population density?
   Desert
   Coastal areas
   River valleys
4. A _____ population distribution is found in urban areas where people live in concentrated groups.
   Sparse
   Uneven
   Dense
5. _____ refers to how the population is spread out over a specific area of land.
   Population density
   Population distribution
   Population growth rate

2. True or False.

1. Population density is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. **(True / False)**
2. Geographic factors like mountains and rivers influence population distribution.
3. **(True / False)**
4. The population of a country can be evenly distributed across all regions. **(True / False)**
5. Higher population density can lead to overcrowding and resource strain. **(True / False)**
6. Population density is calculated by dividing the total population by the total area
7. **(True / False)**

3. Match the terms with their definitions.

	a) The spread of people over a given area.
Population density	b) Areas where people live sparsely, often due to difficult living conditions.
Urban areas	c) Areas with a high concentration of people, typically cities and towns.
Rural areas	d) The number of people living per unit of area, usually per square kilometer.
Sparse population	e) The arrangement of people across different geographic areas.
Population distribution	

4. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. _____ (high population density / lead) to crowded living conditions in cities.
2. _____ (deserts / have) a low population density due to the lack of water and resources.
3. _____ (geography / affect) the population distribution, as people tend to settle in areas with better living conditions.
4. _____ (urban areas / attract) people because of the availability of jobs and infrastructure.
5. _____ (rural areas / have) a more sparse population distribution compared to urban centers.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct terms.

1. Areas with _____ population density often have fewer services and less infrastructure.
2. _____ is a major factor influencing population distribution because people prefer to live in regions with favorable climates.

3. The population density in major cities like New York or Tokyo is much _____ than in rural areas.
4. _____ distribution of population occurs in regions where people are concentrated in specific areas due to economic or geographical factors.
5. Countries with _____ population densities often face challenges related to overcrowding and resource management.

6. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

1. The population density of a region can be calculated by dividing the _____ by the area.

a) Number of buildings b) Population c) Number of cars

2. A _____ population distribution is likely to occur in countries with vast deserts or mountains.

a) Dense b) Uneven c) Concentrated

3. Which of the following would most likely lead to a high population density?

a) Lack of job opportunities

b) Harsh weather conditions c) Availability of resources and infrastructure

4. A region with a _____ population density would generally have more people living in smaller areas.

a) Low b) High c) Negative

5. _____ areas are more likely to have high population density because they offer better access to employment, education, and healthcare.

a) Coastal b) Rural c) Urban

7. True or False.

1. The population density in rural areas is usually higher than in urban areas**. (True / False)**
2. Economic opportunities and job availability have little effect on population distribution. **(True / False)**
3. The largest cities in the world often have very high population densities. **(True / False)**
4. A country with a low population density typically has vast stretches of uninhabitable land. **(True / False)**
5. The population density of a country can change over time due to factors such as migration. **(True / False)**

8. Match the population density factors with their descriptions.

Climate	a) A factor where people tend to settle near the coast for access to water and transportation.
Economic opportunities	b) Areas with favorable climates, such as mild temperatures and adequate rainfall, attract larger populations.
Geographic features	c) People often settle in areas with economic growth, such as cities or regions with industry.
Water access	d) Mountains, deserts, and rivers can make it difficult for people to live and thrive in certain areas.

9. Analyze the data.

The following data represents the population density (in people per square kilometer) in different regions. Choose the region with the highest population density:

Region	**Population Density (people per sq km)**
City A	5,000
City B	12,000

Countryside	200
Rural Area C	50

10. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits the sentence.

1. The _____ (dense) population in urban areas leads to higher costs of living.
2. The _____ (distribute) of people in mountainous regions is uneven.
3. The _____ (increase) in population density in cities leads to overcrowding.
4. _____ (economy) factors influence where people choose to live.
5. _____ (geography) features such as rivers and plains impact where populations settle.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.

1. _____ refers to the long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place.
2. _____ involves using resources in a way that meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations.
3. _____ are substances that contribute to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide.
4. _____ energy is derived from renewable sources like the sun, wind, and water.
5. The _____ effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface, but human activities have enhanced it.
6. _____ involves reducing the amount of waste produced and reusing materials instead of disposing of them.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is one of the main causes of climate change?
a) Increased use of renewable energy b) Deforestation c) Decreased carbon emissions
2. Which of the following is an example of sustainable practice?
a) Overfishing b) Using plastic bags c) Recycling materials
3. Which of these gases contributes to the greenhouse effect?
a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Carbon dioxide
4. Which renewable energy source is considered the most common?
a) Solar energy b) Coal c) Natural gas
5. What does sustainability aim to preserve for future generations?
a) Natural resources b) Increased pollution c) Fossil fuels

3. True or False.

1. Climate change can cause rising sea levels and extreme weather events. **(True / False)**
2. Sustainability only focuses on environmental issues and ignores economic factors. **(True / False)**
3. The burning of fossil fuels is a major contributor to climate change. **(True / False)**
4. Reducing waste and recycling are key aspects of sustainable living. **(True / False)**
5. The Paris Agreement aims to reduce global temperatures and limit the impacts of climate change. **(True / False)**

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. Greenhouse gases	a) The use of resources in a way that does not deplete them for future generations.
2. Sustainable development	

3. Carbon footprint.	b) Gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, contributing to global warming.
4. Renewable energy	c) A measure of the total greenhouse gases emitted by an individual or organization.
5. Climate change	d) Energy sources that are naturally replenished, such as solar and wind power.
	e) Long-term changes in the average weather patterns on Earth.

5. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. The increase in _____ (carbon emissions) is causing global temperatures to rise.
2. _____ (sustainability) focuses on using resources wisely so they are available in the future.
3. Countries are working together to reduce _____ (greenhouse gases) to mitigate climate change.
4. _____ (renewable energy) is essential for reducing reliance on fossil fuels.
5. The melting of glaciers is one of the consequences of _____ (climate change).

6. Complete the sentences with the correct term.

1. _____ energy is a cleaner alternative to fossil fuels and helps reduce environmental impact.
2. To combat climate change, we must _____ our carbon footprint by using less energy and producing less waste.
3. The _____ effect is the warming of Earth due to the accumulation of gases like carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
4. One of the main goals of _____ development is to ensure that resources are available for future generations.
5. _____ can have severe consequences, including rising sea levels and extreme weather patterns.

7. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of climate change?
a) Rising sea levels b) Increased biodiversity c) Extreme weather events
2. What is one-way individuals can reduce their carbon footprint?
a) Using less plastic b) Driving cars more frequently c) Using more non-renewable energy
3. Which of the following is an example of sustainable development?
a) Deforestation for urban development
b) Planting trees to restore ecosystems c) Mining natural resources without regulation
4. Which industry is the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions?
a) Agriculture b) Energy production c) Transportation
5. A key component of sustainability is _____.
a) Exploiting resources for profit b) Protecting and conserving natural ecosystems
c) Using all resources immediately

8. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. One of the main challenges of _____ (sustain) is finding ways to balance economic growth with environmental protection.
2. There is an urgent need for _____ (reduce) in global carbon emissions.
3. _____ (renewable) sources of energy are essential to fight climate change.
4. The _____ (increase) of global temperatures is causing glaciers to melt.

5. Governments around the world are investing in _____ (solar) energy to decrease dependence on fossil fuels.

9. Discussion questions.

1. How do human activities contribute to climate change, and what steps can be taken to reduce these impacts?
2. What role does renewable energy play in the fight against climate change, and which sources do you think are most effective?
3. How can sustainable development practices be implemented in everyday life, and why is it important to prioritize sustainability?
4. What are some potential consequences of inaction in addressing climate change on a global scale?
5. How can individuals and communities work together to make a positive impact on the environment?

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

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4. Match the terms with their definitions.

	a) The use of resources in a way that does not deplete them for future generations.
Greenhouse gases	b) Gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, contributing to global warming.
Sustainable development	c) A measure of the total greenhouse gases emitted by an individual or organization.
Carbon footprint	d) Energy sources that are naturally replenished, such as solar and wind power.
Renewable energy	e) Long-term changes in the average weather patterns on Earth.
Climate change	

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5. How can individuals and communities work together to make a positive impact on the environment?

10. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.

1. _____ refers to the gradual increase in the Earth's temperature due to human activities such as burning fossil fuels.
2. One of the main goals of the Paris Agreement is to limit the _____ effect and its impact on global temperatures.
3. _____ can help combat climate change by reducing the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere.
4. A key principle of _____ is ensuring that natural resources are used responsibly and can regenerate over time.
5. _____ energy comes from sources like wind, solar, and geothermal, and is crucial in reducing reliance on non-renewable resources.
6. Governments worldwide are focusing on _____ practices to ensure the long-term health of the planet.

11. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a direct result of climate change?
   a) Increased rainfall in desert areas
   b) Rising sea levels and melting glaciers
   c) More stable weather patterns
2. The process of _____ involves taking steps to reduce energy use, waste, and carbon emissions.
   a) Sustainability
   b) Deforestation
   c) Overconsumption
3. Which energy source is non-renewable?
   a) Wind
   b) Coal
   c) Solar
4. _____ is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions from human activities.

a) Planting trees
b) Using renewable energy
c) Burning fossil fuels

5. One of the key goals of sustainable agriculture is to _____ the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.
a) Increase
b) Reduce
c) Maintain

12. True or False.

1. Sustainability is about using resources in a way that will leave the planet in worse condition for future generations. **(True / False)**

2. Fossil fuels are considered renewable resources. **(True / False)**

3. Climate change is primarily caused by human activities such as deforestation and burning of fossil fuels. **(True / False)**

4. Reducing carbon emissions is one of the most effective ways to mitigate climate change. **(True / False)**

5. Renewable energy sources like wind and solar do not contribute to climate change. **(True / False)**

13. Match the terms with their descriptions.

	a) A set of practices aimed at reducing human impact on the environment.
Global warming	b) The increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activity.
Carbon footprint	c) The total amount of greenhouse gases released by an individual, organization, or product.
Carbon emissions	d) Gases like carbon dioxide and methane that contribute to the greenhouse effect.
Sustainable living	e) The clearing of forests for agriculture, urban development, and other human activities.
Deforestation	

14. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

1. _____ (Climate change / Renewable energy) is causing unpredictable weather patterns and natural disasters.

2. _____ (Sustainable development / Carbon footprint) involves making choices that support the planet's long-term health.

3. The energy sector must focus on transitioning to _____ (fossil fuels / renewable energy) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

4. _____ (Deforestation / Solar power) is one of the primary contributors to the loss of biodiversity.

5. _____ (Overpopulation / Recycling) plays a significant role in reducing waste and conserving resources.

15. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. Climate change is causing _____ (increase) in extreme weather events such as hurricanes and droughts.

2. The use of _____ (renew) energy sources helps reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

3. _____ (sustain) practices are vital to protecting our environment for future generations.
4. Efforts to _____ (reduce) carbon emissions must be intensified to limit global warming.
5. The _____ (deforest) of tropical rainforests is a significant concern for biodiversity.

16. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ (increase / CO2 emissions) is causing a rise in global temperatures.
2. _____ (transition / renewable energy) is essential for reducing the reliance on fossil fuels.
3. _____ (sustainable farming / minimize) the use of harmful chemicals in agricultural practices.
4. Governments must _____ (implement / green policies) to address environmental issues effectively.
5. By adopting _____ (energy-efficient / technology), we can reduce our environmental impact.

17. Short Answer.

1. What is the greenhouse effect, and how does it contribute to climate change?
2. How can individuals reduce their carbon footprint daily?
3. What are the benefits of using renewable energy sources over fossil fuels?
4. Why is deforestation a major environmental concern in the context of climate change?
5. What is the role of sustainable agriculture in protecting the environment?

BASICS OF GIS AND MAPPING

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.

1. _____ refers to the system used to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present spatial or geographic data.
2. A _____ is a type of map that shows features on the Earth's surface, such as mountains, rivers, and roads.
3. The _____ is a system that helps determine locations on the Earth's surface using latitude and longitude.
4. _____ refers to the representation of three-dimensional objects in two dimensions, which can distort features.
5. A _____ is a digital map that displays geographic information, often used in GIS software.
6. _____ is the process of transforming coordinates or features from one map projection to another.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. What does GIS stand for?
   a) Geographic Information System b) Geospatial Information System
   b) Global Interactive System
2. Which of the following is NOT a common type of map in GIS?
   a) Topographic map b) Political map c) Hand-drawn map
3. What is the primary purpose of a GPS?
   a) To display maps on a digital screen b) To capture geographic data in real-time
   b) To find the exact position of a device using satellites
4. Which of the following is an example of vector data in GIS?

a) Raster images b) Points, lines, and polygons c) Geographic coordinates

5. A _____ projection preserves angles but distorts areas, making it suitable for navigation.

a) Mercator b) Robinson c) Winkel Tripel

3. True or False.

1. GIS can only be used for mapping and cannot analyze spatial data. **(True / False)**

2. Latitude and longitude are used to describe positions on Earth's surface. **(True / False)**

3. A map projection is a method of representing the Earth's curved surface on a flat map. **(True / False)**

4. GPS stands for Geographic Positioning System. **(True / False)**

5. Raster data is represented by pixels and is often used for satellite imagery and aerial photographs. **(True / False)**

4. Match the GIS terms with their definitions.

1. Vector data	a) Data represented by a grid of cells, commonly used for satellite imagery.
2. Raster data	b) Data represented by points, lines, and polygons, useful for displaying geographic features.
3. Map projection	c) A method of displaying a three-dimensional surface (Earth) in two dimensions.
4. Latitude	d) The distance north or south of the equator.
5. Longitude	e) The distance east or west of the prime meridian.

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. The GIS software can _____ (analyze) large amounts of geographic data quickly.

2. GPS is a system of _____ (locate) that relies on satellites to provide accurate positions.

3. _____ (accurate) is crucial when using GIS for spatial analysis.

4. The map was designed to show the _____ (elevation) of various areas in the region.

5. Understanding the _____ (project) of a map is important for interpreting geographic data correctly.

6. Complete the sentences with the correct term.

1. _____ data is often used in GIS for representing continuous data like temperature or elevation.

2. A map that shows roads, buildings, and boundaries is an example of a _____ map.

3. GIS allows users to combine _____ data, such as census data, with geographic locations to analyze patterns.

4. The Earth's surface is represented using _____ lines, which run from east to west.

5. _____ refers to the process of creating maps from geographic data using a GIS system.

7. Short Answer.

1. What is the difference between vector and raster data in GIS?

2. Why are map projections necessary when creating maps of the Earth?

3. Explain the role of GPS in GIS.

4. How do GIS systems help in urban planning?

5. What are the advantages of using GIS in environmental monitoring?

8. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. _____ (GIS / powerful) is a powerful tool for spatial analysis and decision-making.
2. The _____ (coordinate / precise) of the location were essential for accurate mapping.
3. The _____ (line / longitude) help determine a location's position east or west of the prime meridian.
4. _____ (raster data / pixel) data is often used in satellite imagery to represent geographic features.
5. _____ (projection / map) is used to transform the Earth's three-dimensional surface into a two-dimensional map.

9. Choose the correct map type for each use case.

1. To analyze the elevation of a region, you would use:
   a) Political map
   b) Topographic map
   c) Climate map
2. To find the boundaries between countries, you would use:
   a) Physical map
   b) Political map
   c) Geologic map
3. To show population density in different regions, you would use:
   a) Thematic map
   b) Climate map
   c) Relief map
4. To plan the construction of roads and buildings in a city, you would use:
   a) Urban map
   b) Political map
   c) Topographic map
5. To study the flow of a river, you would use:
   a) Hydrographic map
   b) Road map
   c) Climate map

DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHY AND ADVANCEMENTS

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.

1. _____ refers to the creation and use of maps through digital means, typically involving computer software and geographic data.
2. _____ mapping involves the use of satellite images and aerial photography to create maps that represent real-world features.
3. In digital cartography, the term _____ refers to a visual representation of geographic data, often displayed on a computer screen.
4. _____ are digital maps that can be accessed and manipulated on mobile devices or computers.
5. _____ mapping is the process of using geographic data to create maps for specific applications, such as navigation or urban planning.
6. A _____ is a system that allows users to store, manage, and analyze geographic information using computers and specialized software.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the primary advantage of digital cartography over traditional paper maps?
   a) Easier to carry and store
   b) Faster and more accurate data collection
   c) Does not require technology to create
2. Which of the following is an example of digital cartography?
   a) A physical map drawn by hand
   b) Google Maps
   c) A topographic map printed on paper
3. _____ is a key component of digital cartography that allows maps to be interactive and updated in real time.
   a) Static data
   b) Geospatial data
   c) Cartographic projection
4. What technological advancement has significantly improved the accuracy and efficiency of digital mapping?
   a) The development of GPS
   b) The invention of the compass
   c) The creation of topographic maps
5. Which of the following is a feature of modern digital mapping systems?
   a) Ability to integrate real-time data
   b) Inability to display terrain features
   c) Requires hand-drawing of each map detail

3. True or False.

1. Digital cartography allows for real-time updates to maps, such as traffic conditions or weather changes. **(True / False)**

2. Paper maps are more accurate than digital maps when it comes to navigation. **(True / False)**

3. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) play a key role in digital cartography. **(True / False)**

4. Digital cartography does not allow for the storage and analysis of large amounts of geographic data. **(True / False)**

5. Advances in satellite imagery and GPS technology have had a major impact on digital cartography. **(True / False)**

4. Match the terms with their descriptions.

Geospatial data	a) The use of technology to gather, manage, and analyze geographic information.
Interactive maps	b) The representation of geographic data on a map that users can manipulate, zoom, or click on.
Satellite imagery	c) A type of remote sensing data used to create maps, providing high-resolution images of Earth's surface.
GIS (Geographic Information System)	d) A system that enables users to create, store, and analyze geographic data for mapping purposes.
Real-time mapping	e) The process of updating maps instantly with new data, such as traffic flow or weather conditions.

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. _____ (technology) has greatly improved the precision and speed of creating digital maps.
2. The _____ (advantage) of digital cartography is its ability to update and display maps instantly.
3. One of the key components of digital mapping is the use of _____ (geography) data.
4. Digital cartography has made _____ (navigate) much easier and more efficient.
5. The _____ (develop) of GIS software has revolutionized how maps are created and used.

6. Complate the sentences with the correct term.

1. The use of _____ **(satellite imagery / paper maps)** has allowed cartographers to create more detailed and accurate maps.
2. _____ **(GIS / GPS)** is a system used to store, manipulate, and analyze geographic data.
3. _____ **(Real-time mapping / Static mapping)** is commonly used in navigation apps to provide up-to-date information, such as traffic conditions.
4. _____ **(Digital cartography / Hand-drawn maps)** is a faster and more efficient way of creating maps that can be easily updated and shared.
5. _____ **(Remote sensing / Physical maps)** refers to the process of gathering data about the Earth's surface without direct contact, often through satellites.

7. Short Answer.

1. What is digital cartography, and how does it differ from traditional cartography?
2. How do advancements in GPS and satellite imagery impact digital cartography?
3. What are the advantages of interactive maps in modern mapping applications?
4. Explain the role of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in digital cartography.
5. What are some examples of real-time data that can be integrated into digital maps?

8. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. _____ **(interactive / digital)** maps allow users to zoom in and out, view different layers, and get real-time updates.
2. The development of _____ **(satellite / remote)** technology has revolutionized the field of digital cartography.
3. _____ **(GIS / GPS)** is used to analyze and store geographic data for mapping purposes.
4. _____ **(Real-time / Static)** maps are ideal for navigation apps because they update constantly based on user location.
5. The _____ **(advancement / limitation)** of digital cartography is that it allows for immediate changes and updates.

9. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following advancements has had the greatest impact on digital cartography?
   a) The use of paper maps
   b) GPS and satellite technology
   c) The invention of the compass
2. Which of the following is a feature of GIS software used in digital cartography?
   a) The ability to create interactive maps

b) The ability to manually draw maps without digital tools
c) The ability to print maps

3. Digital mapping systems use _____ to improve accuracy and provide up-to-date geographic information.
   a) Geographic data
   b) Paper-based maps
   c) Hand-drawn illustrations
4. A key benefit of digital cartography is its ability to _____ maps based on real-time data such as traffic or weather.
   a) Update
   b) Freeze
   c) Print
5. _____ maps can be used to visualize data such as population density, climate change, or urban development.
   a) Topographic maps
   b) Thematic maps
   c) Political maps

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.

1. _____ refers to the process of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit the effects of climate change.
2. _____ is a major greenhouse gas released from burning fossil fuels and deforestation.
3. _____ is a strategy that involves replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and hydropower.
4. _____ involves planting trees and restoring forests to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
5. _____ refers to efforts to adapt to the changing climate, such as building flood defenses or changing agricultural practices.
6. _____ refers to the gradual increase in Earth's average temperature due to human activities.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a main cause of climate change?
   a) Volcanic eruptions
   b) Human activities, especially burning fossil fuels
   c) Natural changes in Earth's orbit
2. Which of the following is a mitigation strategy to reduce climate change?
   a) Deforestation
   b) Carbon capture and storage (CCS)
   c) Increased use of coal
3. What is the goal of the Paris Agreement?
   a) To limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
   b) To eliminate all greenhouse gases by 2030
   c) To increase global temperatures by 2°C
4. Which of the following is NOT a renewable energy source?
   a) Solar energy
   b) Wind energy

c) Natural gas

5. Which strategy helps to absorb carbon dioxide and combat climate change?
   a) Urbanization
   b) Reforestation
   c) Overfishing

3. True or False.

1. Climate change is caused solely by natural phenomena such as volcanic eruptions. **(True / False)**

2. Mitigation strategies aim to reduce the impact of climate change by reducing emissions and enhancing carbon sinks. **(True / False)**

3. Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar and wind power can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **(True / False)**

4. Adapting to climate change involves reducing emissions and can only happen in developed countries. **(True / False)**

5. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) can help prevent large amounts of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere. **(True / False)**

4. Match the mitigation strategy with its description.

Renewable energy adoption	a) Planting trees and restoring forests to absorb carbon dioxide.
Energy efficiency	b) Improving the performance of buildings, transportation, and industries to reduce energy consumption.
Carbon capture and storage (CCS)	c) The process of trapping carbon dioxide emissions from power plants and storing them underground.
Reforestation	d) Switching to energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower that do not produce greenhouse gases.
Sustainable agriculture	e) Farming practices that reduce emissions and improve carbon storage in soil, such as crop rotation and organic farming.

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. _____ (reduce) of greenhouse gases is essential in mitigating climate change.

2. The _____ (adapt) of agricultural practices to changing climate conditions can help secure food sources.

3. _____ (solar) power is one of the most promising sources of renewable energy.

4. One of the key _____ (strategy) for combating climate change is improving energy efficiency.

5. Increased use of _____ (renew) resources can significantly decrease our reliance on fossil fuels.

6. Complete the sentences with the correct term.

1. _____ (Renewable / Fossil) energy sources like wind and solar do not produce greenhouse gases.

2. Carbon _____ (capture / release) and storage involves trapping carbon dioxide emissions and storing them underground.

3. Governments around the world are working together to develop _____ (mitigation / adaptation) strategies to limit the impacts of climate change.

4. _____ (Reforestation / Urbanization) involves planting trees to absorb excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

5. One effective way to _____ (reduce / increase) greenhouse gas emissions is by switching to cleaner energy sources.

7. Short Answer.
1. What are some key mitigation strategies used to combat climate change?
2. How does the use of renewable energy help in mitigating climate change?
3. Why is deforestation a significant contributor to climate change?
4. What role does carbon capture and storage (CCS) play in reducing emissions?
5. How can individuals contribute to climate change mitigation efforts?

8. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.
1. The use of _____ (solar / fossil) energy can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
2. _____ (Reforestation / Deforestation) is one of the most effective ways to absorb carbon dioxide.
3. _____ (Reducing / Increasing) energy consumption through energy efficiency measures can help mitigate climate change.
4. The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to _____ (1.5°C / 10°C) above pre-industrial levels.
5. _____ (Sustainable / Destructive) agricultural practices help improve soil health and reduce carbon emissions.

9. Choose the correct answer.
1. Which of the following is a benefit of transitioning to renewable energy?
a) Increased carbon emissions
b) Decreased reliance on fossil fuels
c) Higher energy costs
2. Which of the following is NOT a key mitigation strategy for climate change?
a) Carbon capture and storage
b) Reforestation
c) Burning more coal
3. Which of the following can help reduce emissions from the transportation sector?
a) Increasing fuel efficiency in vehicles
b) Using more gasoline-powered cars
c) Expanding highway infrastructure
4. What is the primary purpose of the Paris Agreement?
a) To increase global greenhouse gas emissions
b) To limit global temperature rise to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
c) To encourage the use of fossil fuels
5. _____ involves making changes to agricultural practices to reduce emissions and increase resilience to climate change.
a) Sustainable agriculture
b) Deforestation
c) Fossil fuel extraction

STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH AND TECTONIC PROCESSES

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.
1. The Earth's outermost layer is called the _____.
2. Beneath the Earth's crust lies the _____, which is made up of hot, molten rock.
3. The _____ is a solid layer made of iron and nickel located at the center of the Earth.

4. The Earth's crust is divided into several large pieces called _____ plates.
5. The _____ is the layer of the Earth that lies between the crust and the core and is composed of semi-molten rock.
6. _____ occurs when two tectonic plates move toward each other, often causing earthquakes or volcanic activity.
7. The process of the Earth's crust being broken down and reformed is known as _____.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is the outermost layer of the Earth?
   a) Mantle
   b) Crust
   c) Core
2. Which layer of the Earth is made up of molten rock and responsible for volcanic eruptions?
   a) Crust
   b) Mantle
   c) Outer core
3. What is the process called when tectonic plates slide past each other?
   a) Divergence
   b) Convergence
   c) Transform faulting
4. Which of the following is NOT a type of tectonic plate boundary?
   a) Divergent boundary
   b) Convergent boundary
   c) Horizontal boundary
5. The Earth's _____ is composed mainly of iron and nickel and is divided into the outer and inner core.
   a) Mantle
   b) Crust
   c) Core

3. True or False.

1. The Earth's crust is thicker under the oceans than on the continents. **(True / False)**
2. The mantle is entirely solid and does not contain any molten rock. **(True / False)**
3. The outer core is made of molten iron and nickel, while the inner core is solid. **(True / False)**
4. Convergent boundaries can lead to the formation of mountain ranges and deep ocean trenches. **(True / False)**
5. Tectonic plate movements are the main cause of earthquakes and volcanic activity. **(True / False)**

4. Match the tectonic process with its description.

Subduction	a) The process where tectonic plates move away from each other, creating new crust.
Rifting	b) The process where one tectonic plate is forced under another, often causing volcanic activity.
Plate movement	c) The movement of the Earth’s crustal plates that leads to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and mountain building.
	d) The process where tectonic plates move toward each other, forming

Divergence	mountain ranges or deep ocean trenches.
Convergence	e) The process where tectonic plates move apart, creating new ocean basins and volcanic islands.

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. The process of _____ (subduct) is responsible for the formation of deep ocean trenches.
2. The Earth's _____ (structure) consists of the crust, mantle, and core.
3. Tectonic plate _____ (movement) are the cause of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
4. The _____ (solid) of the inner core makes it different from the outer core.
5. _____ (diverge) at plate boundaries creates new crust and ocean basins.

6. Complete the sentences with the correct term.

1. The Earth's _____ (mantle / crust) is composed of semi-solid rock and is responsible for tectonic movements.
2. _____ (Subduction / Rifting) occurs when one tectonic plate is forced beneath another, causing earthquakes and volcanoes.
3. The _____ (inner core / outer core) is solid and made primarily of iron and nickel.
4. _____ (Plate tectonics / Earthquakes) are responsible for the shifting of Earth's crust and the formation of new landforms.
5. The _____ (crust / mantle) is the thin outer layer of the Earth that is solid and broken into tectonic plates.

7. Short Answer.

1. What are the main layers of the Earth, and what are their characteristics?
2. How does plate tectonics explain the occurrence of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions?
3. What is the difference between the Earth's inner and outer core?
4. Describe what happens at divergent plate boundaries.
5. What are the effects of plate subduction on Earth's surface?

8. Sentence construction. Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. _____ (Subduction / Divergence) leads to the formation of deep ocean trenches.
2. The _____ (mantle / outer core) is responsible for generating Earth's magnetic field.
3. The movement of tectonic plates is mainly driven by _____ (heat / gravity) from the Earth's interior.
4. At _____ (convergent / divergent) boundaries, tectonic plates move toward each other.
5. The process of _____ (rift / convergence) occurs when tectonic plates move apart.

9. Choose the correct answer.

1. What causes tectonic plates to move?
   a) The Earth's rotation
   b) Heat from the Earth's core causing convection currents in the mantle
   c) Wind currents
2. Which type of boundary occurs when tectonic plates slide past one another?
   a) Convergent boundary
   b) Divergent boundary
   c) Transform fault boundary
3. Which layer of the Earth is responsible for the majority of volcanic activity?

a) The crust
b) The mantle
c) The inner core

4. Which of the following is created when two tectonic plates collide?
   a) Ocean ridges
   b) Mountain ranges
   c) Earthquakes
5. The process of continental drift is explained by:
   a) The Earth's outer crust
   b) The movement of tectonic plates over the mantle
   c) The solidification of magma at the Earth's surface

STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH AND TECTONIC PROCESSES

1. Match the Earth's layer with its description.

	a) The innermost layer of the Earth, consisting mainly of iron and nickel.
Crust	b) The thick, semi-solid layer made of silicate rocks, which is involved in
Mantle	tectonic movements.
Outer Core	c) The thin, outermost layer of the Earth, composed of solid rock, which
Inner Core	forms the continents and ocean floors.
	d) The layer beneath the mantle, composed of molten iron and nickel,
	generating Earth's magnetic field.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct term.

1. The Earth's _____ is composed of mostly iron and nickel and is responsible for Earth's magnetic field.
2. Tectonic plates are pieces of the Earth's _____ that float on the semi-fluid mantle beneath.
3. The _____ is a solid layer located beneath the mantle and extends to the center of the Earth.
4. _____ is the process by which tectonic plates move away from each other, forming new crust.
5. _____ occurs when two tectonic plates collide, often resulting in mountain formation or subduction zones.

3. True or False.

1. The mantle is the outermost layer of the Earth. (True / False)
2. Tectonic plates are made of the Earth's crust and part of the upper mantle. (True / False)
3. Convergent plate boundaries cause the formation of deep ocean trenches and volcanic activity. (True / False)
4. The Earth's inner core is molten, while the outer core is solid. (True / False)
5. The process of seafloor spreading occurs at divergent boundaries. (True / False)

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the primary composition of the Earth's outer core?
   a) Solid iron
   b) Molten iron and nickel
   c) Silicate rocks
2. Which layer of the Earth is responsible for tectonic plate movement?
   a) Mantle

b) Crust
c) Inner core

3. What is the process of subduction?
   a) Tectonic plates moving apart
   b) One tectonic plate being forced beneath another
   c) Tectonic plates sliding past each other
4. What occurs at divergent plate boundaries?
   a) Plates move toward each other
   b) Plates move apart
   c) Plates move horizontally
5. Which of the following is NOT a type of tectonic plate boundary?
   a) Convergent boundary
   b) Divergent boundary
   c) Horizontal boundary

5. Sentence construction. Fill in the gaps using the correct words.

1. The process of _____ (subduction / rifting) leads to the formation of deep ocean trenches.
2. _____ (Earthquakes / Erosion) are often caused by tectonic plate movements along fault lines.
3. The Earth's _____ (mantle / outer core) is responsible for the movement of tectonic plates due to convection currents.
4. Tectonic plates are _____ (rigid / flexible) and float on the semi-fluid mantle beneath them.
5. The collision of two continental plates can result in the formation of _____ (mountains / volcanoes).

6. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. The process of _____ (subduct) occurs at convergent plate boundaries.
2. _____ (diverge) boundaries are where plates move away from each other, creating new crust.
3. The Earth's _____ (solid) is composed of iron and nickel.
4. Earthquakes occur due to the _____ (move) of tectonic plates.
5. The _____ (converge) of two plates can cause mountain formation.

7. Short Answer.

1. Describe the structure of the Earth from the crust to the core.
2. How does plate tectonics explain the formation of mountain ranges?
3. What is the role of the mantle in tectonic plate movement?
4. Explain how volcanic activity is linked to tectonic processes.
5. How do divergent plate boundaries create new oceanic crust?

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.

(Convergent, Divergent, Transform, Subduction, Convection, Rift)

1. At a _____ boundary, two tectonic plates move toward each other, often resulting in mountain formation.
2. The process of _____ occurs when one tectonic plate is forced beneath another.
3. _____ currents in the mantle are responsible for the movement of tectonic plates.
4. A _____ boundary occurs when tectonic plates slide past each other horizontally, causing earthquakes.

5. A _____ zone is formed when tectonic plates move apart, creating a gap for new crust to form.

9. Choose the correct answer.

1. The process that leads to the creation of new oceanic crust is:
   a) Subduction
   b) Seafloor spreading
   c) Mountain building
2. The Earth's mantle is primarily composed of:
   a) Iron and nickel
   b) Molten rock
   c) Silicate minerals
3. The _____ is the innermost layer of the Earth, composed primarily of solid iron and nickel.
   a) Outer core
   b) Inner core
   c) Mantle
4. The theory of continental drift was developed by:
   a) Albert Einstein
   b) Charles Darwin
   c) Alfred Wegener
5. At a transform plate boundary, tectonic plates:
   a) Move away from each other
   b) Move toward each other
   c) Slide past each other horizontally

10. Match the plate boundary with its description.

1. **Convergent Boundary**
   a) Plates slide past each other horizontally, causing earthquakes.
2. **Divergent Boundary**
   b) Plates move toward each other, leading to mountain formation or subduction.
3. **Transform Boundary**
   c) Plates move away from each other, often creating mid-ocean ridges.

WATER CYCLE AND HYDROLOGICAL PROCESSES

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.

(Evaporation, Precipitation, Transpiration, Condensation, Infiltration, Runoff, Groundwater)

1. _____ occurs when water vapor rises into the atmosphere and cools to form clouds.

2. The process by which plants release water vapor into the atmosphere is called _____.

3. When water falls to the Earth in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail, it is known as _____.

4. Water that soaks into the ground is called _____.

5. _____ is the movement of water across the Earth's surface, eventually reaching rivers, lakes, and oceans.

6. _____ is the process where water turns from liquid to gas and rises into the atmosphere.

7. Water that accumulates underground in aquifers is referred to as _____.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which process is responsible for the formation of clouds in the atmosphere?
   a) Evaporation
   b) Transpiration
   c) Condensation

2. What is the process by which water vapor is released from plants?
   a) Precipitation
   b) Transpiration
   c) Runoff

3. Which of the following processes involves water soaking into the ground?
   a) Infiltration
   b) Runoff
   c) Condensation

4. What is the term for water that flows over the Earth's surface toward bodies of water?
   a) Groundwater
   b) Runoff
   c) Infiltration

5. Which process directly contributes to the formation of clouds?
   a) Evaporation
   b) Precipitation
   c) Condensation

3. True or False.

1. Evaporation is the process of water turning from liquid to vapor. **(True / False)**

2. Precipitation occurs when water falls from the atmosphere to the Earth in various forms. **(True / False)**

3. Transpiration occurs when water is absorbed by the soil and becomes part of the groundwater. **(True / False)**

4. Runoff refers to the movement of water across the Earth's surface toward bodies of water. **(True / False)**

5. Groundwater is water that flows through rivers and streams above the Earth's surface. (True / False)

4. Match the hydrological process with its description.

Evaporation	a) Water vapor rises into the atmosphere and cools to form clouds.
Precipitation	b) Water is absorbed by the soil and moves into underground aquifers.
Transpiration	c) Water vapor is released from plants into the atmosphere.
Infiltration	d) Water turns from liquid to gas and rises into the atmosphere.
Runoff	e) Water flows over the land's surface toward rivers, lakes, and oceans.

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the word that fits the sentence.

1. _____ (Evaporate) occurs when water turns from liquid to gas and rises into the atmosphere.

2. The process of _____ (precipitate) involves water falling as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

3. Plants contribute to _____ (transpire) by releasing water vapor into the air.

4. _____ (Infiltrate) refers to water soaking into the ground and replenishing aquifers.

5. _____ (Run) describes the movement of water over the surface of the Earth.

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct term.

1. _____ is the process where water turns into vapor and rises into the air from oceans, rivers, and lakes.

2. _____ is the process through which plants release water vapor into the atmosphere from their leaves.

3. _____ occurs when water falls to the ground in the form of rain, snow, or hail.

4. After precipitation, some water _____ into the soil, while the rest flows across the Earth's surface.

5. Water that accumulates in the Earth's atmosphere, falling as _____, returns to the ground.

7. Short Answer.

1. Describe the main processes involved in the water cycle.

2. How does evaporation contribute to the water cycle?

3. What is the role of transpiration in the water cycle?

4. How does infiltration help replenish groundwater supplies?

5. Explain the difference between runoff and infiltration.

8. True or False.

1. The water cycle is a continuous process where water moves through the atmosphere, land, and oceans. **(True / False)**

2. Water that falls as precipitation eventually evaporates back into the atmosphere.
(True / False)

3. The process of infiltration is vital for the replenishment of groundwater supplies.
(True / False)

4. The water cycle only involves the movement of water on the Earth's surface.
(True / False)

5. Transpiration contributes to the movement of water from plants into the atmosphere.
(True / False)

9. Choose the correct answer.

1. In which of the following processes does water return to the Earth from the atmosphere?
   a) Condensation
   b) Evaporation
   c) Precipitation

2. Which of the following does NOT occur in the water cycle?
   a) Infiltration
   b) Transpiration
   c) Sedimentation

3. Which process directly results in the formation of clouds?
   a) Evaporation
   b) Condensation
   c) Transpiration

4. What happens to water that infiltrates into the ground?
   a) It becomes groundwater
   b) It turns into clouds
   c) It evaporates back into the atmosphere

5. What happens to water after it falls as precipitation?
   a) It is absorbed into the ground or flows over the surface

b) It remains as vapor in the atmosphere
c) It becomes part of the ocean's surface water

10. Sentence construction. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms.
1. _____ (Evaporation / Transpiration) is the process where water turns into vapor and rises into the air.
2. _____ (Runoff / Precipitation) occurs when water falls to the Earth's surface in forms like rain or snow.
3. _____ (Infiltration / Transpiration) refers to the process where water is absorbed by the soil and moves into aquifers.
4. The water cycle is driven by the energy from the _____ (sun / moon), which powers evaporation and weather systems.
5. After precipitation, some water is absorbed by the soil and replenishes _____ (groundwater / surface water).

RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list.
(Scarcity, Renewable, Non-renewable, Distribution, Utilization, Sustainable, Resources, Economic, Energy)
1. _____ refers to the way in which resources are spread across the Earth's surface.
2. The _____ of resources involves how they are used by people to fulfill their needs.
3. _____ resources are those that can be replenished naturally, such as sunlight and wind.
4. _____ resources are finite and cannot be replenished in a human lifetime, like fossil fuels.
5. The unequal _____ of resources across the world often leads to economic disparity.
6. _____ of resources is a key principle for ensuring that they are available for future generations.
7. _____ refers to the availability of a resource in relation to its demand.
8. The effective _____ of natural resources is critical for industrial and agricultural development.
9. A _____ economy seeks to maximize the efficiency of resource use while minimizing environmental impact.
10. _____ is essential for the growth and development of any country, particularly in the industrial sector.

2. True or False.
1. Renewable resources can be replenished in a short period, such as sunlight, wind, and geothermal energy. **(True / False)**
2. Non-renewable resources, like coal and oil, can be replenished naturally over a short time frame. **(True / False)**
3. The distribution of resources is always equal across the world. **(True / False)**
4. The efficient utilization of resources is important for ensuring sustainable development. **(True / False)**
5. Economic utilization refers to how resources are utilized to create wealth and improve the quality of life. **(True / False)**

3. Multiple Choice.

1. Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?
   a) Wind
   b) Solar energy
   c) Coal
2. What term describes the unequal way resources are spread across different regions of the Earth?
   a) Economic utilization
   b) Resource distribution
   c) Resource scarcity
3. Which resource is considered renewable?
   a) Fossil fuels
   b) Timber
   c) Coal
4. Why is the sustainable utilization of resources important?
   a) To ensure resources are used quickly
   b) To avoid depletion for future generations
   c) To make resources more expensive
5. The extraction and use of resources often results in which of the following?
   a) Economic growth and environmental destruction
   b) Environmental conservation
   c) Social equality

4. Match the term with its correct description.

	a) Resources that are finite and cannot be replenished in a short period.
Renewable resources	b) Resources that can be replenished naturally, such as wind, sunlight, and water.
Non-renewable resources	c) The process of using resources in a way that ensures they are available for future generations.
Resource utilization	d) How resources are spread or allocated across different regions.
Resource distribution	e) The use of resources for production, consumption, and economic activities.
Sustainability	

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the correct word.

1. The process of _____ (utilize) resources effectively is crucial for economic development.
2. The _____ (distribute) of resources across the globe is unequal.
3. The _____ (sustain) of natural resources is important to avoid their depletion.
4. _____ (renew) resources such as solar energy are becoming more widely used.
5. Non-renewable resources are often considered _____ (scarce) because they cannot be replenished quickly.

6. Short Answer.

1. What are renewable resources, and why are they important for sustainable development?
2. Explain the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources.
3. How does the distribution of resources affect economic development in different countries?
4. Why is it essential to ensure the sustainable utilization of resources?

5. Give examples of both renewable and non-renewable resources and explain their role in human society.

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms.

1. _____ (Renewable / Non-renewable) resources like coal and oil are finite and can cause environmental harm when overused.
2. The _____ (distribution / scarcity) of resources such as water and minerals varies across the world.
3. _____ (Sustainable / Unsustainable) resource utilization is essential for long-term environmental health.
4. _____ (Economic / Environmental) resources are those that have a direct impact on a country's wealth and growth.
5. In some regions, resource _____ (scarcity / abundance) leads to economic challenges.

8. True or False.

1. Non-renewable resources are those that cannot be replenished within a human lifetime. (True / False)
2. Resource distribution refers to how the wealth generated from resources is divided among countries. (True / False)
3. Sustainable utilization of resources helps to avoid depleting them for future generations. (True / False)
4. Most renewable resources can be used without any environmental consequences. (True / False)
5. A key goal of resource management is to ensure that resources are used efficiently and fairly. (True / False)

9. Fill in the blanks.

1. The efficient _____ of resources ensures economic growth without exhausting natural supplies.
2. Renewable resources are often seen as _____ (sustainable / non-sustainable) because they can naturally regenerate.
3. _____ (Non-renewable / Renewable) resources like metals are used in industries but are limited in supply.
4. The _____ (distribution / scarcity) of water and arable land affects food production in many parts of the world.
5. Effective resource _____ (management / distribution) requires balancing the needs of the current population with the preservation of resources for future generations.

10. Discuss the following questions.

1. How does the distribution of resources affect the global economy?
2. In what ways can the utilization of non-renewable resources contribute to environmental degradation?
3. How can technological advancements help improve the sustainable utilization of resources?
4. What strategies can be adopted to ensure more equitable distribution of resources?
5. Why is it crucial to transition from non-renewable to renewable resources for long-term sustainability?

POPULATION POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term.
(Overpopulation, Birth rate, Immigration, Population policy, Demographic transition, Family planning, Urbanization, Emigration, Population density, Aging population)
1. _____ refers to the strategies and laws implemented by governments to control population growth and distribution.
2. _____ is the movement of people into a country, increasing its population.
3. The number of births per 1,000 people in a given year is called the _____.
4. _____ occurs when people leave their home country to settle elsewhere.
5. Countries with high population growth often implement _____ programs to regulate family size.
6. _____ happens when the number of people exceeds the carrying capacity of a region.
7. The _____ model explains how population growth changes with economic and social development.
8. _____ refers to the increasing percentage of people living in cities rather than rural areas.
9. _____ is the number of people living per unit of land area.
10. An _____ is a society with a growing percentage of elderly citizens, leading to economic challenges.

2. True or False.
1. Population policies are only implemented in countries with high population growth. **(True / False)**
2. Immigration always hurts on a country's economy. **(True / False)**
3. Family planning programs help regulate birth rates by providing reproductive health education. **(True / False)**
4. An aging population can increase the burden on a country's healthcare and pension systems. **(True / False)**
5. Urbanization often leads to higher demand for housing, education, and transportation infrastructure. **(True / False)**

3. Multiple Choice.

1. What is the main goal of population policies?
   a) To encourage population decline
   b) To control population growth and distribution
   c) To force people to relocate
2. Which of the following is an example of a pro-natalist policy?
   a) Encouraging smaller families
   b) Providing incentives for larger families
   c) Promoting family planning
3. Which factor contributes most to urbanization?
   a) High birth rates
   b) Migration from rural to urban areas
   c) A decline in life expectancy
4. Which of the following is a challenge caused by an aging population?
   a) Increased labor force participation
   b) Increased demand for elderly care services
   c) Higher birth rates

5. What is the main concern in countries with high population density?
a) Too much available land
b) Limited resources and overcrowding
c) Low birth rates

4. Match the term with its correct description.

	a) The movement of people from rural areas to cities.
Pro-natalist policy	b) A population policy that encourages families to have more
Anti-natalist policy	children.
Migration	c) The number of people living per unit of land area.
Urbanization	d) A policy that aims to reduce birth rates through contraception
Population density	and education.
	e) The movement of people from one place to another.

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the correct word.
1. The government introduced new _____ (manage) policies to control urban population growth.
2. A high _____ (dense) of people in cities leads to overcrowding and housing shortages.
3. Some countries implement _____ (nation) policies to encourage higher birth rates.
4. _____ (migrate) plays a key role in shaping the demographics of a country.
5. Effective _____ (plan) helps in balancing population growth with resources.

6. Short Answer Questions.
1. What are the main objectives of population policies?
2. Explain the difference between pro-natalist and anti-natalist policies.
3. How does urbanization affect population management strategies?
4. What are some common measures taken by governments to control overpopulation?
5. Why do some countries encourage immigration despite high population density?

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms.
1. Many developed countries implement _____ (pro-natalist / anti-natalist) policies due to declining birth rates.
2. _____ (Immigration / Emigration) increases the labor force in a country.
3. High population growth without proper management can lead to _____ (overpopulation / sustainable development).
4. _____ (Aging population / Birth rate) creates economic challenges due to a shrinking workforce.
5. Population policies aim to maintain a balance between resources and _____ (economic growth / population control).

8. True or False.
1. An anti-natalist policy promotes population growth. **(True / False)**
2. Family planning can be an important tool for controlling population growth. **(True / False)**
3. Migration has no impact on population policies. **(True / False)**
4. High birth rates in developing countries can create pressure on healthcare and education systems. **(True / False)**
5. Sustainable population management includes both economic and environmental considerations. **(True / False)**

9. Discussion Questions.

1. What are some examples of population policies implemented in different countries?
2. How can population policies help in achieving sustainable development?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of high population density?
4. How does urbanization impact natural resources and infrastructure?
5. What role does family planning play in population management?

URBAN LAND USE AND ZONING

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct term.

(Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Zoning, Mixed-use, Infrastructure, Green spaces, Urban sprawl, Land use, Central Business District)

1. _____ refers to the planning and regulation of land for specific purposes such as housing, businesses, and industry.
2. Areas designated for homes and apartments are called _____ zones.
3. _____ zones include shopping centers, office buildings, and retail stores.
4. Factories and warehouses are typically found in _____ zones.
5. A _____ area combines residential, commercial, and recreational land uses in one location.
6. Public transportation, roads, water supply, and electricity are all part of a city's _____.
7. Parks, gardens, and protected natural areas within a city are known as _____.
8. The process of uncontrolled expansion of cities into surrounding rural areas is called _____.
9. The way land is utilized within a city is referred to as _____.
10. The _____ is the economic and business core of a city, often characterized by high-rise buildings and offices.

2. True or False.

1. Zoning laws help prevent conflicts between different land uses. **(True / False)**
2. Urban sprawl refers to the increase in population density within a city's core. **(True / False)**
3. Mixed-use development promotes only industrial growth. **(True / False)**
4. The Central Business District (CBD) is usually located in the outskirts of a city. **(True / False)**
5. Green spaces in urban areas contribute to better air quality. **(True / False)**

3. Multiple Choice.

1. What is the main purpose of **zoning laws**?
a) To limit economic development
b) To regulate land use and prevent conflicts
c) To encourage urban sprawl
2. Which type of land use is **primarily for housing**?
a) Commercial
b) Industrial
c) Residential
3. What is a key characteristic of a **mixed-use development**?
a) It combines residential, commercial, and recreational areas
b) It allows only factories and businesses
c) It prohibits urban growth

4. What is a **negative effect of urban sprawl**?
a) Increased traffic congestion and environmental degradation
b) Better transportation and infrastructure
c) Reduced use of land for housing
5. Which area of a city is typically the most **densely populated** and contains major offices and businesses?
a) Suburbs
b) Central Business District (CBD)
c) Industrial zones

4. Match the term with its correct description.

Commercial zone	a) Factories, warehouses, and production facilities
Residential zone	b) Offices, retail stores, and shopping centers
Industrial zone	c) Homes, apartments, and neighborhoods
Urban sprawl	d) The spread of a city into rural areas
Green spaces	e) Parks, gardens, and recreational areas

5. Word formation. Use the words in brackets to form the correct word.
1. The government introduced new _____ (zone) laws to regulate land use.
2. _____ (industry) areas are usually located outside residential zones.
3. The rapid _____ (expand) of cities has led to traffic problems.
4. Parks and gardens improve the overall _____ (live) of urban residents.
5. Mixed-use developments help balance _____ (economy) and social needs.

6. Short Answer Questions.
1. What are the different types of urban land use?
2. How does zoning help organize a city's development?
3. What are the advantages of mixed-use developments?
4. What are the negative effects of urban sprawl?
5. How do green spaces improve urban living?

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct term.
1. _____ (Residential / Industrial) areas are where people live and build homes.
2. _____ (Zoning / Urban sprawl) refers to city expansion without proper planning.
3. The _____ (CBD / Suburbs) is the business and commercial heart of a city.
4. Factories and production facilities belong to the _____ (Industrial / Recreational) zone.
5. Proper land use planning helps reduce _____ (traffic congestion / economic growth).

8. True or False.
1. Zoning laws prevent residential areas from being next to factories. **(True / False)**
2. Mixed-use development allows different types of land use in one area. **(True / False)**
3. The suburbs are typically more densely populated than the city center. **(True / False)**
4. Poor zoning regulations can lead to environmental problems. **(True / False)**
5. The CBD is mainly for agricultural activities. **(True / False)**

9. Discussion Questions.
1. What are the benefits and challenges of zoning laws?
2. How can cities reduce the negative impacts of urban sprawl?

3. Why is mixed-use development becoming more popular?
4. How do green spaces contribute to sustainable urban planning?
5. What are the main challenges in managing urban land use?

10. Gap-Fill Sentences
Fill in the blanks with the correct words: (urbanization, sustainability, transportation, land use, planning, commercial, residential, zoning, density, infrastructure)
1. _____ is the process by which rural areas become urban.
2. Proper _____ is essential for the organized growth of a city.
3. The division of land into different functional areas is known as _____.
4. _____ areas are designed for shopping centers, offices, and businesses.
5. _____ areas are where people live, including houses and apartments.
6. Cities need good _____ systems to connect different areas.
7. High population _____ in cities can lead to traffic congestion and pollution.
8. Public parks and green areas contribute to urban _____.
9. The way land is used in a city is known as _____.
10. Good _____ helps prevent overcrowding and infrastructure problems.

11. Multiple Choice
1. What is the main goal of urban zoning?
a) To limit business growth
b) To control and regulate land use
c) To increase pollution
2. Which type of zone includes houses, apartments, and neighborhoods?
a) Industrial
b) Residential
c) Commercial
3. What is an example of mixed-use development?
a) A factory located in a rural area
b) A neighborhood with homes, offices, and shops
c) A shopping mall with only retail stores
4. What happens when a city expands into undeveloped land without planning?
a) Improved public transport
b) Urban sprawl
c) Decreased population density
5. Which urban area is most likely to have skyscrapers and office buildings?
a) Greenbelt
b) Central Business District (CBD)
c) Suburban area

12. Mixed-use development Zoning Central Business District (CBD) Greenbelt Match the Definitions Urban sprawl	a) City center with high-density business activity b) Uncontrolled city expansion into surrounding rural areas c) Regulation of land for specific purposes like housing or industry d) A land-use model combining residential, commercial, and recreational areas e) An area of protected land that prevents overexpansion of cities

13. True or False.

1. The Central Business District (CBD) is usually found at the city's outskirts. **(True / False)**

2. Zoning laws help cities manage land use effectively. **(True / False)**

3. Industrial zones are usually located far from residential areas. **(True / False)**

4. Mixed-use development allows only industrial buildings in a city. **(True / False)**

5. Urban sprawl can lead to increased infrastructure costs. **(True / False)**

BOUNDARIES AND TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words: (sovereignty, border, territorial dispute, demarcation, buffer zone, exclusive economic zone, boundary, conflict, annexation, treaty**)**

1. A _____ is a legal division between two countries.

2. The country's _____ gives it the right to govern its own territory.

3. A _____ occurs when two or more states claim the same land or water.

4. The physical marking of a boundary on the ground is called _____.

5. A _____ is a neutral area between two conflicting regions.

6. Countries negotiate a _____ to settle boundary conflicts.

7. The expansion of a state's territory by force is called _____.

8. The _____ defines a country's control over resources in the ocean.

9. Poorly defined boundaries can lead to territorial _____.

10. A natural _____, such as a river or mountain, can serve as a political border.

2. Multiple Choice

1. What is the primary cause of territorial disputes?
- a) Natural disasters
- b) Conflicts over land, resources, or political control
- c) Differences in language

2. Which term refers to the official agreement between countries to define their borders?
- a) Annexation
- b) Demilitarized zone
- c) Treaty

3. What is an example of a **natural boundary**?
- a) A fence
- b) A river
- c) A road

4. What is the purpose of a **demilitarized zone (DMZ)**?
- a) To encourage trade
- b) To prevent military conflicts
- c) To expand a country's territory

5. Which of the following is a disputed territory?
- a) The Sahara Desert
- b) The South China Sea
- c) The Amazon Rainforest

3. Match the Definitions.

Demarcation	a) When a state officially incorporates another territory into its own
Annexation	b) A neutral area between two hostile countries
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	c) The act of marking a boundary on land with signs, walls, or

Buffer Zone	fences
Sovereignty	d) A country's right to resources within 200 nautical miles of its coast e) The full and independent authority of a state over its territory

4. True or False.

1. A **geometric boundary** follows a straight line, often determined by latitude or longitude. **(True / False)**

2. A **physical boundary** is created based on human-made structures like roads or walls. **(True / False)**

3. A **territorial dispute** always leads to war. **(True / False)**

4. The United Nations often helps resolve border conflicts between countries. **(True / False)**

5. The **South China Sea** is a well-known example of a disputed maritime region. **(True / False)**

5. Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. A border that is created by a mountain or river is called a cultural boundary.

2. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of a country extends 500 nautical miles from its coast.

3. Demarcation is the process of creating a dispute over a border.

4. A buffer zone is an area where military forces are heavily concentrated.

5. Annexation is when two countries peacefully negotiate their borders.

6. Short Answer Questions.

1. What are the different types of boundaries?

2. How do natural features like mountains and rivers affect political borders?

3. What is the role of international organizations in resolving territorial disputes?

4. What are some common causes of territorial conflicts?

5. Can you name a historical example of annexation?

7. Complete the sentences with an appropriate phrase.

1. A disputed boundary often arises when _____.

2. International courts help resolve _____.

3. The purpose of a buffer zone is to _____.

4. Countries sign treaties to _____.

5. When a country forcibly takes over another region, it is called _____.

8. Discussion Questions.

1. What are some ways to peacefully resolve territorial disputes?

2. Should countries have the right to change their borders by force? Why or why not?

3. How do territorial disputes impact international relations?

4. What role do historical events play in shaping modern boundaries?

5. Can economic interests influence how borders are drawn?

9. Use the words in brackets to form the correct word.

1. The _____ (dispute) over the territory lasted for decades.

2. The United Nations promotes _____ (peace) solutions to border conflicts.

3. _____ (Define) boundaries help prevent territorial disputes.

4. The country claimed _____ (own) over the disputed island.

5. _____ (Annex) of new land often leads to international tensions.

10. Fill in the Missing Word

1. A **_____ boundary** is created using natural features like rivers or mountains.
2. Countries often establish a **_____ zone** to separate military forces.
3. The **_____ Sea** is a common example of a maritime territorial dispute.
4. Some disputes are resolved through diplomatic negotiations and signed **_____.**
5. **_____ law** plays an important role in resolving international border conflicts.

HUMAN IMPACT ON BIOMES

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words: (deforestation, pollution, overgrazing, desertification, urbanization, biodiversity loss, climate change, habitat destruction, conservation, reforestation)

1. Cutting down large areas of forests for agriculture or industry is known as _____.
2. Excessive use of land by livestock can lead to _____, damaging plant cover.
3. _____ occurs when human activities degrade land into desert-like conditions.
4. _____ leads to rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns.
5. Building cities and expanding infrastructure is a major factor in _____.
6. The loss of species and ecosystems due to human activities is called _____.
7. Protecting natural environments and wildlife is the goal of _____.
8. When forests are replanted after being cut down, this process is called _____.
9. Industrial waste and chemicals contribute to air, water, and soil _____.
10. Destroying natural habitats for human settlements leads to _____.

2. Multiple Choice.

1. Which of the following is a major human impact on tropical rainforests?
   a) Increased rainfall
   b) Deforestation
   c) Natural wildfires
2. What is a significant cause of desertification?
   a) Increased biodiversity
   b) Overgrazing and deforestation
   c) Heavy rainfall
3. How does urbanization affect biomes?
   a) It restores natural habitats
   b) It increases wildlife populations
   c) It leads to habitat destruction and pollution
4. Which of the following is an example of conservation?
   a) Overfishing
   b) Establishing national parks
   c) Cutting down forests for farmland
5. What is the primary cause of coral reef destruction?
   a) Ice melting
   b) Ocean acidification and pollution
   c) Increased desertification

3. Match the Definitions.

Deforestation	a) The process of land becoming dry and infertile
Overgrazing	b) The destruction of forests due to logging and farming
Desertification	c) The loss of plant cover due to excessive grazing

Biodiversity Loss	d) The decrease in species and genetic variety in an ecosystem
Reforestation	e) The process of planting trees to restore forests

4. True or False.

1. The expansion of cities leads to the destruction of natural habitats. **(True / False)**
2. Human activities have no impact on biomes. **(True / False)**
3. Pollution can affect both terrestrial and aquatic biomes. **(True / False)**
4. Overgrazing helps improve soil quality and plant growth. **(True / False)**
5. Conservation efforts aim to reduce human impact on ecosystems. **(True / False)**

5. Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Urbanization increases green space and natural habitats.
2. Deforestation helps improve air quality.
3. Climate change does not affect biomes.
4. Reforestation means cutting down trees for farming.
5. Desertification leads to the growth of new forests.

6. Short Answer Questions.

1. How does deforestation impact the carbon cycle?
2. What are some negative effects of urbanization on ecosystems?
3. Why is biodiversity loss a major environmental concern?
4. How can humans reduce their impact on biomes?
5. What is an example of a successful conservation project?

7. Complete the sentences with an appropriate phrase.

1. Human activities such as _____ have contributed to climate change.
2. Overuse of water resources can lead to _____ in dry regions.
3. Conservation programs aim to _____.
4. The destruction of rainforests leads to _____.
5. Sustainable agriculture helps to _____.

8. Discussion Questions.

1. What are some ways to balance human development and environmental conservation?
2. How does climate change impact different biomes?
3. What role do governments play in protecting ecosystems?
4. How can individuals help reduce their ecological footprint?
5. What are some sustainable practices that can reduce deforestation?

9. Use the words in brackets to form the correct word.

1. The _____ (destroy) of forests leads to habitat loss.
2. _____ (Conserve) efforts help protect endangered species.
3. Many species are at risk of _____ (extinct) due to human activities.
4. Overfishing and pollution contribute to ocean _____ (degrade).
5. Sustainable farming can reduce soil _____ (erode).

10. Fill in the Missing Word.

1. _____ forests play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide.
2. The introduction of non-native species can disrupt _____ ecosystems.
3. _____ changes affect temperature, precipitation, and sea levels.
4. Scientists are studying ways to reduce _____ gas emissions.

5. Large-scale fishing operations can lead to _____ depletion.

TOURISM'S IMPACT ON CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words: (sustainability, cultural heritage, over-tourism, pollution, deforestation, local economy, traditions, biodiversity, waste management, eco-tourism)

1. _____ refers to the preservation of natural and cultural resources for future generations.
2. Excessive numbers of tourists in a destination can lead to _____, damaging local life and infrastructure.
3. Poor _____ practices can result in littering and environmental degradation.
4. Increased tourist demand for accommodation can lead to _____, affecting wildlife habitats.
5. Many tourists are interested in experiencing _____, such as festivals, crafts, and cuisine.
6. _____ helps protect both the environment and local traditions while promoting responsible travel.
7. Tourism can contribute to the _____ by creating jobs and supporting businesses.
8. Air and water _____ can result from excessive tourism activities, such as transport and waste production.
9. The loss of _____ can occur when natural landscapes are replaced with tourist facilities.
10. Historic buildings and artifacts are part of a country's _____ that should be preserved.

2. Multiple Choice.

1. Which of the following is a negative impact of mass tourism?
   a) Economic growth
   b) Job creation
   c) Overcrowding and environmental degradation

2. How can tourism contribute to pollution?
   a) By promoting eco-friendly travel
   b) By increasing carbon emissions and waste production
   c) By conserving energy and water

3. What is a key benefit of eco-tourism?
   a) It increases urbanization
   b) It promotes sustainable and responsible travel
   c) It encourages deforestation for hotels

4. Which of the following is an example of cultural tourism?
   a) Visiting ancient ruins and museums
   b) Shopping at international brand stores
   c) Staying at luxury resorts without interacting with locals

5. What can be done to reduce the negative impact of tourism on the environment?
   a) Encourage sustainable practices like reducing plastic waste
   b) Increase the number of tourist attractions without regulations
   c) Promote unlimited access to fragile ecosystems

3. Match the Definitions.

1. Sustainable Tourism

a) The damage or loss of cultural identity due to foreign influences

2. Eco-Tourism

b) Tourism that focuses on protecting the environment and respecting local culture

3. Over-Tourism

c) When too many visitors negatively affect a destination

4. Cultural Erosion

d) Travel that balances economic benefits with environmental and cultural preservation

5. Greenwashing

e) Misleading claims about a company's environmentally friendly practices

4. True or False.

1. Sustainable tourism aims to reduce negative environmental and cultural impacts. **(True / False)**

2. Over-tourism can improve the quality of life for local residents. **(True / False)**

3. Tourism has no effect on local traditions or customs. **(True / False)**

4. Poorly managed tourism can lead to the destruction of ecosystems. **(True / False)**

5. Eco-tourism promotes conservation and responsible travel. **(True / False)**

5. Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Over-tourism helps preserve local culture and traditions.

2. Mass tourism reduces pollution and improves environmental quality.

3. Cultural heritage sites do not need any regulations or protection.

4. Eco-tourism encourages the destruction of natural habitats.

5. Sustainable tourism means ignoring environmental concerns for economic growth.

6. Short Answer Questions.

1. How can tourism negatively impact the environment?

2. What are some benefits of cultural tourism?

3. Why is it important to manage tourism sustainably?

4. What role does the local community play in sustainable tourism?

5. Give an example of a destination suffering from over-tourism and its consequences.

7. Complete the sentences with an appropriate phrase.

1. One major impact of tourism on local culture is _____.

2. Over-tourism can lead to _____ in historical and natural sites.

3. Sustainable tourism focuses on _____ and _____.

4. Eco-tourism is designed to _____.

5. A major challenge in waste management for tourist areas is _____.

8. Discussion Questions.

1. What are some ways to make tourism more environmentally friendly?

2. How does tourism influence local cultures positively and negatively?

3. What are the economic benefits and drawbacks of tourism?

4. How can tourists contribute to sustainable tourism?

5. What is the role of governments in protecting tourist destinations?

9. Use the words in brackets to form the correct word.

1. _____ (Sustain) tourism helps protect natural and cultural resources.
2. The _____ (Develop) of large hotels can harm fragile ecosystems.
3. Many historic sites suffer from _____ (Destroy) due to excessive tourism.
4. _____ (Conserve) programs aim to protect cultural and environmental heritage.
5. _____ (Pollute) from tourist activities can damage natural landscapes.

10. Fill in the Missing Word.

1. _____ tourism promotes responsible travel and environmental conservation.
2. The introduction of large-scale tourism can disrupt _____ customs.
3. _____ changes affect the sustainability of tourist destinations.
4. Governments and organizations work on _____ efforts to balance tourism and conservation.
5. Many popular tourist destinations suffer from excessive _____.

Variante 1

1. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. How does geography help in addressing climate change?
2. Why is resource management important for a growing population?
3. What role does geography play in addressing environmental degradation?
4. How can geography help resolve geopolitical conflicts?
5. What is the importance of urban planning in managing population growth?

THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY IN SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Geography plays a crucial role in addressing and solving some of the world's most pressing global problems. Understanding the physical, cultural, and environmental landscapes of the Earth provides valuable insights into how human activities interact with the environment and how resources can be managed sustainably. Geography helps to analyze global challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, environmental degradation, population growth, and geopolitical conflicts, offering solutions that can create a more sustainable and peaceful world.

One of the most significant global issues today is climate change. Geography is essential in understanding the causes and impacts of climate change on different regions. By studying atmospheric patterns, temperature changes, and sea-level rise, geographers can predict the effects of global warming on various parts of the world, from melting polar ice caps to extreme weather events. This knowledge is vital for creating effective climate policies and strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energy sources.

Another global challenge that geography addresses is resource management. As the world’s population continues to grow, the demand for natural resources, such as water, food, and energy, increases. Geography helps in identifying regions rich in these resources, as well as regions that are resource-scarce, and finding ways to distribute them equitably. Understanding the geographical distribution of resources also informs decisions about agriculture, urban planning, and sustainable development practices, ensuring that resources are used efficiently and responsibly.

Geography also plays a key role in understanding and managing environmental degradation. Issues such as deforestation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity are often closely tied to human activity and can be understood through a geographical lens. By studying the Earth's ecosystems and landforms, geographers can identify areas at risk of environmental destruction and propose solutions such as reforestation, conservation efforts, and sustainable land-use policies. Additionally, geographic information systems (GIS) are now widely used to map environmental changes and monitor conservation efforts, making it easier to manage and protect natural habitats.

Geography also helps in addressing geopolitical conflicts, many of which arise from the competition for resources, territorial disputes, and economic interests. A clear understanding of the geographical features of regions involved in conflicts can lead to better negotiations and peacekeeping strategies. For example, water scarcity in certain regions of the world has led to disputes over access to rivers and lakes. Geographers can contribute by identifying potential water-sharing agreements and alternative solutions, thus fostering international cooperation.

Finally, geography aids in addressing the challenges posed by urbanization and population growth. As more people move to cities, managing urban sprawl, ensuring access to resources, and promoting sustainable living become essential. Geography helps urban

planners create cities that are more livable, efficient, and environmentally friendly, by analyzing factors like transportation, infrastructure, and environmental impact. It also helps predict population trends and their effects on social and economic systems, ensuring that future growth is managed in a sustainable way.

Geography plays an integral role in solving global problems by providing the knowledge necessary to understand the Earth's resources, environments, and human systems. By studying geography, we gain valuable insights into the challenges we face and can develop effective strategies to create a more sustainable and harmonious world. Whether through addressing climate change, managing resources, or resolving conflicts, geography is essential in finding solutions to the global problems of today and tomorrow.

2. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Biodiversity is crucial for the health and stability of ecosystems, ensuring that different species contribute to ecological balance.
2. Wetlands are among the most productive habitats, providing shelter and food for countless plant and animal species.
3. Deforestation disrupts ecosystems by destroying habitats and reducing the number of trees that absorb carbon dioxide.
4. Coral reefs are highly sensitive ecosystems that are under threat due to rising ocean temperatures and pollution.
5. Human activities, such as urbanization and agriculture, can lead to habitat fragmentation, making it difficult for wildlife to thrive.

3. Translate five sentences about Asia's climate into English.

1. Клімат в Азії дуже різноманітний, з тропічними регіонами на південь від екватора і холодними зонами на півночі.
2. Від спеки на Близькому Сході до вологих тропічних лісів Південно-Східної Азії, континент має багато різних кліматичних умов.
3. Східна та Південна Азія схильні до частих тайфунів, які можуть спричиняти руйнування.
4. Високі гірські регіони Гімалаїв мають холодний клімат з великими сніговими покривами.
5. Сезон мусонів в Азії приносить сильні дощі та впливає на сільське господарство в багатьох країнах.

4. Answer the following 3 questions based on the text.

1. Why is renewable energy important for a sustainable future?
2. How do renewable energy sources help reduce the impact of climate change?
3. What are the benefits of investing in renewable energy for future generations?

Renewable energy is essential for a sustainable future as it provides a clean and inexhaustible source of power. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower produce minimal pollution, reducing the impact on climate change. They also enhance energy security by diversifying supply and decreasing dependence on finite resources. Investing in renewable energy supports economic growth, creates jobs, and ensures a healthier environment for future generations.

5. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Passage:

The Earth's climate is divided into five main zones: tropical, dry, temperate, cold, and polar.

The tropical zone is characterized by high temperatures throughout the year. The dry zone includes deserts and areas with little rainfall. The temperate zone has four distinct seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The cold zone experiences long, harsh winters, while the polar zone is cold year-round, with very little sunlight in winter.

Questions:

1. What are the five main climatic zones?
2. Which zone has the highest temperatures all year round?
3. What is the weather like in the temperate zone?

Which zone has little sunlight during winter?

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct geographical term.

1. The _____ is the imaginary line that divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
2. The Great Barrier Reef is a famous _____ located off the coast of Australia.
3. _____ refers to the study of Earth's surface and its features.
4. A _____ is a large body of water surrounded by land.

7. Match the geographical terms with their definitions.

1. **Latitude**	A. The distance east or west of the prime meridian.
2. **Longitude**	B. A region of the Earth's surface characterized by specific climatic conditions.
3. **Continental Drift**	C. A natural system of interdependent organisms and their environment.
4. **Climatic Zone**	D. The movement of continents over geological time.
5. **Ecosystem**	E. The distance north or south of the equator.

Variante 2

1. **Match natural resources (coal, timber, fresh water, solar energy) with their descriptions.**

Coal	Water that is found in rivers, lakes, and underground sources, essential for human consumption, agriculture, and industry.
Timber	Energy produced by capturing sunlight using solar panels, a renewable and clean source of power for electricity.
Fresh Water	Wood from trees that is used for construction, paper products, and furniture.
Solar Energy	A fossil fuel that is mined from the Earth and primarily used for electricity generation and industrial heating.

2. Translate into English.

1. Україна багата на природні ресурси, включаючи корисні копалини, ліси та родючі землі.
1. Ліси відіграють важливу роль у підтримці біорізноманіття та регулюванні клімату.
2. Надмірне використання природних ресурсів може призвести до їх виснаження.
3. Відновлювані джерела енергії, такі як сонячна і вітрова енергія, стають дедалі популярнішими.
4. Забруднення води є серйозною проблемою для збереження природних ресурсів.

3. Complete the sentences using the words from the list below.

climate change, resources, geography, environmental degradation, urban planning

1. _____ plays a vital role in understanding the relationship between human activities and the environment.
2. _____ has become one of the most urgent issues due to rising global temperatures.
3. Effective _____ is necessary to ensure equitable distribution of natural resources.
4. _____ is often the result of over-exploitation of the environment and industrialization.
5. _____ is essential to creating livable, sustainable cities in the face of population growth.

4. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Geography only focuses on physical features like landforms and climates.
2. Geography helps in predicting the effects of global warming and extreme weather.
3. Urban planning involves making cities more chaotic and overcrowded.
4. Geopolitical conflicts are unrelated to geography.
5. Resource management ensures that resources are distributed equally across the world.

5. Match the following terms with their correct definitions:

Geography	b. The process of managing and distributing natural resources efficiently and sustainably**.**
Climate Change	c. The decline in environmental quality due to human activities.
Resource Management	d. Disagreements between countries or groups over territory or resources.
Geopolitical Conflicts	e. Long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns, often caused by human activity.
Environmental Degradation	a.The study of the Earth's physical features, climate, and human activities.

6. Choose the word that doesn’t belong to the group.

1. A) Mountain B) River C) Forest D) Ocean
2. A) Desert B) Rainforest C) Ocean D) Lake
3. A) Glacier B) River C) Volcano D) Tundra
4. A) Island B) Plateau C) Hill D) Bay
5. A) Continent B) Island C) Region D) Ocean

7. Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. The Himalayas are the _____ mountain range in the world. (high)
2. Mount Everest is the _____ peak in the world. (tall)
3. The Sahara is the _____ desert on Earth. (large)
4. The Amazon River has the _____ water discharge of any river. (great)
5. Deserts are generally _____ places. (dry)

Variante 3

1. Match the following terms from the text to their correct definitions.

Fossil fuels	a) The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat.
Renewable energy	b) The ability to maintain a certain level or standard without exhausting resources.
Biodiversity	c) Natural resources like coal, oil, and gas formed from the remains of

	ancient organisms.
Rare earth elements	d) Elements used in high-tech industries, found in small amounts.
Sustainability	e) Energy sources that can be replenished naturally, like wind and solar power.

2. Place the following words in the correct category.
Words: **corn, copper, Mississippi River, solar power, forest**

- Energy Resources**:**
- Mineral Resources**:**
- Forests**:**
- Water Resources**:**
- Agricultural Land**:**

3. Below are descriptions of three climate zones: Tropical, Temperate, and Polar. Read the descriptions and match each one to the correct climate zone.

1. **Description 1:**
   Located near the poles.
   Extremely cold temperatures year-round, often below freezing.
   Limited precipitation, mostly in the form of snow.
   Features tundra and ice-covered landscapes with minimal vegetation.
2. **Description 2:**
   Found between tropical and polar zones.
   Moderate temperatures with distinct seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter).
   Varied rainfall, depending on location, with some areas experiencing dry or wet seasons.
   Includes grasslands, deciduous forests, and Mediterranean climates.
3. **Description 3:**
   Located near the equator.
   Warm temperatures year-round (average above 18°C/64°F).
   High levels of rainfall, often in the form of monsoons or daily showers.
   Includes rainforests, savannas, and tropical wetlands.

4. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Zakarpattia is known for its beautiful mountains, particularly the Carpathians, which offer great opportunities for hiking and skiing.
2. The city of Uzhhorod, with its historic castle and charming old town, attracts many visitors throughout the year.
3. Lake Synevyr, one of the largest and most picturesque lakes in Ukraine, is a popular spot for nature lovers and photographers.
4. The wooden churches of Zakarpattia, some of which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites, are famous for their unique architectural style.
5. The region is also home to various thermal spas, such as in Berehove, where tourists can enjoy relaxing baths and wellness treatments.

5. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What countries do the Carpathians stretch across?
2. What is the highest mountain in the Ukrainian Carpathians?
3. What outdoor activities are popular in the Carpathians?
4. What cultural features can visitors experience in the Carpathians?
5. Which animals are mentioned as part of the Carpathian wildlife?

THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

The Carpathians are a mountain range located in Central and Eastern Europe, stretching across several countries, including Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania. They are one of the longest mountain ranges in Europe, known for their stunning natural beauty, rich biodiversity, and cultural significance. The Carpathians are home to numerous national parks, nature reserves, and protected areas, making them an ideal destination for outdoor enthusiasts and nature lovers.

In Ukraine, the Carpathians are renowned for their picturesque landscapes, including lush forests, crystal-clear rivers, and majestic peaks. The highest mountain in the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla, which rises to 2,061 meters above sea level. The region is popular for hiking, skiing, and mountaineering, attracting tourists from all over the world.

The Carpathians are also rich in cultural heritage, with many villages preserving traditional wooden houses, folk art, and customs. The area is home to various ethnic groups, including Ukrainians, Hungarians, Romanians, each contributing to the region's unique cultural tapestry. Visitors can explore charming villages, taste local cuisine, and experience traditional festivals that reflect the area's deep-rooted history and vibrant cultural life.

The Carpathian Mountains are also famous for their wildlife, including brown bears, wolves, lynxes, and numerous bird species. Conservation efforts are being made to protect the natural habitats of these animals and to preserve the delicate ecosystems of the region. The Carpathians remain one of Europe's last great wildernesses, offering a haven for both wildlife and visitors alike.

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective.

1. The Himalayas are _____ (high) than the Alps.
2. The Sahara Desert is _____ (hot) than the Arctic.
3. Mount Everest is _____ (tall) mountain in the world.
4. The Amazon River is _____ (long) than the Nile.
5. The Carpathians are _____ (old) than the Rocky Mountains.

7. Match the geography-related words with their correct collocations.

1. Dense	A) Forest
2. Mountain	B) Ocean
3. Fresh	C) Climate
4. Tropical	D) Range
5. Vast	E) Waters

Variant 4

1. Complete the sentences with the correct geographical terms.

1. The _____ River is the longest in the world, flowing through several countries in Africa.

2. The _____ Mountains are located in South America and are known for their high peaks and rugged terrain.

3. The Sahara is the largest _____ in the world, stretching across much of North Africa.

4. _____ is the process by which tectonic plates move and cause earthquakes, volcanic activity, and the formation of mountains.

5. The _____ is a large body of water surrounded by land, such as the Mediterranean Sea.

2. Write the name of the geographical feature for each description.

1. A large area of land covered by snow and ice, especially in the polar regions.
2. A large, flowing body of water that usually empties into an ocean.
3. A mountain or hill with a crater at the top that may erupt with molten rock.
4. A body of saltwater that is smaller than an ocean but larger than a sea.
5. A vast, flat region of land that is usually treeless and often found in cold climates.

3. Answer the following questions using a world map.

1. What is the direction from Africa to Asia?
2. What is the continent to the south of Europe?
3. Which country is located to the north of the United States?
4. Which ocean lies to the west of Australia?
5. What is the country located to the east of India?

4. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. Mount Everest is located in the United States.
2. The Amazon Rainforest is located in Africa.
3. The Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean.
4. The Dead Sea is located between Israel and Jordan.
5. Antarctica is home to permanent human settlements.

5. Fill in the crossword puzzle with the correct geographical terms.

Across

1. The largest continent in the world.
2. The imaginary line that divides the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
3. The largest desert in the world.
4. The highest mountain on Earth.

Down

2. A large body of water that is surrounded by land.
3. The river that is the longest in the world.
5. A large flat area of land at a high elevation.
8. A region with a dry climate and very little precipitation.

6. Using the clues, fill in the blanks with the correct geography-related word.

1. The _____ is a huge body of saltwater that covers much of the Earth's surface. (O_____)
2. A _____ is an area of land that is almost completely surrounded by water. (I_____)
3. A _____ is a large, continuous stretch of land with no major physical features. (P_____)
4. _____ are large, flat areas of land with little or no vegetation. (D_____)
5. _____ are high, steep-sided rocks or hills. (M_____)

7. Form questions using the words provided.

1. The Amazon River / long / is / the / in / world / river?
2. The Carpathian Mountains / high / the / are / mountains / in / Europe?
3. Lake Baikal / deep / is / the / in / world / the / lake?
4. The Sahara / large / is / desert / the / in / world?
5. The Great Wall of China / long / is / the / structure / in / world?

Variant 5

1. Complete the sentences with the correct geographical terms.

1. The _____ is the longest river in Africa and flows through 11 countries.
2. The _____ Desert is located in northern Africa and is the hottest desert on Earth.
3. _____ is the study of the Earth's physical features, climate, and human-environment interactions.
4. The _____ Sea is bordered by several countries, including Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon.
5. The _____ Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on Earth.

2. Use the word in parentheses to form a word that fits the sentence.

1. The Himalayas are famous for their _____ (high).
2. Desert _____ (climate) can make it difficult to sustain life.
3. The _____ (important) of preserving ecosystems has grown over the years.
4. The Amazon rainforest is a _____ (diverse) of species.
5. The rapid _____ (urban) of cities leads to many environmental issues.

3. Choose the correct form of the verb (in past, present, or future) to complete the sentence.

1. The Nile River _____ (flow) through several countries in Africa.
2. In the 19th century, many scientists _____ (study) the impact of climate change on desertification.
3. By the year 2050, sea levels _____ (rise) significantly due to global warming.
4. The Appalachian Mountains _____ (form) over millions of years.
5. In the future, more cities _____ (build) on coastlines, making them more vulnerable to storms.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct geography-related word from the list below. Each word can be used only once.

Mountain, Desert, River, Ocean, Valley

1. The _____ is the longest body of water on Earth.
2. The _____ is known for its extreme temperatures and lack of precipitation.
3. The _____ is a large mass of water that covers about 71% of the Earth's surface.
4. The _____ is a deep, narrow area of land, often formed by erosion.
5. The _____ is a high landform that rises sharply from the surrounding area.

5. Match the geography-related terms with their correct definitions.

1. Continent	c) A body of water surrounded by land, often with an opening to the sea.
2. Delta	e) A group of islands.
3. Archipelago	a) A flat, elevated area of land.
4. Plateau	d) A low area where a river meets the sea, often characterized by rich soil and many small islands.
5. Bay	b) A large landmass separated by oceans.

6. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is the longest river in the world?
A) Amazon B) Nile C) Yangtze D) Mississippi
2. Which country has the most number of active volcanoes?
A) Japan B) Indonesia C) United States D) Italy

3. Which of the following continents has no deserts?
A) Africa B) Asia C) Europe D) North America
4. The Great Wall of China was originally built to protect China from _____.
A) earthquakes B) floods C) invaders D) volcanic eruptions
5. What is the name of the largest island in the world?
A) Australia B) Greenland C) Borneo D) Madagascar

7. Complete the sentences using the correct preposition.
1. The Great Barrier Reef is located _____ the coast of Australia.
2. The Andes mountains stretch _____ several countries in South America.
3. The Nile River flows _____ Egypt.
4. The Grand Canyon is situated _____ the state of Arizona.
5. The Alps are located _____ Europe.

10. ОРІЄНТОВНИЙ ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ ДЛЯ ПІДГОТОВКИ ДО ЕКЗАМЕНУ

1. Physical Geography.
2. Landforms and their formation.
3. Human Geography.
4. Population distribution and density.
5. Environmental Geography.
6. Climate change and sustainability.
7. Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
8. Basics of GIS and Mapping.
9. Cartography.
10. Digital cartography and advancements.
11. Climatology.
12. Climate change and mitigation strategies.
13. Geology and Geomorphology.
14. Structure of the Earth and tectonic processes.
15. Hydrology and Water Resources.
16. Water cycle and hydrological processes.
17. Economic Geography.
18. Resource distribution and utilization.
19. Population Geography.
20. Population policies and management.
21. Urban Geography.
22. Urban land use and zoning.
23. Political Geography.
24. Boundaries and territorial disputes.
25. Biogeography.
26. Human impact on biomes.
27. Tourism Geography.
28. Tourism’s impact on culture and environment.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

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