Worksheet Answer Key

Exploring Social Studies

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CHAPTER WORKSHEETS

What Do You Know? Anticipation Guide

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. D

Vocabulary Builder Activity

A. Content Vocabulary
1. latitude, longitude
2. entrepreneur; incentive
3. primary source; secondary source
4. immigration; ethnic groups; culture
5. unalienable right
6. ethics
7. plagiarize
8. U.S. Bill of Rights
9. Mayflower Compact; Magna Carta
10. point of view
11. bias
12. effect
13. natural right
14. chronology
15. generalize; inference; conclusion

B. Academic Vocabulary
16. b—verb

17. a—noun
18. a—noun
19. b—verb
20. a—noun
21. a—noun
22. b—verb
23. a—noun
24. b—verb

C. Combined Vocabulary Reinforcement
25. the experiences and beliefs that influence a person at a given time
26. how people make choices about how to use scarce resources
27. guaranteed free elections to Parliament in England
28. made up of many different ethnic groups
29. an action that forces an event to happen
30. rights that people are born with
31. a line that circles Earth and is parallel to the equator
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32. an account of an event written by someone who did not witness it

33. a place where something lives

34. to point out

35. to give permission

36. the act of moving from one country to another

37. to say what will happen based on what usually happens

38. a conclusion based on information that is implied

39. presenting another person's work as one's own

LESSON WORKSHEETS

Guided Reading: Lesson 1 Studying History

Thinking Like a Historian

1. Studying history tells us how things that happened long ago affect who we are today. It helps us become informed citizens. Studying social studies helps us learn about the world.

2. A calendar helps us break time into units and keep track of those units.

3. Absolute chronology tells exactly when an event happened, while relative chronology tells when an event happened in relation to another event.

4. A time line is an easy way to keep track of chronology and understand the course of history.

Primary and Secondary Sources

Primary Source Examples: letters, diaries, official records, photographs, paintings, artifacts

Secondary Source Examples: histories, encyclopedias, magazine articles, textbooks, biographies

Questions to ask about sources: Are facts supported with evidence? Is the language or image objective and not emotional? Can the same information be found in another source? Is the source's creator reputable? Does the author acknowledge other viewpoints?

Using Charts, Graphs, Models, and Databases

Chart: A chart is a visual way of presenting facts and numbers in an organized fashion.

Database: A database is a type of chart. It is a large collection of information that can be searched and retrieved quickly. It is usually stored on a computer.

Graph: A graph is used to present numbers visually. A circle graph shows how a whole is divided into smaller parts. A bar graph uses shaded bars to compare numbers. A line graph shows how something changes over time.

Model: A model is a diagram or drawing that displays various kinds of information. A model should be used when you want to show the steps in a process, point out the parts of an object, or explain how something works.
Guided Reading: Lesson 2 Studying Geography and Economics

What Is Geography?
1. F; People who study geography are geographers.
2. T
3. T
4. F; A place is defined by other physical characteristics, such as landforms, and is also defined by cultural characteristics.
5. F; Human-environment interaction refers to how people adapt to their surroundings or change them to meet humans’ needs.
6. T

Globes and Maps
Physical Map:
Find the nature of a state’s land surface
Political Map:
Find how leaders divided a region into voting districts
Globe:
Find the actual shape of Earth
Thematic Map:
Find exploration routes in Texas
Find the crops grown in a state’s different regions

What Is Economics?
1. An entrepreneur is a person who organizes and operates a business.
2. Economics is the study of how individuals and nations make choices about ways to use scarce resources to meet their needs and wants.
3. Natural resources are the things that nature provides that are necessary for production, such as water and land. Capital are things made by humans that are necessary for production, such as machines and tools.

The U.S. Free Enterprise Economy
Private Property: Anything owned by an individual or group rather than by the government. It includes money, land, buildings, machines, and personal property.
Choice: The right to choose the type of work or job we do and the products we buy. Businesses can choose what products or services they want to sell.
Voluntary Exchange: A buyer voluntarily exchanges money for goods and services. The seller voluntarily exchanges goods or services for money.
Competition: People and businesses are free to compete with one another for land, jobs, natural resources, and customers.
Economic Incentives: Something that causes a person or business to act. Money is an incentive for a person to work or for a business to produce goods.
Beliefs and Principles of a Nation
1. T
2. F; A constitution is a written plan for a government.
3. T
4. T
5. F; John Locke came up with the idea of natural rights.
6. F; Other countries have used the founding documents of the United States when they made changes in their governments.
7. T

What Is Citizenship?
Be at least 18 years old.
Live in the United States for at least five years.
Be able to read, write, and speak English.
Be of good moral character.

Rights and Responsibilities
1. Unalienable rights are rights that cannot be taken away. Jefferson got the idea from earlier intellectuals, such as William Blackstone, and from John Locke's writings on natural rights.
2. The Bill of Rights is a document that lists the basic rights and freedoms of all Americans. It contains the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

What Is Culture?
1. culture
2. religious
3. ethnic group
4. multicultural
5. immigration
6. economic
7. religious
8. arts
9. European
10. American
### Science and Technology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invention/Experiment</th>
<th>Person Responsible</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>electricity experiments</td>
<td>Ben Franklin</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incandescent light bulb</td>
<td>Thomas Edison</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanical dishwasher</td>
<td>Josephine Cochrane</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model T</td>
<td>Henry Ford</td>
<td>1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer operating systems</td>
<td>Bill Gates and Paul Allen</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first powered airplane</td>
<td>Orville and Wilbur Wright</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>Alexander Graham Bell</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salk polio vaccine</td>
<td>Dr. Jonas Salk</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Guided Reading: Lesson 5 Social Studies Skills

**Critical Thinking Skills**

1. identifying an action and the result of that action  
2. stating what you think will happen in the future  
3. identifying ideas that can be proven to be true  
4. pointing out a statement of belief  
5. making assumptions based on what appears to be true  
6. giving an explanation based on known facts  
7. telling how ideas, objects, or events are alike and different  
8. identifying the order in which events occur  
9. identifying the most important idea of a text  
10. making a short restatement of a text’s important content  
11. arranging information by similar characteristics  
12. making a statement that is usually true

**Problem-Solving Skills**

Solving a Problem:

Identify the problem. Gather information about the problem. List and consider solutions. Consider the advantages and disadvantages of each possible solution. Choose a solution and put it into action. Evaluate the effectiveness of the solution.

Making a Decision:

Determine whether others should be involved in the decision-making process. Gather information to help you make the decision. Identify options/alternatives. Weigh each option and predict the consequences of each. Choose the best option. Put your decision into action.

**Writing and Communication Skills**

1. Plagiarism is presenting ideas or words of another person as your own instead of giving credit to the person who created them. It is important to remember this when writing because plagiarizing is stealing.

2. A bibliography is a formal listing of the books, articles, Internet sources, and any other sources used to do research.
3. Writing a good paragraph allows a writer to express his or her ideas clearly.

4. Some people learn best using their auditory skills, and some learn best using their visual skills. Using multimedia for a presentation helps both auditory and visual learners understand the information being presented.