

Available for
Grades 1–6+



Evan-Moor
EMC 9201

Daily

Geography Practice

SAMPLER

Based on National
Geography Standards

- Books include 36 map transparencies
- Weekly lessons include:
 - teacher resource page
 - geography vocabulary
 - reproducible map
 - two geography questions per day
 - challenge question
 - answer key

WEEK 19
Daily Geography

Essential Element 2: Standard 5
Skill: Political Regions

The Pacific Region of the United States

Introducing the Map
Explain to students that political maps show human-made features on the Earth. These features may include borders between states, cities, towns, neighborhoods, roadways, and other places or things that humans have put on Earth.

Introduce the term region. Explain to students that a region is a large common features. Tell students that the United States is divided into regions. They are the Pacific, Rocky Mountain, and Northeast regions.

ANSWER KEY

Name _____

The Pacific Region of the United States

WEEK 19
Daily Geography

WEEK 19

What are some features in the Pacific Region?



"I use all the Daily Practice books! They're highly motivating and keep students' attention. They also provide an assessment method, so I can make sure that my kids are understanding what they're being taught."

— Janie S.
4th-grade Teacher

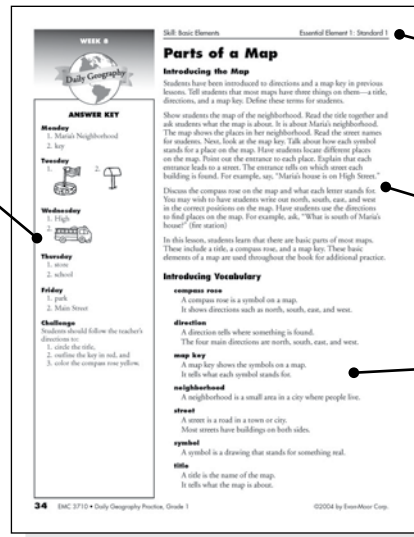
About Daily Geography Practice

Daily Geography Practice is based on the eighteen National Geography Standards and is designed to support any geography and social studies curriculums that you may be using in your classroom.

36 Weekly Sections

Teacher Page

- An answer key for the week is included for easy reference.

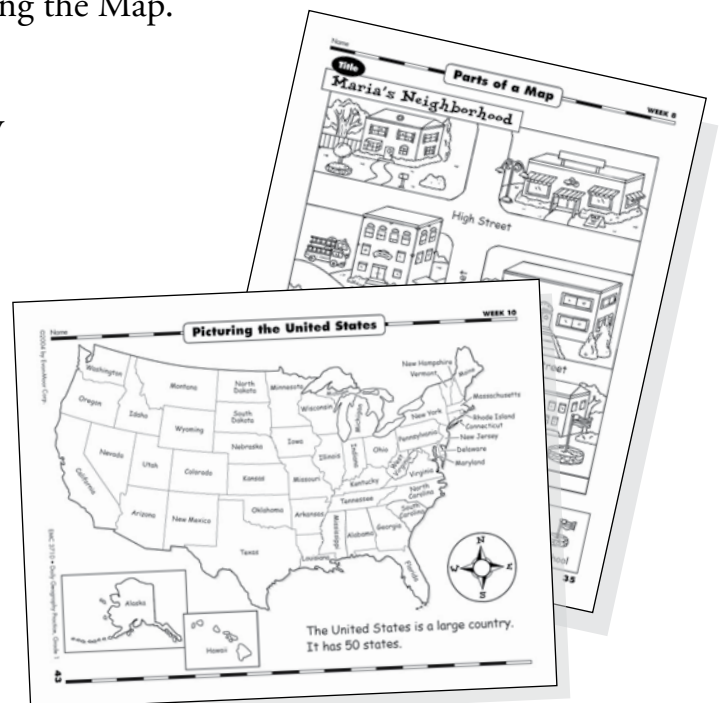


- The national geography element, standard, and skill are included.
- Background information helps the teacher introduce the geography skill.
- Vocabulary words and definitions are given.

Please note that the skills in this book should be taught in direct instruction, and not used as independent practice. Teachers are encouraged to use other reference maps and globes to aid in instruction. Most of the questions can be answered by studying the map or globe. There are some questions, however, that specifically relate to the lesson given by the teacher at the beginning of the week. Review daily the information presented in “Introducing the Map.”

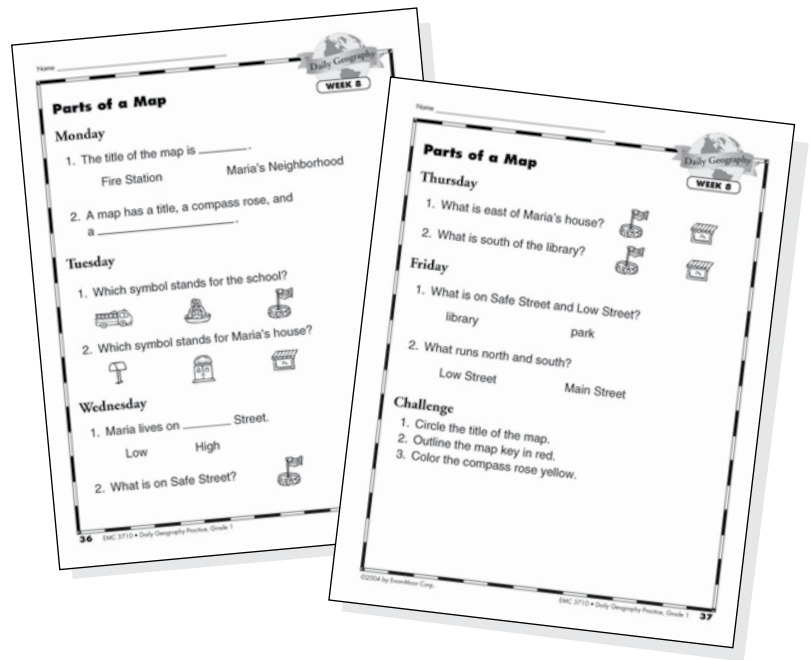
Map Page

A map or globe illustrates the geography skills emphasized during the week. Use the overhead transparency of the map or globe provided at the back of the book to aid in whole-class instruction. Reproduce the map or globe for each student to use as a reference for the questions.



Question Pages

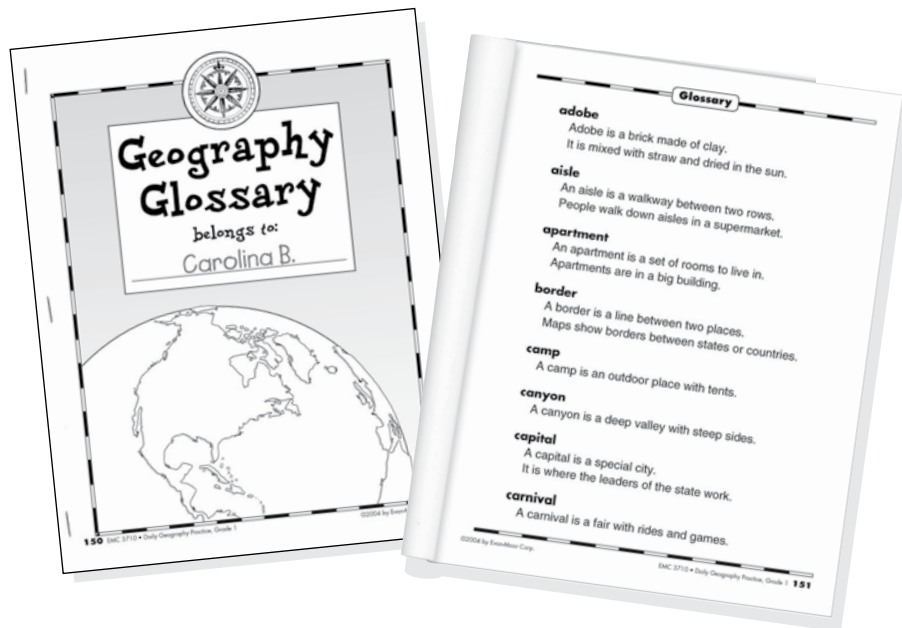
There are two geography questions for each day of the week. The questions progress in difficulty from Monday to Friday. The challenge question at the end of the week asks students to add a feature to the map. Outside references are often required to answer the challenge question.



Additional Resources

Geography Glossary

Reproduce the glossary pages and cover for students to use as an easy reference booklet throughout the year.



Map Transparencies

Also included are 36 black-and-white transparencies of the maps and globes in the book. Use overhead pens to highlight or mark special features as you discuss the week's lesson and the accompanying questions.

The National Geography Standards

The National Geography Standards includes six essential elements that highlight the major components of geography. Under the six major categories are the eighteen standards that focus on general areas in geography that children are expected to know and understand.

Essential Element 1: The World in Spatial Terms

Geography studies the relationships between people, places, and environments by mapping information about them into a spatial context. The geographically informed person knows and understands the following:

- Standard 1** **Weeks 1–8**
how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technologies to acquire, process, and report information from a spatial perspective,
- Standard 2** **Weeks 9–10**
how to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context, and
- Standard 3** **Weeks 11–12**
how to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth’s surface.
-

Essential Element 2: Places and Regions

The identities and lives of individuals and peoples are rooted in particular places and in those human constructs called regions. The geographically informed person knows and understands the following:

- Standard 4** **Weeks 13–18**
the physical and human characteristics of places,
- Standard 5** **Weeks 19–22**
that people create regions to interpret Earth’s complexity, and
- Standard 6** **Weeks 23–24**
how culture and experience influence people’s perceptions of places and regions.
-

Essential Element 3: Physical Systems

Physical processes shape Earth’s surface and interact with plant and animal life to create, sustain, and modify the ecosystems. The geographically informed person knows and understands the following:

- Standard 7** **Week 25**
the physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth’s surface, and
- Standard 8** **Week 26**
the characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems on Earth’s surface.

Essential Element 4: Human Systems

People are central to geography in that human activities help shape Earth’s surface, human settlements and structures are part of Earth’s surface, and humans compete for control of Earth’s surface. The geographically informed person knows and understands the following:

- Standard 9** **Week 27**
the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth’s surface,
- Standard 10** **Week 28**
the characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth’s cultural mosaics,
- Standard 11** **Week 29**
the patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth’s surface,
- Standard 12** **Week 30**
the processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement, and
- Standard 13** **Week 31**
how the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth’s surface.

Essential Element 5: Environment and Society

The physical environment is modified by human activities, largely as a consequence of the ways in which human societies value and use Earth’s natural resources. Human activities are also influenced by Earth’s physical features and processes. The geographically informed person knows and understands the following:

- Standard 14** **Week 32**
how human actions modify the physical environment,
- Standard 15** **Week 33**
how physical systems affect human systems, and
- Standard 16** **Week 34**
the changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Essential Element 6: The Uses of Geography

Knowledge of geography enables people to develop an understanding of the relationships between people, places, and environments over time—that is, of Earth as it was, is, and might be. The geographically informed person knows and understands the following:

- Standard 17** **Week 35**
how to apply geography to interpret the past, and
- Standard 18** **Week 36**
how to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future.

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Glossary	150
Map Transparencies	bound at the back of the book

**ANSWER KEY****Monday**

1. zoo
2. 4

Tuesday

1. S
2. E

Wednesday

1. west
2. north

Thursday

1. horse
2. turtles

Friday

1. pigs
2. ducks

Challenge

Students should follow the teacher's directions to:

1. color the cow black and white,
2. color the horse brown,
3. color the turtles green,
4. color the ducks yellow,
5. color the rabbits tan,
6. color the sheep white, and
7. color the pigs pink.

Using Directions

Introducing the Map

Tell students that maps show directions. On a map, north is toward the top. South is toward the bottom. To the right is east and to the left is west. Share with students that many maps that they see show the four main directions with a compass rose.

Show students the map of the zoo. Read the caption and point out the compass rose. Share with students that only the first letter of each direction is used. The letter *N* stands for north, *S* stands for south, *E* stands for east, and *W* stands for west.

Look at the petting zoo animals with the students. Name the animals and talk about where they are located in the zoo. Use the cow as the starting point when you ask students a couple of directional questions. For example, "Which animals are east of the cow?" Students should look at the compass rose. They will see that E (east) is to the right. Students can then look to the right of the cow to find the turtles. The turtles are east of the cow. Ask other questions using directions to check for understanding.

In this lesson, students get practice using the four main directions. They learn that most maps have a compass rose that shows these directions. Students are not expected to define the term *compass rose*, but rather begin to recognize a compass rose on a map and understand that it shows directions. They also learn that letters can stand for the four directions on a map.

Introducing Vocabulary**direction**

A direction tells where something is found.

The four main directions are north, south, east, and west.

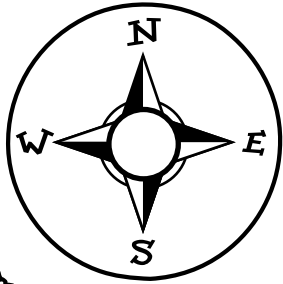
compass rose

A compass rose is a symbol on a map.

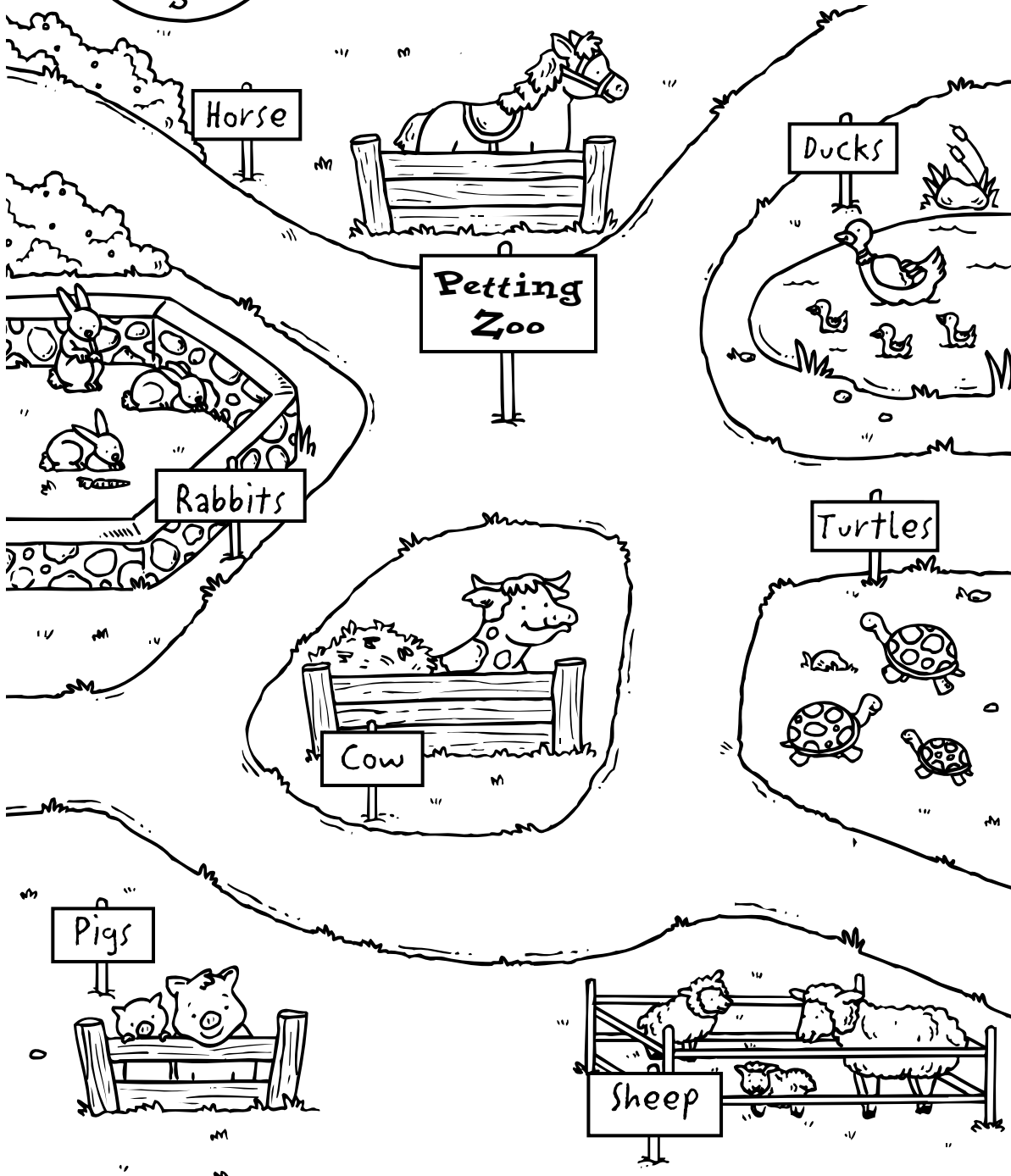
It shows directions such as north, south, east, and west.

Using Directions

This is a compass rose.



- The letter **N** stands for north.
- The letter **S** stands for south.
- The letter **E** stands for east.
- The letter **W** stands for west.





Using Directions

Monday

1. The map shows a _____.

park

zoo

2. The compass rose shows _____ directions.

2

4

Tuesday

1. What letter stands for south?

N

S

2. What letter stands for east?

E

W

Wednesday

1. The letter **W** stands for _____.

east

west

2. The letter **N** stands for _____.

north

south



Using Directions

Thursday

1. What is **N** of the cow?

horse

sheep

2. What is **E** of the cow?

rabbits

turtles

Friday

1. What is **W** of the sheep? _____

2. What is **N** of the turtles? _____

Challenge

1. Color the cow black and white.
2. Color the animal north of the cow brown.
3. Color the animals that are east of the cow green.
4. Color the animals that are north and east of the cow yellow.
5. Color the animals that are north and west of the cow tan.
6. Color the animals that are south and east of the cow white.
7. Color the animals that are south and west of the cow pink.

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Week 19 A Rural Area Map	78
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Week 21 A City Map	86
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Glossary	150
Map Transparencies	bound at the back of the book

**ANSWER KEY****Monday**

1. world
2. water

Tuesday

1. continents
2. 7

Wednesday

1. Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans
2. Arctic Ocean

Thursday

1. Any two of the following:
Africa, Antarctica, Europe,
North America, and South
America
2. Any two of the following:
Antarctica, Asia, Australia,
North America, and South
America

Friday

1. Australia
2. Antarctica

Challenge

Students should color the continents green, the oceans blue, and put a red X on the continent where they live.

A World Map

Introducing the Map

Show the classroom globe to the students. Talk about how the globe shows the world or all of Earth. The globe shows the land and water on Earth. Then show students the classroom map of the world. Talk about how it is a flat picture of Earth. The world map shows all the land and water on Earth.

Show students the world map from the book. Talk about how the world is divided into seven large land areas called continents. Name and locate the seven continents of the world. Help students to notice the shapes and sizes of the continents. Share with students the following information to help them to remember the seven continents.

- Four of the continents start with the letter “A.”
- Africa “hangs off” Europe and Asia.
- Antarctica is the coldest and iciest place on Earth. Antarctica is located the farthest south.
- Asia is the largest continent in size, and it has the most people.
- Australia is an island continent.
- North and South America have “America” in their names. North America is north of South America. South America is south of North America.
- Sizes of continents from largest to smallest are:
 1. Asia
 2. Africa
 3. North America
 4. South America
 5. Antarctica
 6. Europe
 7. Australia
- Europe is joined to Asia in one large land area.

Discuss with students that the waters of the world are connected. The continents divide the waters into four parts. They are called oceans. The world has four oceans—Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific.

Review the vocabulary throughout the week. Continents and oceans are also defined in Weeks 1 and 2.

Introducing Vocabulary**border**

A border shows where places begin and end. A border can be a line on a map between states or countries.

continent

A continent is one of the seven very large areas of land on Earth. North America is a continent.

ocean

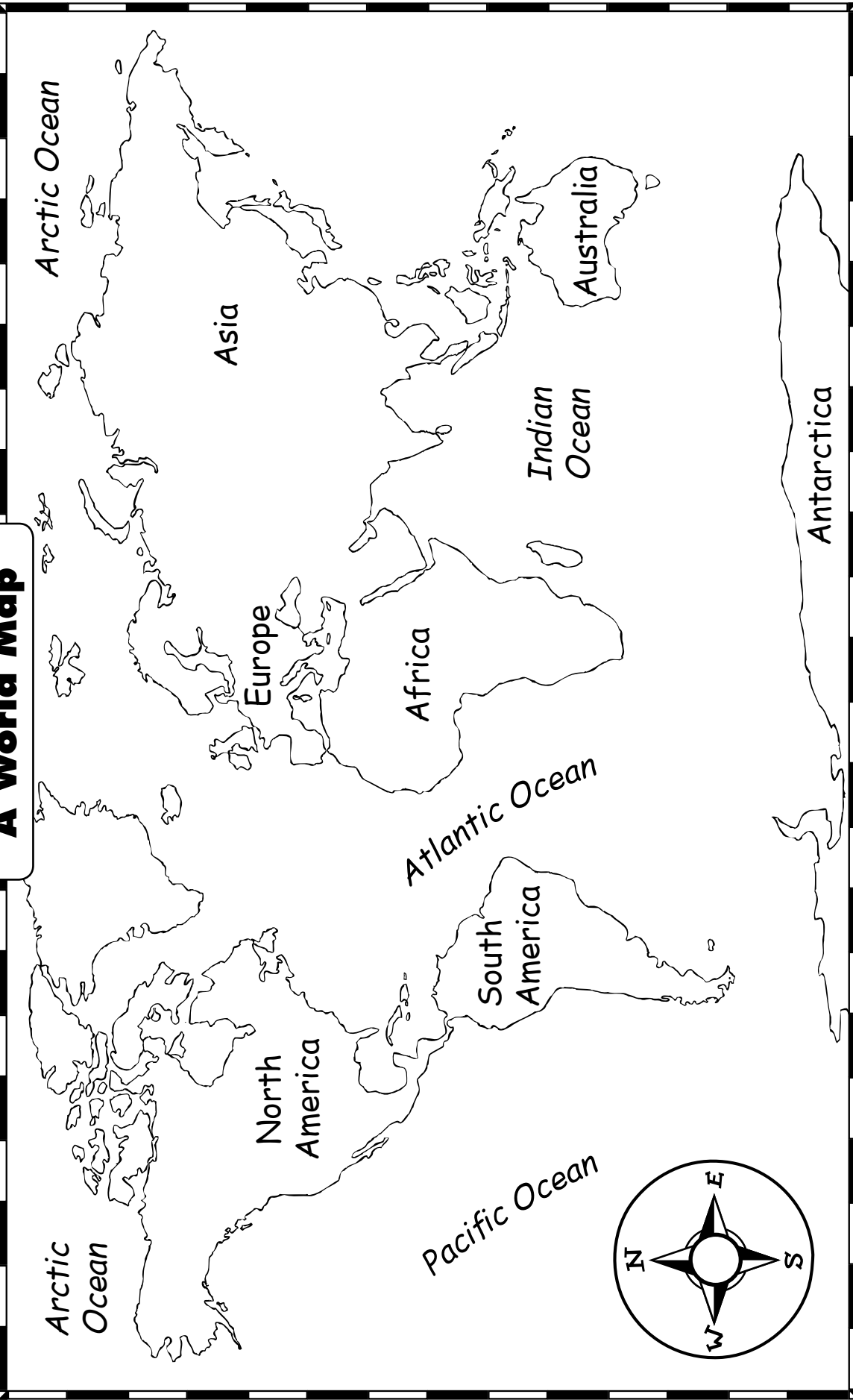
An ocean is a large body of salt water. Earth has four oceans.

world

The world is another name for Earth.

A World Map

Name _____



The world has seven large land areas. They are called continents. The world has four large bodies of salt water. They are called oceans.



A World Map

Monday

1. The map shows the whole _____.
2. The map shows large areas of land and _____.

Tuesday

1. The large land areas are called _____.
 continents oceans
2. There are _____ continents of the world.

Wednesday

1. Name the four oceans of the world.

2. Which ocean is the farthest north in the world?



A World Map

Thursday

1. Five continents border the Atlantic Ocean. Name two of them.

2. Five continents border the Pacific Ocean. Name two of them.

Friday

1. Asia is the largest continent. Which continent is the smallest in size?

2. Which continent is the coldest and farthest south?

Challenge

Color the continents green. Color the oceans blue. Put a red X on the continent you live on.

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Glossary	150
Map Transparencies	bound at the back of the book

**ANSWER KEY****Monday**

1. Springfield
2. Chicago

Tuesday

1. Decatur, Rockford, Aurora, Peoria
2. Bentley, Mt. Pleasant

Wednesday

1. Mississippi River and Wabash River
2. Illinois River, Kaskaskia River

Thursday

1. Rockford
2. Lake Michigan

Friday

1. Chicago
2. Indiana

Challenge

Students should write the names of the following border states on the map: Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana.

A Map Key

Introducing the Map

Tell students that a map key is a list of symbols used to represent objects and places on a map. Explain that the symbols on a map are pictures that stand for something real.

Have students look at the map of the state of Illinois. Ask students to locate the map key. Point out that this map key includes seven symbols. A star symbol is used to denote the capital city; a shaded box symbol is used to denote large cities; a large dot is used to denote medium cities; and a small dot is used to denote small towns. A wavy line symbol is used to denote rivers, and an oval symbol is used to denote a lake. Review the definitions of *capital*, *city*, *town*, *river*, and *lake*. A dashed line with dots represents state borders.

Include Illinois' borders in your discussion. Use the small map of the United States to review the borders of Illinois. Point out that Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Lake Michigan share borders with Illinois. Also point out the rivers that border the state, as well.

Introducing Vocabulary

border a line on a map showing the edge of a city, state, or country

capital a city where the government of a country or state is located

city a very large or important town

lake a large body of fresh water surrounded by land

map key a list that explains the symbols on a map

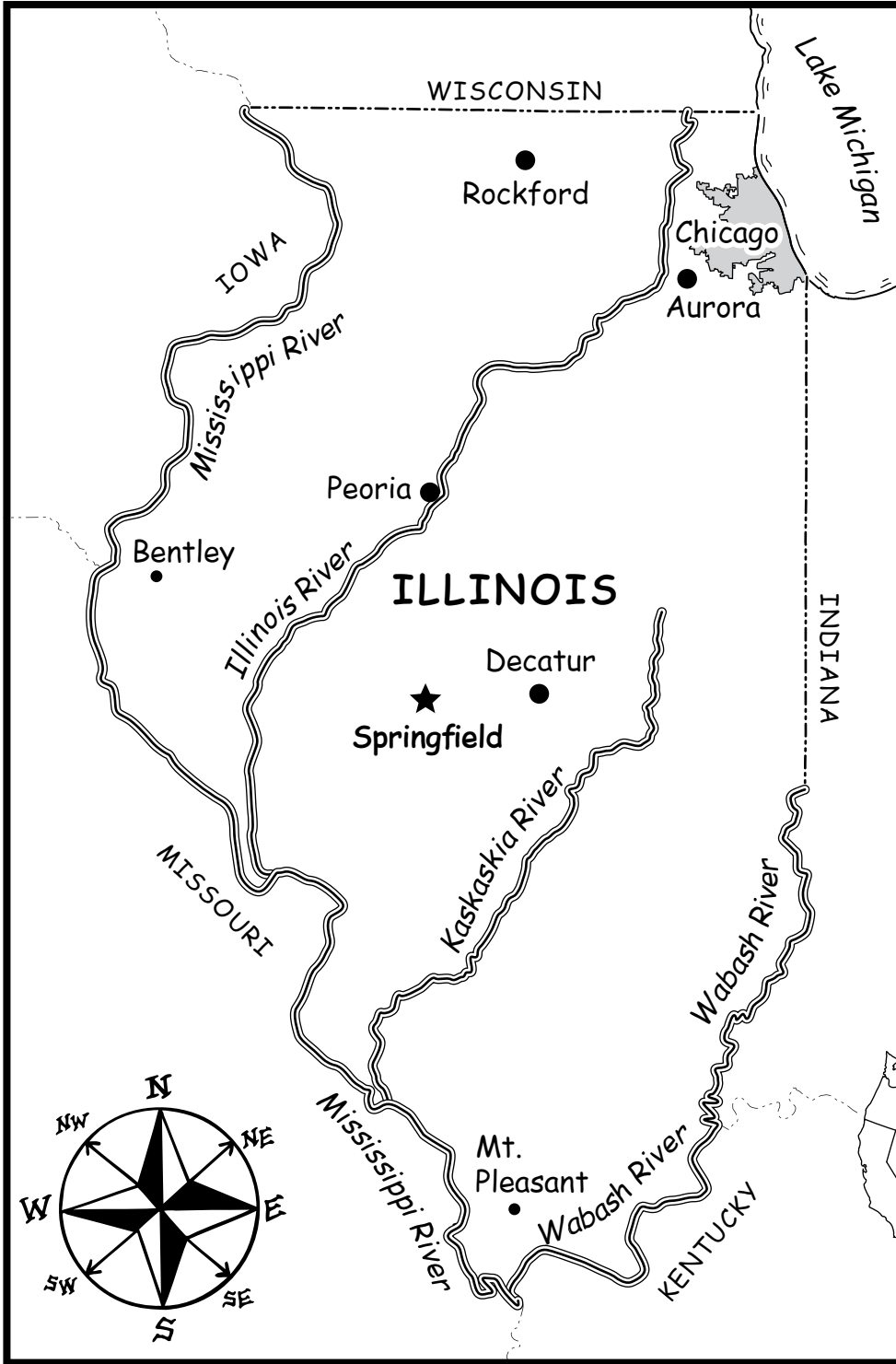
river a large stream that flows into a larger river, lake, sea, or ocean

state a group of people united under one government; a state can be a whole country or part of a country such as the United States

symbol a picture that stands for something real

town an area where people live and work; usually smaller than a city

A Map Key



Map Key

- ★ capital
- large city (urban area)
- medium city
- small town
- state border
- ~ river
- ☪ lake



Can you name the states that border Illinois?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | |



A Map Key

Monday

1. What is the name of the capital city?

2. What is the name of the large city shown on the map?

Tuesday

1. Write the name of each medium-size city.

2. Write the name of each small town.

Wednesday

1. Write the names of the two rivers that are borders.

2. Write the names of the two rivers that are not borders.



A Map Key

Thursday

1. Write the name of the medium-size city that is close to the Wisconsin border.

2. Write the name of the lake that shares a border with Illinois.

Friday

1. Write the name of the large city that shares a border with Lake Michigan.

2. Write the name of the border state that is east of Decatur and Aurora.

Challenge

On the map, write the names of the states that border Illinois.

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Glossary	150
Map Transparencies	bound at the back of the book

**ANSWER KEY****Monday**

1. South America
2. 6

Tuesday

1. Brazil
2. Amazon River

Wednesday

1. hot and wet all year long
2. equator

Thursday

1. Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana
2. Three of the following:
Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

Friday

1. Antarctica
2. yes; Hundreds of different kinds of trees, vines, and other plants provide homes to thousands of different kinds of animals such as bats, frogs, leopards, parrots, and snakes.

Challenge

Answers will vary. Students should color the area of the Amazon Rainforest and write two facts about the forest that they learned from the class discussion or from resource books.

The Amazon Rainforest

Introducing the Map

Define an ecosystem for students. Talk about different ecosystems in the world such as grasslands, deserts, and polar regions. Another ecosystem that students will be familiar with is the tropical rainforests. Instruct students that tropical rainforests are warm, wet environments near or at the equator. Tell students the most famous rainforest in the world is the Amazon Rainforest.

Show students the map of South America. Give students the following background information on the Amazon Rainforest as they look at the map.

The Amazon Rainforest covers much of northern South America. About two-thirds of it lies in Brazil. The forest also is in parts of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. The Amazon Rainforest receives an average rainfall of 50 to 175 inches (125 to 445 cm). Temperatures average about 80°F (27°C).

The forest contains a wide variety of plants and animals. There are hundreds of varieties of trees. Trees grow close together, so they fight for the light they need to grow. The trees grow very tall, and the upper branches spread out over a wide area. The canopy is so thick with branches and vines that very little sunshine gets through to the forest floor. Between the canopy and floor is a layer called the understory. This area grows layers of shrubs and small trees.

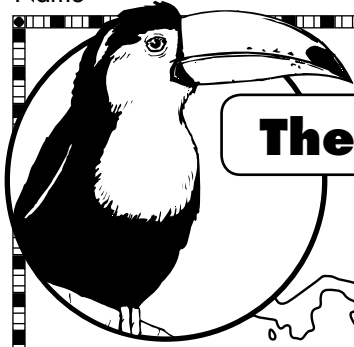
Many animals live at each layer of the rainforest. Frogs, snakes, toucans, parrots, flying squirrels, leopards, bats, and monkeys are just a few of the animals that make their home in the rainforest.

You may wish to extend the lesson by discussing the preservation of the rainforest's natural resources. About 10 percent has been destroyed. Reasons for the destruction include loggers cutting down trees, and ranchers and farmers clearing land for grazing cattle and growing crops.

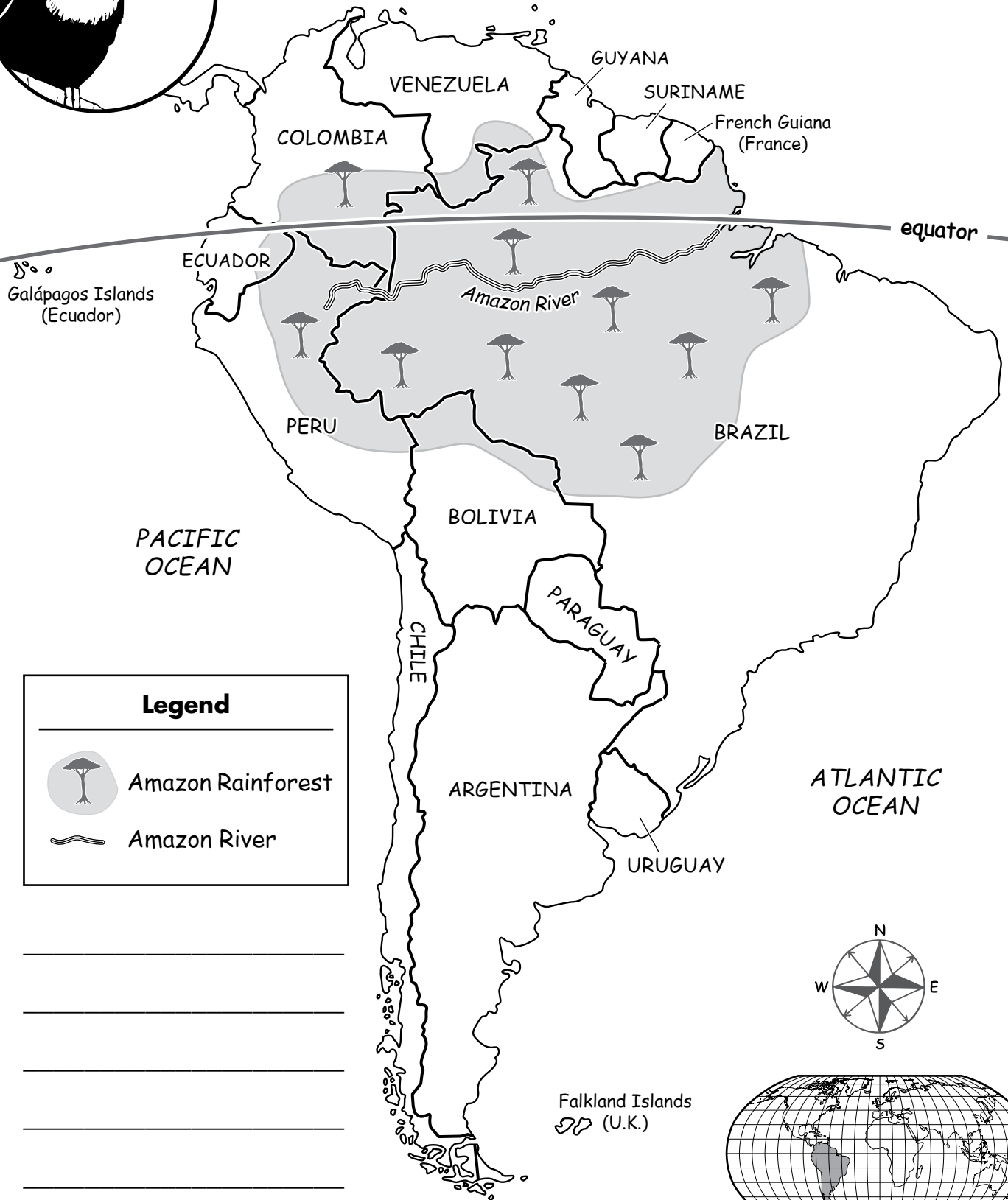
Introducing Vocabulary

ecosystem a community of animals and plants interacting with their environment

rainforest a dense, tropical forest where a lot of rain falls



The Amazon Rainforest



Legend

- Amazon Rainforest
- Amazon River



The Amazon Rainforest

Monday

1. The Amazon Rainforest is in which continent?

2. The Amazon Rainforest is in how many countries?

Tuesday

1. Two-thirds of the Amazon Rainforest is in which country?

2. Which long river flows through parts of the Amazon Rainforest?

Wednesday

1. Is the Amazon Rainforest hot and wet all year long or only in the summers?

2. Which line of latitude runs through the Amazon Rainforest?



The Amazon Rainforest

Thursday

1. Which countries north of Brazil are not in the Amazon Rainforest area?

2. Name at least three other countries in South America that the Amazon Rainforest does not occupy.

Friday

1. Tropical rainforests are located near or on the equator. Which continent does not have any tropical rainforests—Africa, Antarctica, Asia, or Australia?

2. An ecosystem is a community of animals and plants interacting with their environment. Is the Amazon Rainforest an ecosystem? Why or why not?

Challenge

Color the area of the Amazon Rainforest on the map. Write a caption telling two important things you learned from your teacher or from another resource about the Amazon Rainforest.

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Map Transparencies	bound at the back of the book

**ANSWER KEY****Monday**

1. a system for mapping the round Earth on a flat surface
2. location

Tuesday

1. larger
2. Antarctica

Wednesday

1. South America
2. about 32°S latitude, 16°E longitude

Thursday

1. Africa, Antarctica, Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Europe, and Southern Ocean
2. Africa, Asia, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and South America

Friday

1. Alaska
2. Any of the following countries would be accurate: Australia, Japan, New Guinea, Palau, or Russia.

Challenge

Equator should be red and prime meridian blue; U.S. is in Northern and Western Hemispheres

A Mercator Projection Map

Introducing the Map

Refer back to Week 7, “A Robinson Projection Map,” to review projections with students. Expand the discussion to include another kind of projection called a *Mercator projection map*. As the students look at the projection map, share the following information with students.

Gerardus Mercator was a Flemish geographer and mapmaker. He introduced his projection map in the 1500s. On the Mercator projection map, the parallels and meridians appear as straight lines. This method proved to be accurate for showing direction. But the land and water areas are greatly distorted toward the North and South Poles. In other words, the areas near the North and South Poles look much larger than they actually are on Earth. Have students look at Greenland. On the Mercator projection, Greenland looks larger than South America. Actually, South America is more than eight times larger than Greenland.

Have students compare the Robinson and Mercator projection maps. Talk about how the Robinson projection accurately shows the shape and size of the continents, but that the Mercator projection is easier to use to find coordinates because the lines of latitude and longitude appear straight, not curved.

Have students find the latitude for the contiguous United States on both the Mercator and Robinson projection maps. They should be able to conclude that most of the United States is more clearly defined between 30°N and 45°N on the Mercator projection map. Try other locations on the Mercator projection map before proceeding with the week’s lessons.

Introducing Vocabulary

coordinates the latitude and longitude address of a place on a map

equator an imaginary line that runs around the center of Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles (0° latitude)

geographic grid the intersecting pattern formed by the lines of latitude and longitude

lines of latitude (parallels) imaginary lines on the Earth that run parallel to the equator

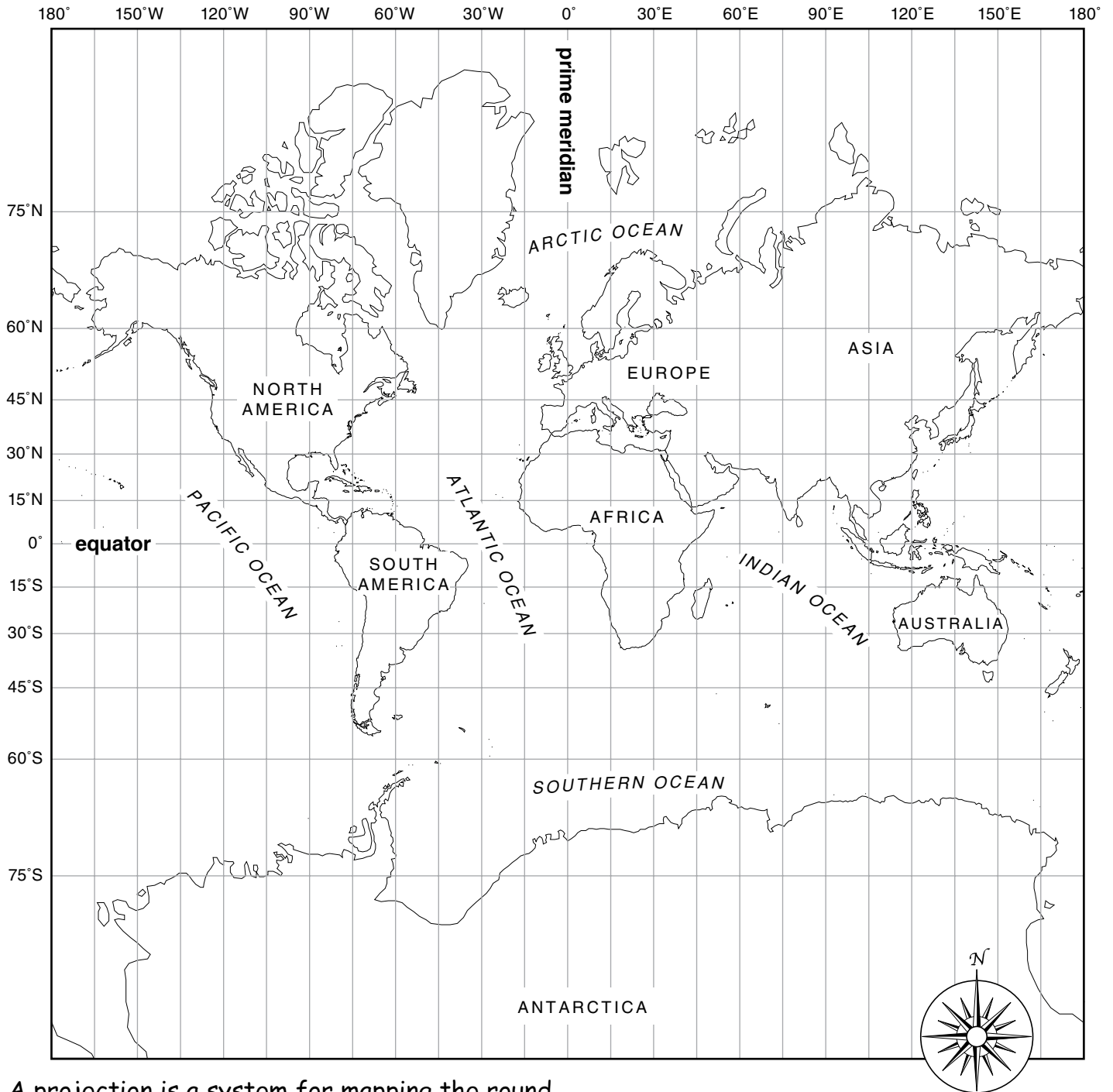
lines of longitude (meridians) imaginary lines that run between the North and South Poles

prime meridian an imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole (0° longitude)

projection a system for mapping the round Earth on a flat surface

A Mercator Projection Map

The World



A projection is a system for mapping the round Earth on a flat surface. The Mercator projection map shows the accurate locations of the continents and oceans. The land and water areas, however, are greatly distorted toward the North and South Poles.

The United States is located in these two hemispheres:



A Mercator Projection Map

Monday

1. What is a projection?

2. Does the Mercator projection show the size, shape, or the location of the continents more accurately on a map?

Tuesday

1. Do the land areas around the North and South Poles appear smaller or larger in size than they really are?

2. Which continent appears much wider than it really is compared to the other continents?

Wednesday

1. Which continent includes the coordinates of 15°S latitude, 60°W longitude?

2. Estimate the coordinates for the southern tip of Africa.



A Mercator Projection Map

Thursday

1. Name all the labeled land and water areas that intersect with the prime meridian.

2. Name all the labeled land and water areas that intersect with the equator.

Friday

1. Which state in the United States is located at 150°W longitude?

2. Name a country that is located at 135°E longitude.

Challenge

On the map, color the equator line red and the prime meridian line blue. The equator divides the world into Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The prime meridian helps to divide the world into Eastern and Western Hemispheres. At the bottom of the page, write in which two hemispheres the United States is located.

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**ANSWER KEY****Monday**

- 8; Appalachian Mountains, Rocky Mountains, and the Andes Mountains
- Alps, Atlas, Caucasus, Himalaya, and Ural Mountains

Tuesday

- Atlas Mountains; Kilimanjaro is an isolated peak in southeast Africa (Tanzania).
- Mount Everest, Himalaya

Wednesday

- Ural Mountains
- Mount Elbrus

Thursday

- Three of the following: Alaska, Aleutian, Cascade, Coast, and Sierra Nevada Ranges
- Kilimanjaro, Mount Kosciuszko, and Vinson Massif

Friday

- They are all volcanic mountains that have erupted.
- Mid-Atlantic Ridge, located below sea level

Challenge

Mountain	Location	Height in Feet and Meters
1. Mt. Everest	Nepal/ Tibet border	29,035 ft./8,850 m
2. Aconcagua	Argentina	22,831 ft./6,959 m
3. Mt. McKinley	Alaska	20,320 ft./6,194 m
4. Kilimanjaro	Tanzania	19,331 ft./5,892 m
5. Mount Elbrus	Russia	18,510 ft./5,642 m
6. Vinson Massif	Antarctica	16,864 ft./5,140 m
7. Mt. Kosciuszko	Australia	7,310 ft./2,228 m

Mountain Ranges of the World

Introducing the Map

Explain to students that there are physical maps that show specific landforms such as the major mountain ranges. Define a mountain, a mountain range, and a mountain system. Further explain that a mountain may be a single peak, or it may be part of a mountain range. A group of mountain ranges form a larger mountain system. Explain to students that the largest mountain system in the world is actually undersea. It is called the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. It stretches more than 10,000 miles (16,000 km) from the Northern Atlantic Ocean to Antarctica.

When people talk about major mountain systems, however, they usually are referring to ones above sea level. The height of most mountains is given as the distance that its peak rises above sea level. For example, the world's highest mountain is Mount Everest at 29,035 feet (8,850 m) above sea level.

As students look at the map of the mountain ranges, share the following information with them:

There are five major mountain systems in the world. North America has three of the major systems—the Appalachian Mountains, the Pacific Mountain System, and the Rocky Mountains. The Appalachian Mountains stretch from the Gaspe Peninsula in Canada to Alabama. The Pacific Mountain System stretches along the west coast of North America. It includes the Coast Ranges, the Sierra Nevada of California, the Cascade Range of Oregon, and the Alaska and Aleutian Ranges in Alaska. The Rocky Mountains extend through Mexico, the United States, and Canada.

In South America, the Andes Mountains is the longest mountain system in the world. It stretches along the west coast of the continent.

The Tethyan Mountain System extends across Africa, Europe, and Asia. It includes the Atlas Mountains of Africa, the Alps and Carpathian Mountains in Europe, and the Caucasus Mountains on the border of Europe and Asia. The Tethyan Mountain System also includes the Zagros Mountains, the Pamirs, the Karakoram Range, and the Himalaya in Asia.

Tell students that only a sampling of the major mountain ranges are included on the map, and the highest mountain for each continent is shown on the map.

Introducing Vocabulary

mountain any point of land that rises quickly to at least 1,000 feet above its surroundings

mountain peak the summit, or highest point, of a mountain

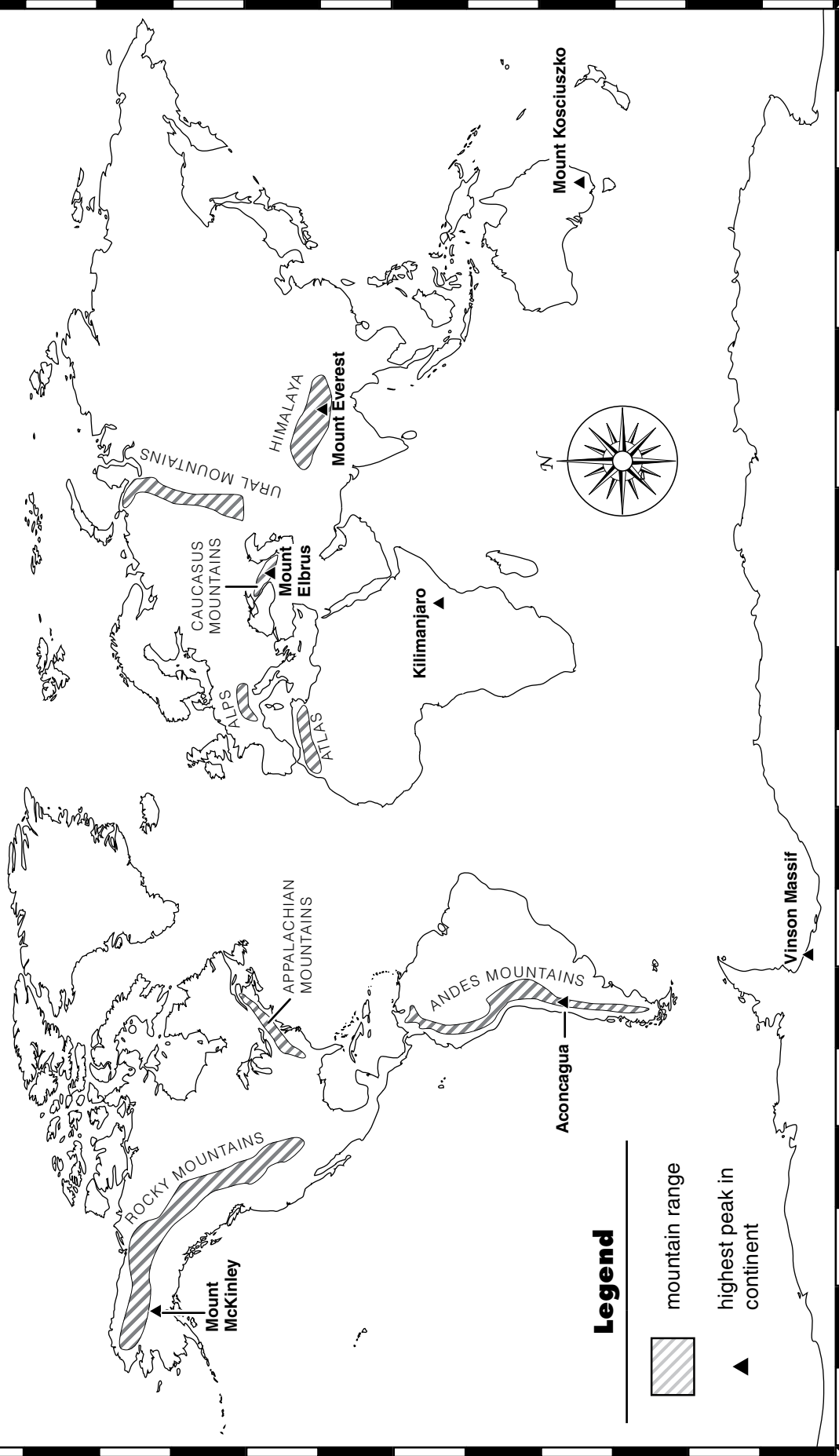
mountain range a group or chain of mountains

mountain system a group of mountain ranges

physical map a map that shows natural landforms and waterways on Earth's surface

Mountain Ranges of the World

Name _____



North America has three major mountain systems. The Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains are well known. North America also has the Pacific Mountain System. This system consists of two parallel chains of mountains that run from southern California

to Alaska. Names of the mountain ranges include the Alaska and Aleutian Ranges, the Cascade Range of Oregon and Washington, the Coast Ranges on the Pacific coastline, and the Sierra Nevada of California. These mountains are not shown on the map.



Mountain Ranges of the World

Monday

1. How many mountain ranges are shown on the map? Name the three that are in the Western Hemisphere.

2. Name the five labeled mountain ranges in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Tuesday

1. Which mountain range is located in Africa? What is the name of the highest mountain in Africa, and where is it located?

2. The highest mountain in the world is located in Asia. Name the mountain and mountain range in which it stands.

Wednesday

1. Which mountain range acts as a natural border between Europe and Asia?

2. In Europe, the highest mountain is located in the Caucasus Mountains. Name this mountain.



Mountain Ranges of the World

Thursday

1. North America has the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains. It also has the Pacific Mountain System. Name at least three ranges in this system.

2. Which of the world's highest peaks stand apart from the highest mountain ranges?

Friday

1. What do these famous mountains have in common—Mount Etna in Sicily, Mount St. Helens in the U.S., and Mount Vesuvius in Italy?

2. Which mountain range, above or below sea level, is the longest in the world—the Andes, the Rocky Mountains, or the Mid-Atlantic Ridge?



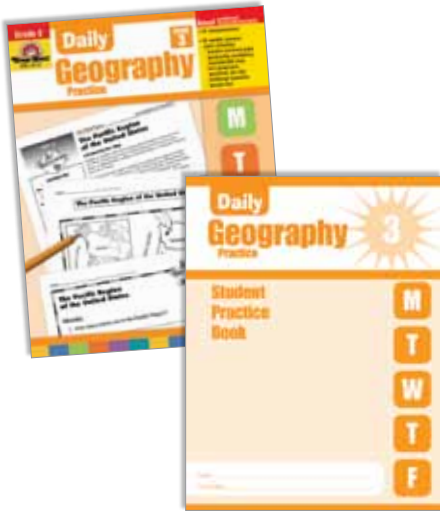
Challenge

Fill out this chart on the highest mountains on the seven continents. The first one has been done for you. Use other references to help you with the others. Cut out the chart and attach it to the back of the map.

Mountain	Location	Height in Feet and Meters
1. Mount Everest	Nepal / Tibet border	29,035 ft./8,850 m
2. Aconcagua	_____	_____
3. Mount McKinley	_____	_____
4. Kilimanjaro	_____	_____
5. Mount Elbrus	_____	_____
6. Vinson Massif	_____	_____
7. Mount Kosciuszko	_____	_____

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