

Monday, March 30 and Tuesday, March 31

“Dictionary of Geographic Terms” (pg. 24 in textbook)

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHIC TERMS

The list below includes important geographic terms and their definitions. All of these terms are illustrated on the diagram.

<p>1. bay part of a body of water that is partly enclosed by land</p> <p>2. cape narrow point of land that extends into a body of water</p> <p>3. coast land that borders the sea or an ocean</p> <p>4. delta area formed by soil deposited at the mouth of a river</p> <p>5. divide ridge that separates rivers that flow in one direction from those that flow in the opposite direction</p>	<p>6. hill area of raised land that is lower and more rounded than a mountain</p> <p>7. isthmus narrow strip of land joining two large land areas or joining a peninsula to a mainland</p> <p>8. lake body of water surrounded by land</p> <p>9. mountain high, steep, rugged land area that rises sharply above the surrounding land</p> <p>10. mouth of a river place where a river empties into a larger body of water</p> <p>11. peninsula piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides</p>	<p>12. plain broad area of fairly level land that is usually close to sea level</p> <p>13. plateau large area of high land that is flat or gently rolling</p> <p>14. river large stream of water that empties into an ocean, a lake, or another river</p> <p>15. river valley land drained or watered by a river</p> <p>16. source of a river place where a river begins</p> <p>17. strait narrow channel that connects two larger bodies of water</p> <p>18. tributary stream or small river that flows into a larger stream or river</p>
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Wednesday, April 1

“Skill Lesson 1-- Reading a Map: East and Southeast Asia” (pg. 48)

SKILL LESSON 1

Reading a Map: East and Southeast Asia

Maps can be useful tools in learning about the world and its people. Some maps show physical features such as oceans, rivers, and mountains. Others provide information about people, such as how they use the land and where they live.

To read a map, it is important to look at all its parts. Most maps have a title, key, scale, directional arrow, and lines of latitude and longitude. Use the following steps to read the map below.

- Scan the map carefully to find out what information it contains.** The title tells you the subject of the map. The key explains what the symbols or colors on the map represent. (a) What is the title of this map? (b) List the countries labeled on the map. (c) Which of the world's oceans do most of the nations on this map border? (d) What do the stars

on the map symbolize? (e) What is the capital of Malaysia?

- Practice reading distances on the map.** The scale tells you the actual distance in miles and kilometers between places on the map. (a) About how far in miles is it from Bangkok to Jakarta? (b) In kilometers?
- Study the map to read directions.** The directional arrow shows which way is north, south, east, and west. (a) Which East and Southeast Asian nations are west of Japan? (b) In which direction is Singapore from the Philippines?
- Locate places on the map using map coordinates.** The horizontal lines on the map are called lines of latitude. Each line of latitude is numbered in degrees north or south of the Equator. The vertical lines on the map are called lines of longitude. Each of these lines is numbered in degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are helpful in locating places on a map. (a) Which capital is located at 35°N/139°E? (b) Where is Phnom Penh located?



Wednesday, April 1 and Thursday, April 2

Map of the Middle East and North Africa (pg. 549)



Friday, April 3

Map of Western Europe (pg. 640)

