

Guided Reading Activity 26-1

For use with textbook pages 662–666.

*The Land***Underline the Answer**

DIRECTIONS: Read each incomplete sentence and the two answer choices in parentheses. Underline the word in parentheses that correctly completes the sentence.

1. China's landmass covers about _____ percent of East Asia. (80/50)
2. The _____ separates the Sea of Japan from the Yellow Sea.
(Manchurian Plain/Korean Peninsula)
3. Japan is made up of a(n) _____ consisting of many islands. (peninsula/archipelago)
4. Japan's largest island is _____, which contains many major cities. (Honshu/Hokkaido)
5. When earthquakes originate under the seabed, destructive _____ may occur.
(tsunamis/undertows)
6. The _____ form a natural barrier between Mongolia and China.
(Pamirs/Altay Shan)
7. The _____, which separate China from South Asia, are the highest mountains in the world. (Andes/Himalaya)
8. The highest plateau in East Asia is the _____. (Plateau of Tibet/Manchurian Plain)
9. Large, flat wastelands, including the deserts and salt marshes of the _____, lie between the Kulun Shan and Tian Shan. (Tarim Basin/Taklimakan Desert)
10. The _____ in China is East Asia's longest river. (Chang Jiang/Huang He)
11. Southern China's most important river system is the _____. (Xi/Chang Jiang)
12. In contrast to China, the rivers of Japan and Korea are _____.
(short and fast/long)
13. China has a wide range of unevenly distributed resources, such as iron, tin, and _____.
(tungsten/diamonds)
14. China is the world's leading producer of _____, which grows abundantly in the southern part of the country. (bamboo/rice)
15. China and the other nations in East Asia have huge _____ fishing industries, harvesting millions of tons a year. (deep-sea/inshore)

Guided Reading**Activity 26-2**

For use with textbook pages 667–670.

Climate and Vegetation

Short Answer

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to write a short answer to each of the following questions.

1. What factors shape East Asia's climates?

2. What climate characterizes the northeastern quarter of East Asia?

3. What types of vegetation can be found in the forests of the mid-latitude climates?

4. How is the climate of Mongolia an example of the rain shadow effect?

5. What types of vegetation can be found in East Asia's steppe climate?

6. Which climate region supports the growth of flowers, trees, lichens, and mosses?

7. What types of climate and vegetation occur on China's Hainan island?

8. How do people rely on seasonal winds in East Asia?

9. How long do monsoons blow in one direction before they change direction?

10. What two types of natural forces interact to produce typhoons?

Guided Reading Activity 27-1

For use with textbook pages 676–680.

China

Underline the Correct Word

DIRECTIONS: Underline the word or phrase in parentheses that correctly completes the sentence.

1. More than 90 percent of people living in China belong to the ancient _____ ethnic group. (Tibetan/Han)
2. Despite its distinct culture and history, the Buddhist kingdom of _____ was taken over by China in 1950. (Tibet/Mongolia)
3. Taiwan's original inhabitants, or _____, make up about 2 percent of Taiwan's population. (aborigines/Southeast Asians)
4. Ancestors of the _____ once ruled the world's largest empire. (Chinese/Mongolians)
5. Most Chinese live along rivers or in _____ areas. (coastal/mountainous)
6. More than _____ of China's population lives on one-sixth of the land. (90 percent/one-fourth)
7. In China many rural people are _____ urban areas. (migrating to/abandoning)
8. In China, urbanization has resulted in _____ shortages in farming communities. (labor/irrigation)
9. The growth rate of the Chinese population slowed after the government instituted its _____ policy in 1979. (target/one-child)
10. The first Chinese dynasty to keep historical records was the _____ dynasty. (Wei/Shang)
11. _____ founded the Chinese philosophy of Daoism. (Confucius/Laozi)
12. By the 1890s, Japan and European governments established large _____ in China in which they had exclusive trading rights. (spheres of influence/markets)
13. _____ formed the Nationalist government of China by 1927. (Chiang Kai-shek/Mao Zedong)
14. The Republic of China was established in _____. (Taiwan/Mongolia)
15. Literacy in China suffered during the _____ of the late 1960s. (communist revolution/Cultural Revolution)

Guided Reading Activity 27-3

For use with textbook pages 686–690.

North Korea and South Korea

Fill In the Blank

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks for the following sentences.

1. Like Japan, the population of Korea is ethnically _____. (diverse/homogenous)
2. _____ is the democratic nation on the Korean peninsula.
(North Korea/South Korea)
3. Because of politics, many people fled from North Korea to South Korea and _____. (the United States/Russia)
4. The population in North Korea is _____ that of South Korea. (half/twice)
5. Throughout its history, Korea has been invaded by _____.
(colonial powers/neighboring countries)
6. Western countries approached Korea through _____, a unified diplomatic policy.
(gunboat diplomacy/treaties)
7. In the late 1800s, a war over Korea erupted between _____ and China. (Russia/Japan)
8. In 1910, _____ annexed Korea. (Japan/China)
9. Korea was divided into North Korea and South Korea after _____.
(World War II/the Sino-Japanese War)
10. When Korea was divided, South Korea was supported by _____.
(the United States/communist nations)
11. North Korea is lead by the General Secretary of the Korean Worker's Party, _____. (Major General Park Chung-Hee/Kim Jong Il)
12. Talks between North Korea and South Korea ceased in 2002 because North Korea reactivated _____. (a nuclear reactor/human rights abuse)
13. Many people in Korea practice a combination of religions, called _____.
(Confucianism/Cheondogyo)
14. Artists in Korea create vases that have a pale green glaze called _____.
(Cheondogyo/celadon)

Guided Reading**Activity 28-1**

For use with textbook pages 698–703.

The Economy

Fill In the Blanks

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blank in each sentence below.

1. In the 1970s, South Korea and Taiwan became _____.
2. In the 1950s, production dropped on China's huge government-run farms, resulting in _____.
3. In Mongolia most land is used for _____.
4. As people in South Korea migrate to the cities, a farm labor _____ has developed.
5. Farms in North Korea are organized into _____.
6. Japan and Taiwan _____ food products.
7. South Korea today is a major manufacturer of ships, cars, electronics, and _____.
8. Today, Taiwan has one of the most successful _____ economies.
9. In China, industries once _____-run are now adopting free market methods.
10. The Chinese territories of Hong Kong and _____ provide great wealth to China.
11. _____ is a major transportation center in central China.
12. Many South Asian nations are members of APEC, an organization working to improve _____ in the region.
13. Japan's high taxes on imported finished goods are intended to restrict foreign _____.
14. Its trade _____ means that Japan exports more than it imports.
15. After the Tiananmen Square killings, many countries placed _____, or restrictions, on China.

Guided Reading**Activity 28-2**

For use with textbook pages 706–710.

People and Their Environment

Underline the Correct Word

DIRECTIONS: Underline the word or phrase in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Economic growth and a rising living standard have increased East Asia's demand for _____ . (manual labor/electric power)
2. China gets most of its energy from burning _____ . (oil/coal)
3. Despite the fact that the area is prone to tectonic activity, Japan relies on _____ power plants for energy. (geothermal/nuclear)
4. Part of China's air pollution problem comes from windblown _____ . (smog/dust)
5. _____ in Japan suffer from the acid rain caused by China's coal burning.
(Forests/Farmers)
6. Widespread tree cutting has intensified the severity and destructiveness of _____ in China. (floods/fires)
7. A program of tree planting along _____ aims to reduce this kind of damage.
(highways/riverbanks)
8. South Korea is building more nuclear power plants, even though it's difficult to safely dispose of the _____ . (fossil fuels/radioactive waste)
9. Although it plans to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions to curb global warming, Japan's total emissions have _____ since 1990. (decreased/increased)
10. Despite a 1986 international conservation agreement, Japan still hunts _____ for their meat. (whales/squid)
11. China's Three Gorges Dam may displace about _____ people and destroy natural ecosystems. (1 million/2 million)
12. Much of East Asia is prone to _____ , which can cause severe damage and loss of life. (earthquakes/monsoons)