

Guided Reading**Activity 29-1**

For use with textbook pages 719–724.

The Land**Outline**

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to complete the following outline.

I. Peninsulas and Islands

1. Southeast Asian Landmasses
 - a. Formed by colliding tectonic plates
 - b. (1.) Mountainous Terrain

A. Mainland Southeast Asia

1. (2.) Almost half of Southeast Asian countries located on the mainland
2. Malaysia is both a mainland and an island country.

B. (3.) Island Southeast Asia

1. (4.) Brunei, East Timor, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines
2. Indonesia and the Philippines are made up of thousands of islands.

II. Mountains and Volcanoes**A. Mountains**

1. Dominate landscape and form boundaries
2. (5.) Form part of Ring of Fire

B. Volcanoes

1. (6.) 327 Volcanoes
2. Mount Pinatubo erupted in 1991

III. Water Systems

- A. Southeast Asian people rely on waterways for communication and food.
- B. Mainland rivers originate in northern highlands.

IV. Natural Resources**A. Fossil Fuels**

1. (7.) Plentiful fossil fuels
2. Petroleum, coal, and gas are important exports.

B. (8.) Minerals and Gems

1. Abundant throughout the region
2. Some deposits are undeveloped.

C. Flora and Fauna

1. (9.) Exotic and diverse plant and animal life

Guided Reading Activity 29-2

For use with textbook pages 739–742.

Climate and Vegetation

Modified True or False

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to determine whether the underlined word or phrase makes the sentence true or false. Circle the correct answer. If the answer is false, write the word or phrase that makes the sentence true.

1. Most of Southeast Asia has a temperate rain forest climate. (true/false)

2. This region's rain forests are hot and receive up to 188 inches of rain a year. (true/false)

3. The tropical wet climate is characterized by great variation in temperature.
(true/false) _____
4. One of the region's oldest forests, dating back millions of years, grows in Brunei. (true/false)

5. Along the tidal mud flats of this region, conifer swamps are common. (true/false)

6. Lowland fruit trees with leathery leaves produce aromatic resins. (true/false)

7. Singapore used to be covered by dense rain forests. (true/false) _____
8. Volcanoes led to the decrease of most of Singapore's native plants and animals. (true/false)

9. A tropical wet climate sweeps along the southeastern parts of Indonesia. (true/false)

10. In southern Indonesia, south of the Equator, the hot, dry season begins in October.
(true/false) _____
11. In Laos the Shan Plateau has lower temperatures than the surrounding area and is sometimes called "tropical Scotland." (true/false) _____
12. Mountainous areas in places like Myanmar, New Guinea, and Vietnam experience cooler temperatures.
(true/false) _____

Guided Reading Activity 30-1

For use with textbook pages 748–753.

Mainland Southeast Asia

Fill In the Blanks

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

1. Groups of migrants from _____ and eastern Tibet arrived in Southeast Asia about 2,500 years ago.
2. _____ has the lowest population density of the mainland Southeast Asian countries.
3. Today, Southeast Asian people are increasingly moving from _____ to _____ areas.
4. _____ was first cast in Thailand in 3000 B.C.
5. The ancient Funan people adopted _____ and the Indian model of government.
6. Bangkok, Thailand, is a _____ city.
7. Since the 1970s, mainland Southeast Asia has experienced a large amount of _____ migration.
8. The Khmer are best known for their magnificent _____.
9. By the 1500s, _____ had arrived in Southeast Asia to trade.
10. After _____, Southeast Asians fought to gain their independence.
11. U.S. forces left Vietnam in _____.
12. In 1975, the _____ took over Cambodia.

Guided Reading Activity 30-2

For use with textbook pages 754–758.

Island Southeast Asia

Short Answer

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

1. Island Southeast Asia includes which countries?

2. About how many people live on the islands and peninsulas of Southeast Asia?

3. What drew outside traders to the region?

4. How were the religions of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam introduced to the region?

5. In what way did European traders influence Southeast Asia in the 1400s and 1500s?

6. Why do most people in island Southeast Asia live on coastal plains?

7. To where are large portions of people in island Southeast Asia migrating, and why are they doing so?

8. How did the Srivijaya Empire gain wealth during its control of the seas bordering Southeast Asia?

9. What areas did the colonizing powers of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States control in the early 1900s?

10. What resulted from the Japanese takeover of the Philippines in World War II?

Guided Reading Activity 31-1

For use with textbook pages 766–771.

The Economy

Underline the Correct Word

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

1. Most of Southeast Asia's agriculture comes from its _____ river valleys. (fertile/steep)
2. The most important crop in Southeast Asia is _____. (yams/rice)
3. The region's _____ crops are grown on plantations. (cash/cheapest)
4. Among the region's most important cash crops are sugarcane and _____.
(palms/rubber)
5. Indonesia is one of the world's top 10 producers of _____. (petroleum/natural gas)
6. Residents of Papua remain poor while the Indonesian government allows foreigners to
_____. (extract resources/grow mangroves)
7. Singapore's harbors and the _____ it set up are responsible for its economic success.
(free-trade zones/skyscrapers)
8. _____ in many countries in Southeast Asia, such as Indonesia and Laos, is
developing slowly. (Industrialization/Urbanization)
9. The quality of _____ varies from country to country in Southeast Asia because of
differences in economic development. (land transportation/maritime trade)
10. Though many Southeast Asians do not have televisions, many do have _____.
(telephones/radios)
11. Southeast Asian countries have become more _____, and they work together
through ASEAN and the Asian Development Bank: (independent/interdependent)
12. ASEAN promotes economic growth and _____ exchanges among its member nations.
(currency/cultural)

Guided Reading Activity 31-2

For use with textbook pages 774–778.

*People and Their Environment***Short Answer**

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

1. What steps have some countries taken to protect and preserve their forests?

2. How are Southeast Asian governments dealing with the impact of urban growth on the environment?

3. What benefits and challenges do increased manufacturing and greater wealth bring?

4. What are the sources of pollution in Southeast Asia's rural areas?

5. Why is deforestation a major concern throughout Southeast Asia?

6. How has mining contributed to environmental challenges?

7. What kinds of natural disasters occur in Southeast Asia?

8. What are some effects of volcanic eruptions in the region?

9. What are the causes of flash floods?

10. Where do Southeast Asia's typhoons form, and where do they travel?
