


Chapter
29
Section 1**Guided Reading Activity 29-1***The Physical Geography of Southeast Asia: The Land*

Use with Chapter 29
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to describe the natural forces that shaped Southeast Asia, to compare mainland and island Southeast Asia, and to list the kinds of natural resources found in Southeast Asia.

 As you read Section 1, fill in the blanks below.

1. Having mostly a tropical climate, Southeast Asia is mountainous, with fertile _____.
2. Southeast Asia was formed by the collision of _____ millions of years ago.
3. Southeast Asia's trade and communication are dependent on _____.
4. The country of _____ includes the southern end of the Malay Peninsula, as well as the northern part of the island of _____.
5. The island country of _____ is made up of 13,677 islands from the Indian Ocean to Papua New Guinea.
6. The _____ is a mountain range that separates Vietnam from Laos and Cambodia.
7. The 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the _____ is considered one of the most powerful volcanic eruptions in the twentieth century.
8. The _____ River is a major waterway in Myanmar.
9. _____ from the Philippines, _____ from Myanmar, and _____ from Malaysia are among the trees that are an important resource in Southeast Asia.
10. _____, a major source of protein, is eaten in Southeast Asia at almost twice the world average.


Chapter
29
Section 2

Guided Reading Activity 29-2

The Physical Geography of Southeast Asia: The Climate and Vegetation

Use with Chapter 29
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to describe the climate regions of Southeast Asia and to identify the different kinds of vegetation in the region.

 As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below.

1. Most of Southeast Asia has a tropical climate controlled by the _____, or seasonal winds.
2. A _____ climate—uniformly hot, humid, and rainy throughout the year—is found throughout the islands of Southeast Asia as well as on the eastern and western coasts of the Indochina Peninsula.
3. A _____ climate region extends southeastward across the Indochina Peninsula to the Philippines.
4. Heavy rains in Southeast Asia cause the flooding of the rivers, which is essential to _____—a crucial element in the agricultural life of the region.
5. Southeast Asia contains 13 different types of _____, and Malaysia alone has more than 145,000 species of _____.
6. Although _____ is a highly developed urban area, it is one of the only two cities in the world to have areas of rain forest within its boundaries.
7. During the 1970s and 1980s, the _____, the _____, and the _____ led Southeast Asian nations to introduce deforestation programs.
8. Throughout Southeast Asia, the loss of rain forest has decreased _____, created _____, and caused _____.
9. Logging has encroached on _____ belonging to local groups, affecting their traditional livelihoods and causing political dissent.
10. Since the late 1980s, the governments of a number of Southeast Asian countries have tried to reduce _____ and the export of _____, but without complete success.