


Chapter
5
Section 1

Guided Reading Activity 5-1

The Physical Geography of the United States and Canada: The Land

Use with Chapter 5
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to compare the landforms of the United States and Canada, to describe the water resources that the environments of the United States and Canada offer, and to list the kinds of natural resources found in the United States and Canada.

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

- _____ are high, level surfaces on the face of the earth.
- The _____ are North America's oldest mountains.
- The western United States has various flat-topped natural elevations called _____.
- In the eastern United States, the _____, a region of low, rolling hills, and the Atlantic Coastal Plain lead to the Atlantic Ocean.
- A _____ is a line that separates rivers that flow toward opposite ends of a continent.
- The water source of a river is called its _____.
- A brook, river, or stream that feeds waters into a river is called a _____.
- The _____ is the largest river in the United States and Canada.
- _____ and _____ are two Canadian lakes that were formed as a result of the Ice Age.
- Canada's freshwater fishing industry is centered in the area of the _____.


Chapter
5
Section 2

Guided Reading Activity 5-2

The Physical Geography of the United States and Canada: The Climate and Vegetation

Use with Chapter 5
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to describe the climate regions of the United States and Canada and to identify the kinds of natural vegetation found in the United States and Canada.

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

1. A tropical rain forest climate can be found 2,400 miles (3,862 km) away from the United States mainland, on the islands of _____.
2. The deserts of North America include the Great Salt Lake Desert, the Blackrock Desert, and _____, the lowest point in the United States.
3. Winds, ocean currents, and mountains along the Pacific coast help create a _____ climate from northern California to the southern border of Alaska.
4. The higher parts of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific ranges have _____ climates.
5. _____ are snowstorms with winds in excess of 35 miles (56 km) per hour.
6. A _____ is a swirling column of air whose winds can reach 300 miles (483 km) per hour.
7. A warm wind called a _____ blows down the slopes of the Rockies in winter and early spring.
8. Pacific hurricanes called _____ threaten Hawaii each year.
9. The _____ is the elevation above which trees cannot grow.
10. The Great Plains of the United States and Canada were once a _____ region, a treeless expanse of grasses.