


Chapter  
**31**  
Section 1

# Guided Reading Activity 31-1

## *Southeast Asia Today: Living in Southeast Asia*

Use with Chapter 31  
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to describe Southeast Asia's key agricultural products, to explain the importance of forestry and mining to the economy of the region, to summarize the commercial and industrial growth in Southeast Asia, and to discuss modes of transportation and communication used in Southeast Asia.

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

1. Most of Southeast Asia's labor force is engaged in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rice grows well in Southeast Asia because most of the region has \_\_\_\_\_, an abundant \_\_\_\_\_, and a \_\_\_\_\_ climate.
3. Southeast Asian nations also grow edible roots, such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and bananas.
4. Lumber and products made from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are important to the economies of Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand.
5. Crude oil, natural gas, and petroleum products account for 95 percent of \_\_\_\_\_ export income.
6. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are three of the world's leading tin producers.
7. Newly industrializing countries in Southeast Asia are \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Singapore's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have led to its emergence as an important port and manufacturing center.
9. In 1967, several Southeast Asian nations formed \_\_\_\_\_, a political and economic alliance.
10. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ and many \_\_\_\_\_, water transportation is very important in Southeast Asia.

## Chapter

## 31


## Section 2

## Guided Reading Activity 31-2

*Southeast Asia Today: People and Their Environment*

Use with Chapter 31  
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to examine the effects of environmental pollution on Southeast Asia and to explain the variety of natural environmental challenges that the people of the region face.

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

1. As Southeast Asian countries become more \_\_\_\_\_, air, water, and noise pollution pose increasing dangers to the region's environment.
2. In Southeast Asia, as in other parts of the world, more people living close together means more concerns about \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, Thailand's capital, has had a rapid increase in population that has brought overcrowding to the city's residential areas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ on several islands of Indonesia in the 1990s created medical problems for people as far away as mainland Malaysia.
5. Because much of Southeast Asia is located in the Ring of Fire, many people in the region have to cope with the threat of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Indonesian island of \_\_\_\_\_ is noted for its 10,308-foot (3,142-m) volcano, Gunung Agung.
7. The 1991 eruption of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Philippines killed about 900 people and destroyed about 100,000 homes.
8. The major rivers on the Indochina Peninsula undergo \_\_\_\_\_ every year.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an area of low atmospheric pressure surrounded by circulating winds.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ form north of the Equator, usually between July and October, and their winds circulate in a counterclockwise direction.

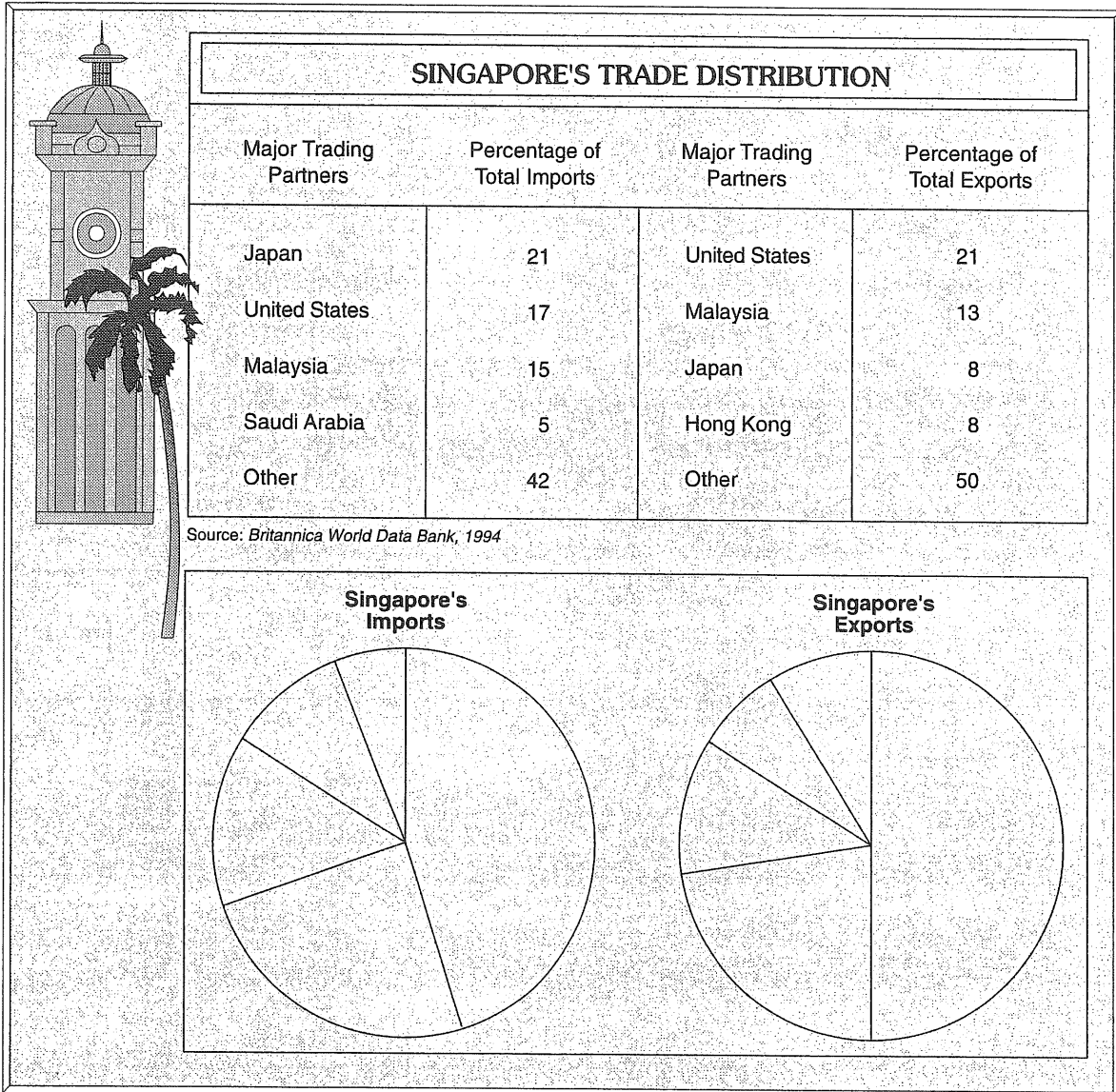
**Chapter  
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# Enrichment Activity 31

## Singapore's Trade Distribution

Use with Chapter 31

● Use the information in the chart to complete the circle graphs below.



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● Use the chart and the completed graphs to answer the questions that follow.

1. What percentage of Singapore's imports is from Japan? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What percentage of Singapore's exports is to the United States? \_\_\_\_\_



# Workbook Activity

## *Southeast Asia Today: Living in Southeast Asia*

Use with Chapter 31, Section 1

● Study the data about Southeast Asia's economies in this chart. Then answer the following questions.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS				
Country	Value of Imports	Countries Imported from	Value of Exports	Countries Exported to
Indonesia	\$ 25.8 billion	Japan 23% United States 12% Singapore 6%	\$ 29.5 billion	Japan 41% United States 16% Singapore 10%
Laos	\$240.0 million	Thailand 45% Japan 20%	\$ 72.0 million	Thailand 37% China 12%
Malaysia	\$ 38.7 billion	Japan 21% United States 18% Singapore 14%	\$ 35.4 billion	Japan 20% Singapore 19% United States 17% Netherlands 6%
Myanmar	\$ 1.1 billion	Japan 50% Western Europe 20%	\$568.0 million	Southeast Asian Countries 30% Western Europe 12%
Philippines	\$ 12.3 billion	United States 25% Japan 16%	\$ 8.7 billion	United States 35% Japan 17%
Singapore	\$ 72.1 billion	Japan 18% Malaysia 13% United States 13% Saudi Arabia 9%	\$ 63.4 billion	United States 20% Malaysia 16% Japan 11% Hong Kong 6%
Thailand	\$ 39.0 billion	Japan 30% United States 11%	\$ 27.5 billion	United States 22% Japan 17%
Vietnam	\$ 1.9 billion	Russia and the Eurasian Republics 70%	\$ 1.8 billion	Russia and the Eurasian Republics 34%

Source: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*, 1994

1. In which country shown in the chart is the value of imports and the value of exports most nearly equal? \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which country has the most favorable balance of trade? \_\_\_\_\_ Indonesia \_\_\_\_\_

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# Workbook Activity

## *Southeast Asia Today: People and Their Environment*

Use with Chapter 31, Section 2

Southeast Asia contains many natural resources that are not found in any other region. Many of these resources are being used at an alarming rate. This excerpt by journalist Denis D. Gray discusses the peril faced by teak reserves in Burma (now called "Myanmar").

 Read the selection carefully. Then answer the following questions.

### DEFORESTATION IN MYANMAR

The last of the great teak forests are being devastated because Burma's military rulers have abandoned conservation for easy money from foreign loggers.

U.N. officials and conservation groups rank destruction of the once-magnificent Burmese tropical forests among the major environmental tragedies.

Sources say preliminary analysis of recent satellite photographs indicates that 1.2 million acres of tree cover have disappeared in the last five years, an exploitation rate five times that of 1976 to 1980. Some estimates put the damage much higher.

Companies from Thailand have obtained vast concessions along the frontier. Others from Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong log interior areas through joint ventures with the Burmese. The Chinese are trucking convoys of timber out of northern Burma.

... Only about 50,000 acres are replanted each year, and Burma soon will be virtually

bare of forest unless the trend is reversed, experts say.

Teak faces a lethal combination of circumstances: It is a valuable, greatly prized commodity found in a country that possesses about 70 percent of the world's supply and badly needs hard currency.

... The rock-hard wood, easily worked and resistant to termites, once was the material of ships and palaces, but now is used mainly for quality furniture.

Environmental groups have intensified their criticism, and U.S. legislation has been proposed to stop imports of Burmese teak and teak products. Burmese dissidents contend that the military government uses the revenue from timber exports for weapons to fight the rebel armies of ethnic minorities.

U.S. sources who have contact with Burma's Forestry Department say many officials there are shocked by what is happening but have little power to stop it.

1. Why is teak highly prized? \_\_\_\_\_ It is very hard, resistant to termites, and beautiful.

2. Why have environmental groups become involved in Myanmar's teak industry?

They are trying to prevent the destruction of a natural forest and resource.

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