CHAPTER 10
Main Idea Activities 10.1

Mexico

VOCABULARY Some terms to understand:
• rugged (222): rough; irregular; uneven
• altitude (222): elevation; height
• tectonically (222): involving tectonic plates
• complex (222): complicated; involved; mixed; having a number of different parts
• terrain (222): ground; territory; turf
• limestone (222): rock that is formed chiefly by accumulation of the remains of shells and coral
• brush (223): scrub vegetation; bushes; shrubs

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Use the following items to complete the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mountain Range</th>
<th>Borders Mexican Plateau on the . . .</th>
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EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.

____ 1. Mexico is almost three times the size of the United States.

____ 2. In places the Mexican Plateau rises as high as 9,000 feet (2,700 m).

____ 3. The Valley of Mexico lies at the northern end of the Mexican Plateau.

____ 4. Visitors to Mexico City may feel a shortness of breath and lack of energy due to the thin air.

____ 5. Earthquakes are common in the area southeast of Mexico City.

____ 6. Many villages in southern Mexico are connected only by single-lane roads.

____ 7. The Yucatán Peninsula is Mexico’s highest region.

____ 8. The Yucatán Peninsula contains many rivers.
9. Mexico’s climate varies by region.

10. Mexico stretches through both the subtropical and tropical latitudes.

11. The Pacific subtropical high pressure cell brings humid air from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

12. Freezing temperatures sometimes reach as far south as Mexico City.

13. Mexico has very few mineral resources.

14. Petroleum is Mexico’s most valuable natural resource today.

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS  For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

1. Most of Mexico is made up of
   a. volcanoes.
   b. the Mexican Plateau.
   c. rivers.
   d. the Valley of Mexico.

2. Where is Mexico City located?
   a. Yucatán Peninsula
   b. Orizaba
   c. Baja California
   d. Valley of Mexico

3. Mexico narrows in the south to form a(n)
   a. isthmus.
   b. peninsula.
   c. sinkhole.
   d. island.

4. What lies beneath the surface of the Yucatán Peninsula?
   a. limestone
   b. sand
   c. salt
   d. gravel

5. Mexico is the world’s leading producer of
   a. coal.
   b. gold.
   c. silver.
   d. diamonds.
CHAPTER 10

SECTION 1 ACTIVITIES
Organizing Information
Sierra Madre Oriental—east; Sierra Madre Occidental—west; Sierra Madre del Sur—south

Evaluating Information
1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. F
9. T
10. T
11. F
12. T

Understanding Main Ideas
1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. c

SECTION 2 ACTIVITIES
Organizing Information
1519—d; 1810—b; 1821—f; 1848—g; 1910—e; 1920—a; 1992—c

Evaluating Information
1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. T
8. F
9. T
10. F
11. T
12. F

Reviewing Facts
1. Mexico City
2. Guadalajara
3. Campeche
4. Yucatán Peninsula
5. Monterrey
6. Tijuana

CHAPTER 11

SECTION 1 ACTIVITIES
Evaluating Information
1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. F
10. T

Reviewing Facts
1. isthmus
2. Pacific Ocean
3. Caribbean Sea
4. Florida
5. West Indies
6. Bahamas
7. Hispaniola
8. Martinique
9. Cayman Islands

Understanding Main Ideas
1. c
2. a

SECTION 2 ACTIVITIES
Classifying Information
1. e
2. a
3. d
4. f
5. g
6. b
7. c

Evaluating Information
1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F