

# China, Mongolia, And Taiwan: Text Analysis Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 1: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Match each term with its definition by writing the correct letter in the blank.

### Terms:

- \_\_\_\_\_ and Places
- \_\_\_\_\_ Students can guess the meaning of each word
- \_\_\_\_\_ then review its definition
- \_\_\_\_\_ the flip card
- \_\_\_\_\_ to

### Definitions:

- .
- ,
- , or do the reverse, using
- 's toggle button to switch from "Term"
- "Definition" mode. Students can also use the flip

## PART 2: CLOSE READING

Read the passage below about China, Mongolia, And Taiwan. Then answer the questions that follow.

*Lesson 1 Big Idea Physical features, climate, and resources vary across China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Main Ideas •Physical features of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan include mountains, plateaus and basins, plains, and rivers. •China, Mongolia, and Taiwan have a range of climates and natural resources.*

*Lesson 2 Big Idea China's economy and cities are growing rapidly, but the Chinese have little political freedom and many environmental problems. Main Ideas •In China's modern history, revolution and civil war led to a communist government. •China's booming economy is based on agriculture and manufacturing. •China has a massive population and its urban areas are growing. •China's environment faces a number of serious problems. •China has a rich culture shaped by ancient traditions.*

*Essential Question Preview How can history and geography help us understand population patterns in China, Mongolia, and Taiwan? Have the students consider the Essential Question and capture their initial responses. Explore the Essential Question •Tell students that today, China is a Communist country. Ask volunteers to give a definition of communism. •Tell students that both Mongolia and Taiwan are democracies. Ask students to speculate about how having China as a neighbor might affect Taiwan and Mongolia. Encourage students to keep the Essential Question in mind as they work through the module. Help students plan inquiries and develop their own supporting questions such as: How might physical features that separate China from its neighbors have affected interactions between regions throughout history? One-fifth of the world's people live in China. How might China's large population be an advantage? How might it be a disadvantage? You may want to assign students to write a short essay in response to the Essential Question when they complete the module. Encourage students to use their notes and responses to inform their essays. Explore the Online Video*

*ANALYZE VIDEOS Geography What are the advantages and disadvantages of rapid urbanization in China? Possible answer: advantages—consumption, economic boom, improved infrastructure, jobs, growing middle class; disadvantages—poor construction, water pollution, dangerous smog*

*South China SeaEast China SeaSea of Japan (East Sea) Yellow SeaPACIFIC OCEAN X I Z A N G ( T I B E T ) M O N G O L I A T A I W A N C H I N A R U S S I A K O R E A J A P A N C E N T R A L A S I A S O U T H A S I A S O U T H E A S T A S I A X i R i v e r M e k o n g R i v e r N u R i v e r B r a h m a p u t r a R. C h a n g J i a n g ( Y a n g z i R i v e r ) H u a n g H e ( Y e l l o w R. ) H e i l o n g ( A m u r R i v e r ) U l a a n b a a t a r Ü r ü m q i C h e n g d u T i a n j i n W u h a n N a n j i n g C h o n g q i n g S h a n g h a i Z h e n g z h o u B e i j i n g S h e n y a n g H a r b i n T a i p e i H o n g*

KongGuangzhouLhasa20°N30°N40°N 110°E100°E 90°E 80°E70°E 60°E 130°E140°E140°E 120°ETropic of Cancer Great Wall of China N SWE Explore ONLINE! 0 250 500 Miles 0 250 500 Kilometers Projection: Two-Point EquidistantNational capital Other cities In this module, you will learn about the land and people of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Document-Based Investigations Graphic Organizers Interactive Games Channel One News Video: Made in China: Building Boom Channel One News Video: People and Politics Image with Hotspots: Terraced Rice Fields Interactive Graph: China's Projected Urban Population Image with Hotspots: Mongols on the MoveEssential Question How can history and geography help us understand population patterns in China, Mongolia, and Taiwan?China, Mongolia, and TaiwanModule 29 What You Will Learn Lesson 1: Physical Geography . . . . .929 The Big Idea Physical features, climate, and resources vary across China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Lesson 2: China . . . . .933 The Big Idea China's economy and cities are growing rapidly, but the Chinese have little political freedom and many environmental problems. Lesson 3: Mongolia and Taiwan . . . . .941 The Big Idea Mongolia is a rugged land with a nomadic way of life and growing cities, while Taiwan is a densely settled and industrialized island. 926 Module 29 926 Module 29 Explore the Map and Images China, Mongolia, and Taiwan: Political Point out the relative sizes of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Tell students that Mongolia is very sparsely populated and that Taiwan and eastern China are densely populated. Geography Mongolia's land is rugged and wild. Almost half of Mongolians live as nomads. Many depend on horses for transportation. History In Chinese, the name Beijing means "northern capital." The city has been the seat of government power in China for more than two centuries. Culture Chinese opera dates back over a thousand years and is one of the world's oldest forms of theater. Performances combine music, song, dance, literature, martial arts, and acrobatics. Analyze Visuals Have students examine the images and answer the following questions: 1. What can you learn about Chinese opera from the photograph of the opera performer? Possible answer: Performers wear elaborate costumes and makeup. 2. What features of Beijing shown in the photo resemble other modern cities? Possible answer: skyscrapers, parks, pollution 3. What evidence of human-environment interaction do you see in the photo of the Mongolians on horseback? Possible answer: The men are wearing jackets with long sleeves and pants, which may protect them from cold weather. They use horses to travel across the plains. Online Module Flip Cards Use the flip cards as a whole class activity or in student pairs to preview the module's Key Terms and Places. Students can guess the meaning of each word, then review its definition, or do the reverse, using the flip card's toggle button to switch from "Term" to "Definition" mode. Students can also use the flip cards at the end of the module as a review tool before taking the Module Assessment.Lesson 3 Big Idea Mongolia is a rugged land with a nomadic way of life and growing cities, while Taiwan is a densely settled and industrialized island. Main Ideas •Mongolia is a sparsely populated country where many people live as nomads. •Taiwan is a small island with a dense population and a highly industrialized economy. History China's capital city, Beijing, is over 3,000 years old and home to more than 23 million people. Culture Chinese opera uses music and symbolism to tell stories. The actors wear bold and colorful makeup that has special meanings.Geography Horses play an important role in Mongolian life and culture. Many Mongolians are nomads and use horses to travel across the country's large plains. 927 China, Mongolia, and Taiwan China, Mongolia, and Taiwan 927 Reading Social Studies READING FOCUS Understand Implied Main Ideas Group students into pairs. Have each student think of an activity they want to convince everyone to do, such as buy pizza from a certain place or see a certain movie. Have students write down three reasons their idea is a good one. Next, have partners exchange papers and see if they can guess each other's idea based only on their reasons for doing it. You Try It! Read the following sentences. Then use the steps listed to the right to develop a statement that expresses the main idea of the paragraph. Exchange your statement with a partner to check your understanding of the implied main idea. topic: farming in China; facts and details: 300 million people work in farming, China leading producer of rice, wheat, corn, and potatoes, only 11 percent of land is good for farming, most farms in eastern plains and river valleys, one-third of workers are farmers, terraces maximize land use; details repeated: many people work in farming; main idea: farming in China requires human work and adapts to the available land Reading Social Studies About 300 million Chinese work in farming. The country is a leading producer of rice, wheat, corn, and potatoes. Only about 11 percent of China's land is good for farming. Most farms are in China's eastern plains and river valleys. So how does China produce so much food? More than a third of Chinese workers are farmers. In addition, farmers cut terraces into hillsides to make the most use of the land.YOU TRY IT! Read the following sentences. Then use the steps listed to the right to develop a statement that expresses the main idea of the paragraph. Exchange your statement with a partner to check your understanding of the implied main idea. As you read this module, use the steps in this lesson to help you identify implied main ideas.Understand Implied Main Ideas READING FOCUS Main ideas are often stated in a paragraph's topic sentence. When the main idea is not stated directly, you can find it by looking at the details in the paragraph. First, read the text carefully and think about the topic. Next, look at the facts and details and ask yourself what details are repeated. What points

do those details make? Then create a statement that sums up the main idea. Examine how this process works for the paragraph below. In 1644 an ethnic group called the Manchu from northeastern Asia took control of China and founded the Qing (CHING) dynasty. Qing rule was peaceful until the 1800s. At that time, European powers began spreading their empires into Asia. Much of China fell under European influence. At the same time, many Chinese wanted to end dynastic rule. This unhappiness sparked a revolution. What is the topic? China's contact with Europe What details are repeated? China was under dynastic rule. What is the main idea? European influence and unhappiness with dynastic rule led the Chinese to revolution. What are the facts and details?

- Qing rule was peaceful until the 1800s.
- European empires spread into Asia.
- Much of China fell under European control.
- Many Chinese wanted an end to dynastic rule.

928 Module 29 928 Module 29 LESSON 1 Flooding in China Game: Where Am I? China, Mongolia, and Taiwan Unlock the Secret of the Himalayas One More Thing: Ice Festival Perils of Pollution in China Map: China, Mongolia, and Taiwan: Precipitation Key Terms Review Reading Check Graphic Organizer Activity Lesson Assessment Document-Based Investigation: China, Mongolia, and Taiwan: Physical Big Idea Physical features, climate, and resources vary across China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Lesson 1 Planner Physical Geography Visuals Maps, Graphs, and Charts Assessment Extend and Enrich Sources Videos China, Mongolia, and Taiwan 928a One More Thing: Ice Festival Video Students view a video about Harbin, China's International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival, then create a multimedia presentation showcasing the festival. Perils of Pollution in China Create a Poster Students read about air and water pollution in China, then research and write a proposal for a documentary about pollution in China. Online Lesson 1 Enrichment Activities Unlock the Secrets of the Himalayas Video Students view a video about the formation of the Himalayas, then create a poster illustrating the key physical processes that have shaped the world's highest mountain range. 928b Module 29, Lesson 1 Teach the Big Idea 1. Whole Class Open/Introduction If YOU lived there . . . What do you expect to see on your travels? Review the scenario with students and lead a class discussion around responses to the question. You may wish to review the following points to frame your discussion. Consider the NATURAL features:

- very mountainous regions
- outskirts of desert regions
- fertile river valleys of the North China Plain

Consider the HUMAN features:

- heavily populated areas
- many farms; some of China's oldest cities
- some of the Great Wall of China

2. Direct Teach Introduce the Big Idea: Physical features, climate, and resources vary across China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Point out to students that China, Mongolia, and Taiwan make up a large part of East Asia. Ask students to speculate on the physical features and climates that are found in this region. As you record their comments on the board, tell students that this lesson will show them which of their ideas are accurate. 3. Practice/Assess/Inquire Have students create a chart with three columns. Have them label the columns China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. As they read the section, have them list details about each country's physical geography. 4. Explore Have each student create five True/False questions about the information. Then have them take turns quizzing each other. When students identify false items, have them explain why they are false. 5. Whole Group Close/Reflect Have students write three paragraphs in which they explain the effect that physical geography has on human life in these countries. In their paragraphs, have students include at least one dictionary definition and three words they found in a thesaurus. Have them underline these items. \*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 7: Charts; and 37: Writing Assignments ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION China, Mongolia, and Taiwan The map China, Mongolia, and Taiwan: Physical is the first of three document-based investigations that students will analyze in this module. Students will use the map's interactive features to explore the region. Teach the Main Idea Physical features of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan include mountains, plateaus and basins, plains, and rivers. Describe Where are the Himalayas and the Plateau of Tibet located? in southwest China Identify What are two major deserts in the region? the Taklimakan in western China and the Gobi in Mongolia Draw Conclusions How might the fact that Mongolia is a landlocked country affect its culture? Possible answers: fewer opportunities for trade and cultural exchange; traditional ways might flourish More About . . . Climbing Mount Everest American Erik Weihermayer reached the summit of the Himalayas' Mount Everest in 2001. Many people have climbed Mount Everest. However, Weihermayer is blind. He has also climbed Mount McKinley and Kilimanjaro. Mongolia's Geography Mongolia is best known for its mountains, rolling plains, and deserts. But, it is also home to some surprising geographic features. The country has over 3,000 lakes, many of which are salty. More than 200 extinct volcanoes are located in the eastern part of the country. Lesson 1 Physical Geography The Big Idea Physical features, climate, and resources vary across China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Main Ideas ■ Physical features of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan include mountains, plateaus and basins, plains, and rivers. ■ China, Mongolia, and Taiwan have a range of climates and natural resources. Key Terms and Places Himalayas Plateau of Tibet Gobi North China Plain Huang He loess Chang Jiang Chang Jiang If YOU lived there . . . You are a young filmmaker who lives in Guangzhou, a port city in southern China. You are preparing to make a documentary film about the Huang He, one of China's great rivers. To make your film, you will follow the river across northern China. Your journey will take you from the

Himalayas to the coast of the Yellow Sea. What do you expect to see on your travels? Physical Features Have you seen the view from the top of the world? At 29,029 feet (8,848 m), Mount Everest in the Himalayas is the world's highest mountain. From atop Everest, look east. Through misty clouds, icy peaks stretch out before you, fading to land far below. This is China. About the size of the United States, China has a range of physical features. They include not only the world's tallest peaks but also some of its driest deserts and longest rivers. Two other areas are closely linked to China. To the north lies Mongolia (mahn-GOHL-yuh). This landlocked country is dry and rugged, with vast grasslands and desert. In contrast, Taiwan (TY-WAHN), off the coast of mainland China, is a green tropical island. Look at the map to see the whole region's landforms. Mountains Much of this large region, including Taiwan, is mountainous. In southwest China, the Himalayas run along the border. They are Earth's tallest mountain range. Use the physical map of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan in this lesson to locate the region's other ranges. As a tip, the Chinese word shan means "mountain." Other Landforms Many of the mountain ranges are separated by plateaus, basins, and deserts. In southwest China, the Plateau of Tibet lies north of the Himalayas. The world's highest plateau, it is called the Roof of the World. China, Mongolia, and Taiwan

929 China, Mongolia, and Taiwan 929 ONLINE LESSON FLIP CARDS Review Key Terms and Places Students can use the flip cards in the Lesson Review at any time to review the lesson's key terms and places: Himalayas, Plateau of Tibet, Gobi, North China Plain, Huang He, loess, Chang Jiang. ONLINE GRAPHIC ORGANIZER Physical Geography As students read the lesson, have them use the graphic organizer to take notes. Students can review their graphic organizer notes at the end of the lesson to answer the following question: Summarize What are the major physical features of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan? Possible answers: mountains—Himalayas, karst towers; plateaus, basins, deserts—Plateau of Tibet, Taklimakan Desert, Gobi Desert, Turpan Depression; plains and river valleys—China Plain; rivers—Huang He, Chang Jiang ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Identifying Physical Features 1. To help students gain a greater understanding of the physical features in China, Mongolia, and Taiwan, organize them into pairs. 2. Review the superlative form of short adjectives (e.g., quick, quickest). Adding -est to an adjective means the noun it is describing is the maximum or most extreme. 3. Ask students to work with their partners to identify and locate on the map the world's tallest mountain range, highest plateau, and coldest desert. Ask them to do the same for China's lowest point and Asia's longest river. \*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 1: Acquiring Information; and 21: Map Reading For additional instruction, go to end of lesson. ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION China, Mongolia, and Taiwan: Physical Have students explore the map using the interactive features and answer the associated question. Analyze Sources How might rivers influence patterns of settlement and trade in this region? Possible answer: Rivers provide a source of water for farming and drinking. They may also be used as a transportation route. As a result many people likely live and trade near rivers in this region. In print edition, see map of same title. 1. Location What major rivers begin in the Plateau of Tibet? Chang Jiang (Yangzi River), Huang He (Yellow River), Nu, and Brahmaputra 2. Region In general, how does China's elevation differ from west to east? higher in the west and lower in the east TAIWAN 10°N 30°N 40°N 20°N 100°E 90°E 130°E 140°E 110°E 120°E Tropic of Cancer PACIFIC OCEAN East China Sea South China Sea Sea of Japan (East Sea) Yellow Sea Chang Jiang (Yangzi River) Huang He (Yellow River) Nu River Brahmaputra River Xi River CHINA TAIWAN MONGOLIA Hainan Mount Everest 29,029 ft (8,848 m) Turpan Depression -505 ft (-154 m) Mongolian Plateau Mongolian Plateau Qinling Shandi Qinling Shandi Sichuan Basin Sichuan Basin Manchurian Plain Manchurian Plain Taklimakan Desert Tarim Basin GOBI DESERT HIMALAYAS HIMALAYAS Altay Mountains Plateau of Tibet Tian Shan North China Plain Kunlun Shan Greater Khingan Range N SW E 4,000 2,000 500 200 0 (Sea level) Below sea level 13,120 6,560 1,640 656 (Sea level) 0 Below sea level Feet Meters ELEVATION Projection: Two-Point Equidistant 0 400 800 Miles 0 400 800 Kilometers Explore ONLINE! Moving north, we find a low, dry area. A large part of this area is the Taklimakan (tah-kluh-muh-KAHN) Desert, a barren land of sand dunes and blinding sandstorms. In fact, sandstorms are so common that the desert's Turkish name, Taklimakan, has come to mean "Enter and you will not come out." To the northeast, the Turpan (toohr-PAHN) Depression is China's lowest point, at 505 feet (154 m) below sea level. Continuing northeast, in Mongolia we find the Gobi. This harsh area of gravel and rock is the world's coldest desert. Temperatures can drop to below -40°F (-40°C). Map questions 1. Location What major rivers begin in the Plateau of Tibet? 2. Region In general, how does China's elevation differ from west to east? The Himalayas are the world's highest mountain range. Hills that are called karst towers line the Li River in southeast China. These dramatic hills formed over time as rainwater eroded limestone. China, Mongolia, and Taiwan: Physical Module 29 930 930 Module 29, Lesson 1 Teach the Main Idea China, Mongolia, and Taiwan have a range of climates and natural resources. Describe Where do most typhoons occur in the region? in the southeast Compare and Contrast Which resource do China and Taiwan have that is not plentiful in Mongolia? farmland More About . . . Fossil Hunting from Space Buried under the deep sands of the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, researchers discovered a rich fossil site in 1993. For years, they have gone back to the Gobi in search of more fossils. However, these trips were very expensive and dangerous. Today, these

scientists are using satellites to find new fossil sites. The Global Positioning System (GPS) uses satellites to determine exact locations—a much more efficient process than walking in one of the world's biggest deserts. **READING CHECK Summarize** What are the main physical features found in this region? mountains, plateaus, deserts, plains, rivers, and basins **ADVANCED/GIFTED News Brief: Flooding in China** 1. Have students review the information about flooding in China that occurred at Lake Dongting Hu. Have students research floods at this lake, as well as other recent floods in China. 2. Have students work individually or with a partner to select one severe flood and prepare an oral news report on it. Students should include maps, statistics, the consequences of the flood, and before-and-after pictures. 3. Have students present their news reports to the class. Encourage other students to listen actively, take notes, and ask relevant questions about the event and its aftermath. \*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 24: Oral Presentations For additional instruction, go to end of lesson. **ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS Image Compare: Flooding in China** Have students explore and compare the images using the interactive slider. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt. **Analyze Visuals** Why might people continue to live in areas that often flood? Possible answer: because the soil is fertile for growing crops In the print edition, see feature titled Flooding in China. **Reading Check Summarize** What are the main physical features found in this region? In east China, the land levels out into low plains and river valleys. These fertile plains, such as the North China Plain, are China's main population centers and farmlands. On Taiwan, a plain on the west coast is the island's main population center. **Rivers** In China, two great rivers run west to east. The Huang He (HUANG HEE), or the Yellow River, flows across northern China. Along its course, this river picks up large amounts of loess (LES), or fertile, yellow- ish soil. The soil colors the river and gives it its name. In summer, the Huang He often floods. The floods spread layers of loess, enriching the soil for farming. However, such floods have killed millions of people. For this reason, the river is called China's Sorrow. The mighty Chang (CHAHNG) Jiang, or the Yangzi (YAHNG-zee) River, flows across central China. It is Asia's longest river and a major transportation route. **Climate and Resources** Climate varies widely across the region. The tropical southeast is warm to hot, and monsoons bring heavy rains in summer. In addition, typhoons can strike the southeast coast in summer and fall. Similar to hurricanes, these violent storms bring high winds and rain. As we move to the north- east, the climate is drier and colder. Winter temperatures can drop below 0°F (–18°C). For comparison, these arrows are pointing to the same place in each image. **Before After** China's rivers and lakes often flood during the summer rainy season. The satellite images here show Lake Dongting Hu in southern China. The lake appears blue, and the land appears red. Soon after the Before image was taken, heavy rains led to flooding. The After image shows the results. Compare the two images to see the extent of the flood, which killed more than 3,000 people and destroyed some 5 million homes. **Analyze Visuals** Why might people continue to live in areas that often flood? **Flooding in China** China, Mongolia, and Taiwan 931 China, Mongolia, and Taiwan 931 **READING CHECK Contrast** Which of these three countries has the most natural resources? China **ONLINE INTERACTIVE MAPS** China, Mongolia, and Taiwan: Precipitation Have students explore the map using the interactive features and answer the associated question. **Location** How much precipitation does the lower Chang Jiang average each year? 40–60 inches **Print Assessment Review Ideas, Terms, and Places** 1. a. Identify What two major rivers run through China? Huang He (Yellow River) and Chang Jiang (Yangzi River) b. Explain How does the Huang He both benefit and hurt China's people? It benefits China by enriching the soil for farming. It hurts China by flooding. c. Elaborate Why do you think many people in China live on the North China Plain? Possible answer: More food can be grown in this area to support a larger population. 2. a. Define What is a typhoon? similar to a hurricane, a violent storm that brings heavy wind and rain b. Contrast What are some differences between the climates of southeast and northwest China? in the southeast—warm to hot, with heavy rains brought by monsoons; in the northwest—mainly dry, with temperatures ranging from cold to hot c. Rate Based on the different climates in this region, which part of the region would you prefer to live in? Why? Answers will vary, but students should support their opinions with information from the section. **Critical Thinking** 3. Categorize Use a chart to organize, identify, and describe the main physical features of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Mountains—Himalayas; Plateaus, basins, deserts—Plateau of Tibet, Taklimakan Desert, Gobi Desert, Turpan Depression; Plains and river valleys—North China Plain; Rivers— Huang He, Chang Jiang For additional instruction, go to end of lesson. **GAME** Where Am I? China, Mongolia, and Taiwan Have students play the game to test their knowledge of the geography of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. **Reading Check Contrast** Which of these three countries has the most natural resources? In the north and west, the climate is mainly dry. Temperatures vary across the area and can get both very hot and cold. China has a wealth of natural resources. Like its climate, China's natural resources show tremendous variety. The country is rich in mineral resources and is a leading producer of coal, lead, tin, and tungsten. China produces many other minerals and metals as well. China's forestland and farmland are also valuable resources. Mongolia's natural resources include minerals such as coal, iron, and tin as well as livestock. Taiwan's major natural resource is its farmland. Important crops include sugarcane, tea, and bananas. **Summary and Preview** As

you have read, China, Mongolia, and Taiwan have a range of physical features, climate, and resources. Next, you will read about the history and culture of China. Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and Places 1. a. Identify What two major rivers run through China? b. Explain How does the Huang He both benefit and hurt China's people? c. Elaborate Why do you think many people in China live on the North China Plain? 2. a. De/f\_ine What is a typhoon? b. Contrast What are some differences between the climates of southeast and northwest China? c. Rate Based on the different climates in this region, which part of the region would you prefer to live in? Why?Critical Thinking 3. Categorize Use a chart like the one shown here to organize, identify, and describe the main physical features of China, Mongolia, and Taiwan.Lesson 1 Assessment Physical Features Details plateaus, basins, deserts plains and river valleys rivers Module 29 932 932 Module 29, Lesson 1 Online Assessment 1. How is the Huang He different from the Chang Jiang? Only the Huang He runs from north to south. Only the Huang He contains large quantities of loess. Only the Huang He is located between two mountain ranges. Only the Huang He is used to transport large quantities of goods. Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly. The Huang He in China is noted for the large amounts of loess it contains. 2. Which natural resource is found in both China and Mongolia? coal diamonds farmland gold Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly. Coal is likely widely used to heat homes in both China and Mongolia.3. Make Inferences Would you expect more people to live in Mongolia or Taiwan? Explain your answer. I would expect more people to live in Taiwan. Taiwan is a green, tropical island that is more likely to be able to support a large population than Mongolia, which is a dry country with a vast desert. 4. Draw Conclusions In which geographic region of China would you expect to find the densest plant growth? Explain your answer. I would expect to find the densest plant growth in southeast China. This is because this region has the warmest temperatures and the most rainfall. China, Mongolia, and Taiwan 932a continued from page 931 continued from page 932continued from page 930ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS STRUGGLING READERS Rivers and Deserts 1. Have students reread the text Other Landforms. Then have students create a chart with one column labeled Rivers and the other labeled Deserts. 2. Have students list China's two main rivers and two deserts under each heading. \*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 7: Charts COLLABORATIVE LEARNING Planning a Documentary 1. Divide the class into small groups. Have each group plan a documentary about flooding in the region. Have them begin by researching the history of flooding along the Huang He. Suggest that they gather photographs, write interview questions for flood survivors, and in very broad terms examine human-made causes for the floods and actions that might be taken to prevent future flooding. 2. Next, have students create a storyboard for the documentary, sketching out a rough sequence for both text and visuals. 3. Have students display their storyboards and discuss what they have learned. \*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 14: Group Activity; and 22: Multimedia Presentations SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS Landform Collage 1. Organize the class into small groups, and assign each group one of China's physical features, including mountains, deserts, plains, rivers, and river valleys. 2. Have each group create a drawing of the assigned feature. Then work with students to create a collage superimposed over a map of China so that students can see where each of these features is located. \*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 8: Collages 932b Module 29, Lesson 1 LESSON 2Map: Imperialism in China, 1842- 1900 Graph: Trends in China's Population Map: China: Population Graph: China's Growing Cities Map: China: Environmental ChallengesMade in China, Part 5: People and Politics Key Terms Review Reading Check Graphic Organizer Activity Lesson AssessmentGeographic Feature: Chinese Martial Arts Three Gorges Dam Zang Yimou (1951- ) Made in China, Part 2: Cheap Goods, Big BusinessNational Day China's Environmental Issues China's Ethnic Groups Big Idea China's economy and cities are growing rapidly, but the Chinese have little political freedom and many environmental problems.Lesson 2 Planner China Document-Based Investigation: Terraced Rice FieldsVisualsMaps, Graphs, and ChartsVideos AssessmentExtend and EnrichSources China, Mongolia, and Taiwan 932c Zang Yimou (1951- ) Biography Students read about an acclaimed film director, then write a short story with a hero inspired by the director's belief that "the heart is more important than the sword. " Three Gorges Dam Video Students view a video on China's massive Three Gorges Dam, then create an infographic showing the causes and effects of building the dam. Online Lesson 2 Enrichment Activities Made in China, Part 2: Cheap Goods, Big Business Video Students view a video about China's manufacturing boom, then write an essay summarizing the effects of Chinese factories on China and its people, as well as on American businesses and workers. 932d Module 29, Lesson 2

### Main Idea:

What is the main idea of this passage? Underline the sentence that best states it.

**Supporting Details:**

List three supporting details from the passage:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**PART 3: INFORMATIVE WRITING**

Using information from the passage and your own knowledge, write an informative paragraph about China, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Include at least three vocabulary terms from Part 1.

**PART 4: REFLECTION**

Complete the following sentences:

**One new thing I learned about China, Mongolia, And Taiwan is...**

**One question I still have about China, Mongolia, And Taiwan is...**