

G 131
.C82
1933
Copy 1

Comprehensive
Guidebook

for

Fifth Grade
GEOGRAPHY

Texas Edition

By

GLADYS PELTON CONGER

HARLOW PUBLISHING COMPANY

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

COMPREHENSIVE OBJECTIVE TESTS

The Comprehensive Objective Tests have been widely used throughout the United States and a National Norm has been worked out for each test. They are made by competent teachers, are thoroughly reliable, valid, and suitable to use in every school. They provide a valuable aid in grading students and comparing classes with those in other schools and buildings.

HIGH SCHOOL TESTS

1. Comprehensive Objective Tests in High School Subjects.

Commerce

Commercial Law
Industrial and Commercial Geography
Shorthand

English

American Literature, History of
English Literature, History of
Correct English Usage
Ninth Year Grammar and Composition
Tenth Year Grammar and Composition

Foreign Languages

French
Latin
Spanish

Mathematics

Algebra
Geometry, Plane and Solid

Physical and Biological Sciences

Biology
Chemistry
General Science
Physical Geography
Physics

Social Sciences

Civics
Democracy, Problems in
Economics
History, American, Ancient and Medieval, Modern, and
Oklahoma

These tests are made one for each six weeks and one for each semester.

PRICE: Single copies of tests, 10c each; single copies of keys, 10c each; package containing 25 tests of same title, one key and one manual of directions, 75c; package containing 100 tests of same title, two keys and one manual of directions, \$2.50.

2. Readings in English.

These tests fully cover the fiction and literature which high school students read outside of class to fulfill the reading requirements for each grade.

PRICE: Single copies of tests 5c each; single keys, 5c each; 25 tests of same title, 50c; 25 tests of assorted titles, 75c.

3. Hadsell-Wells Objective Tests in English and American Classics.

Bound in convenient book form, each containing 6 to 16 pages, these Objective Tests on English and American Classics point out essential elements to be stressed, act as a guide for teaching, eliminate the task of preparing examination questions, and the drudgery of grading papers.

PRICE: Single copies of tests 10c each; single keys, 10c each; 25 tests of same title \$1.75; 100 tests of same title, \$6.00; 500 or more tests of the same title, 5c a copy.

GRADE TESTS

4. Objective Tests for Elementary Grade Pupils in Texas. Prepared by Texas teachers for Texas schools only.

5. Objective Tests for the Elementary Grades. Can be used in any school where there are eight elementary grades.

PRICE LIST FOR ABOVE GRADE TESTS

1 to 4 copies of same test _____	10c	a copy	100 to 499 copies of same test _____	2c	a copy
5 to 9 copies of same test _____	5c	a copy	500 to 1,000 copies of same test _____	1¾c	a copy
10 to 24 copies of same test _____	4c	a copy	One key will be furnished free with each 25 tests; additional keys at 5c each. Only one key (answer sheet) is needed in each subject for each teacher.		
25 to 49 copies of same test _____	3c	a copy			
50 to 99 copies of same test _____	2½c	a copy			

HARLOW PUBLISHING CO.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Comprehensive Guidebook

for

Fifth Grade

GEOGRAPHY

Texas Edition

By ✓

GLADYS PELTON CONGER, M. A.

*Former Teacher and Supervising Principal,
Critic Teacher Southeastern State
Teachers College, Durant, Oklahoma*

Exercises completed by

Student in

HARLOW PUBLISHING COMPANY
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
1933

G 131
C 82
1933

Copyright 1933 by
HARLOW PUBLISHING COMPANY

95368

OCT 20 1933

©C1A 65744

HJW 10 Oct. 51

FOREWORD

The most important function of Social Science is to develop in pupils an active interest in social institutions and social questions, and to provide a background of information and techniques of study that they may critically consider them. This function cannot be achieved through the study of facts of geography, history, and civics alone; neither can it be achieved without them. Facts are the raw material with which the mind works.

This Guidebook has been designed to accomplish one phase of Social Science, namely, to secure a reasonable mastery of the essential facts in Geography. It furnishes definite exercises that guide the pupils in the mastery of facts. Through its performance of this function a relatively large portion of the recitation period is released for the consideration of such social problems as the pupils and teacher may desire to investigate. Where the teacher has only one grade it is recommended that the Guidebook be used for this primary purpose, then with the facts taken care of, the recitation period may be organized around any activity desired. In the one and two teacher schools where the teacher's time with any one class is limited, the Guidebook may be used by the pupils alone in the assigned period, the exercises later checked, and the most important ones made a basis for discussion. Or the Guidebook may be filled in daily by the pupils alone and one or two longer recitations a week, with the teacher, can be used for other activities in Social Science.

The material in the Guidebook follows the unit and time organization in the State Course of Study and is based on the State adopted texts, with ample page references to other available text books and materials. At frequent intervals are placed review lists intended to keep the work of the whole grade fresh, and also to furnish needed review and repetition. At the beginning of each unit a question is raised which is intended to be considered by the pupil throughout the unit and a conclusion reached. This question may be made the subject of discussion in a class period or the subject of a paragraph written at the end of the unit. At the end of each unit is left a space headed "Supplementary Exercises" which is intended for additional exercises not specifically planned in the Guidebook. This space may be used to write a paragraph on the question raised at the beginning of the unit, for individual assignments made to the pupils, for interesting additional facts found by the pupils in collateral reading, for additional space as needed, or for any other use the teacher cares to make of it.

CONTENTS

Unit I.	South America -----	1
Unit II.	Europe -----	12
	1. British Isles -----	14
	2. France -----	17
	3. Germany -----	19
	4. Switzerland -----	20
	5. Belgium and The Netherlands -----	21
	6. Scandinavian Countries -----	23
	7. Eastern Europe -----	25
	8. Spain and Portugal -----	26
	9. Italy -----	27
	10. Countries of the Danube and the Balkans -----	29
Unit III.	Asia -----	35
	1. Countries of Southwestern Asia -----	37
	2. Russia in Asia -----	38
	3. Countries of Southern Asia -----	39
	4. The Far East -----	40
Unit IV.	Australia and Islands of the Pacific -----	44
	1. Australia -----	44
	2. New Zealand -----	46
Unit V.	Africa -----	50
MAPS		
	South America -----	3
	South America -----	10
	Europe -----	13
	Asia -----	36
	Australia -----	45
	Africa -----	51
	Outline Map of the World -----	56

UNIT I. SOUTH AMERICA

The continent of South America is nearly as large as North America and is rich in natural resources.
Why has it developed slowly?

References: McMurry-Parkins, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 179-192; Smith, *Human Geography—Book I*: pp. 192-217; Dodge-Lackey, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 211-226; Frye, *New Elementary Geography*: pp. 178-191; Carpenter, *New Geographical Reader—South America*; *New Industrial Reader—How the World Is Fed*; *New Industrial Reader—How the World Is Clothed*.

A. Answer these questions from the maps on pages 44-45; 170-172; 304-305.

1. What direction from North America is South America? _____

What peninsula connects them? _____

2. What oceans touch South America? _____

3. What part of South America does the equator cross? _____

On which side of the equator does most of South America lie? _____

4. In what climatic belts does South America lie? _____

5. Name 3 highland regions in South America. _____

Which is the most extensive? _____

6. Name 3 river systems and the surface division through which each flows.

RIVER

REGION

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

7. What desert is on the western coast? _____

8. What is the highest mountain peak? _____

How high is it? _____

9. Name 2 countries which have no seacoast. _____

10. The mouth of what river is near the equator? _____

11. Which is the largest country? _____

The smallest? _____

12. Print the following in the outline map, page 3, locating them correctly: All of the countries with their capitals; the surrounding oceans and sea; 3 highland regions; 3 river systems; Atacama Desert; Mt. Aconcagua; Lake Titicaca; the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Give 3 ways in which the continents of North and South America are alike. _____

2. Give 3 ways in which the two continents are unlike. _____

3. Why has the development of South America been slow?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

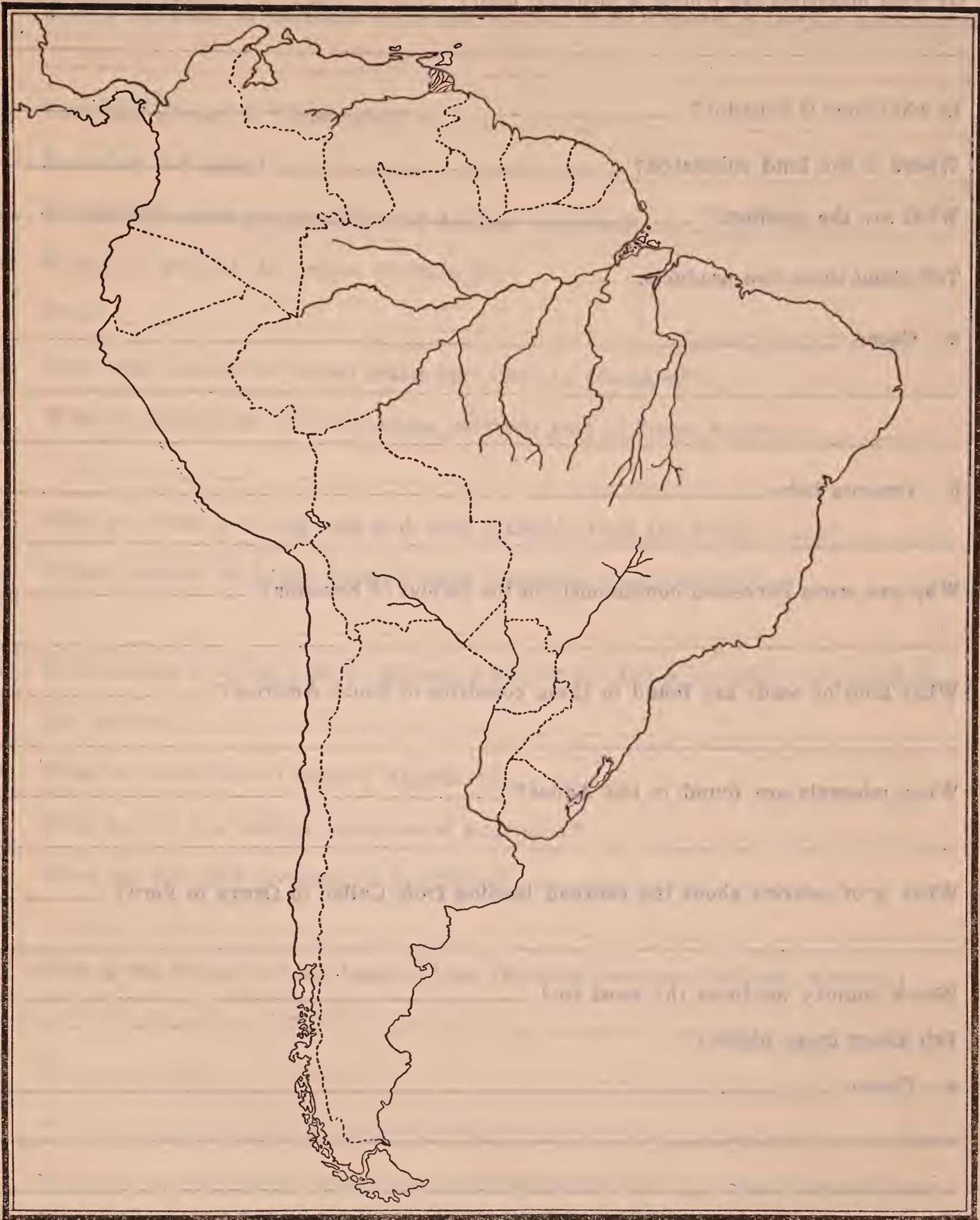
C. Answer briefly.

1. Where are most of the railroads of South America? _____
_____ Why is that, do you think? _____

2. What kind of climate is found on the coast of Ecuador? _____
What will be the climate back from the coast? _____
Why? _____
3. Name 4 other Andean countries. _____

4. Which one has no seacoast? _____
5. In which part of these countries will you find a cool climate? _____

6. Notice that the capitals of all of these countries on the Pacific coast are back from the coast a way and connected with a port by rail. Why is this? _____



SOUTH AMERICA

7. Of what materials are houses in Ecuador built? _____

8. In what zone is Ecuador? _____

Where is the land cultivated? _____

What are the products? _____

9. Tell about these two products.

a. Cacao. _____

b. Panama hats. _____

10. Why are crops harvested continuously in the valleys of Ecuador? _____

11. What kind of roads are found in these countries of South America? _____

12. What minerals are found in the Andes? _____

13. What is of interest about the railroad leading from Callao to Oroya in Peru? _____

14. Which country produces the most tin? _____

15. Tell about these places:

a. Cuzco. _____

b. Lake Titicaca. _____

D. Answer these questions.

1. How is the coast of northern Chile and southern Peru different from that farther north?

2. For what mineral is Chile noted? _____

For what is it used? _____

3. Which is the most prosperous of the Andean countries? _____

4. Where do most of the people of Chile live? _____

Why? _____

5. With what part of the United States may Chile be compared? _____

6. What is the climate of the extreme southern part of South America? _____

7. Why are there few long east and west railroads from the Pacific coast? _____

8. Which country of South America most resembles the United States? _____

9. In what way does the part of Argentina east of the Andes resemble the United States east of the Rockies? _____

10. What is the surface of most of Argentina? _____

11. What are the two leading industries of Argentina? _____

12. What are the chief products of Argentina? _____

13. Why is the section around Buenos Aires the most important in South America?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

14. How do the people differ from those of the Andean countries? _____

15. Where are most of the railroads of South America? _____
Give reasons for this location. _____

E. Answer these questions.

1. Compare Brazil with the United States in area and population. (p. 319.) _____

2. Name the three leading countries of South America? _____

They are sometimes called the ABC Powers. Why? _____

3. Where do most of the people of Brazil live? _____

Why? _____

4. Why is the coast of southeastern Brazil a more desirable place to live than the Pacific Coast? _____

5. What is the chief export of Brazil? _____

What is the chief port for it? _____

6. Tell how coffee is cultivated. _____

7. How far up the Amazon can one travel by ocean vessels? _____

To what place? _____

8. Tell about these things on a trip up the Amazon. _____

a. Climate. _____

b. Vegetation. _____

c. Animals. _____

- d. People. _____
- e. Principal stops. _____
- f. Products. _____
- g. Width of river. _____
9. Name some product for which we largely depend upon South America? _____
10. What do the countries of South America buy largely from us? _____
11. In which country of South America would you prefer to live? _____
Why? _____
12. Which country would you particularly like to visit? _____
Why? _____
13. Why do you think there is so little manufacturing in South America? _____

REVIEW ON SOUTH AMERICA

A. Answer these questions.

1. What direction is South America from the United States? _____
2. What isthmus connects the two Americas? _____
2. What canal has been cut through this isthmus? _____
4. Give 3 ways in which South America is like North America. _____

5. Give 3 ways in which South America is unlike North America. _____

6. Which country of South America is most like the United States? _____

In what ways? _____

7. What language is spoken in most of the South American countries? _____

8. Name 3 highland regions. _____

9. Name 3 river systems. _____

3. Name 3 divisions of the great central plain. _____

11. Name the 3 leading countries, their capitals, and chief products.

COUNTRIES	CAPITALS	PRODUCTS
-----------	----------	----------

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

B. Fill in blanks and answer questions.

1. Brazil produces about _____ of the world's supply of rubber.

2. Some important uses of rubber are _____

3. Brazil produces about _____ of all the coffee raised in the world.

4. Where are the cities of Brazil located? _____

5. Which is the largest and most important city of Brazil. _____

6. For what is Santos important? _____

7. What people were living in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia when the white men first came? _____

8. What kind of climate is found on the plateaus of this highland region? _____

9. What are the principal minerals of the Andes? _____

10. What is the capital and chief city of Peru? _____

How is it located? _____

Why is it so located? _____

What is its seaport? _____

C. Answer briefly.

1. In what part of South America is Argentina? _____

2. In what part of the country are there mountains? _____

What mountains are they? _____

3. In what climatic belt does Argentina lie? _____

4. Where are most of the cities of Argentina? _____

5. What are the principal products of Argentina? _____

6. Make 3 statements about Buenos Aires?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

7. What is the length of Chile from north to south? _____

About how wide is it at the widest point? _____

8. In what direction does the main railroad run? _____

9. What is the chief product of northern Chile? _____

10. Where is the Strait of Magellan? _____



SOUTH AMERICA

UNIT II. EUROPE

The whole continent of Europe is only a little larger than the Republic of the United States, yet it contains more than twenty independent nations. None of these nations, except Russia, has territory in Europe as large as our largest state, yet several of these countries are among the leading nations of the world. Why are there so many independent countries in so small a territory?

References: McMurry-Parkins, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 195-254; Dodge-Lackey, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 227-272; Smith, *Human Geography—Book I*: pp. 219-297; Frye, *New Elementary Geography*: pp. 192-223; Carpenter, *New Geographical Reader—Europe*.

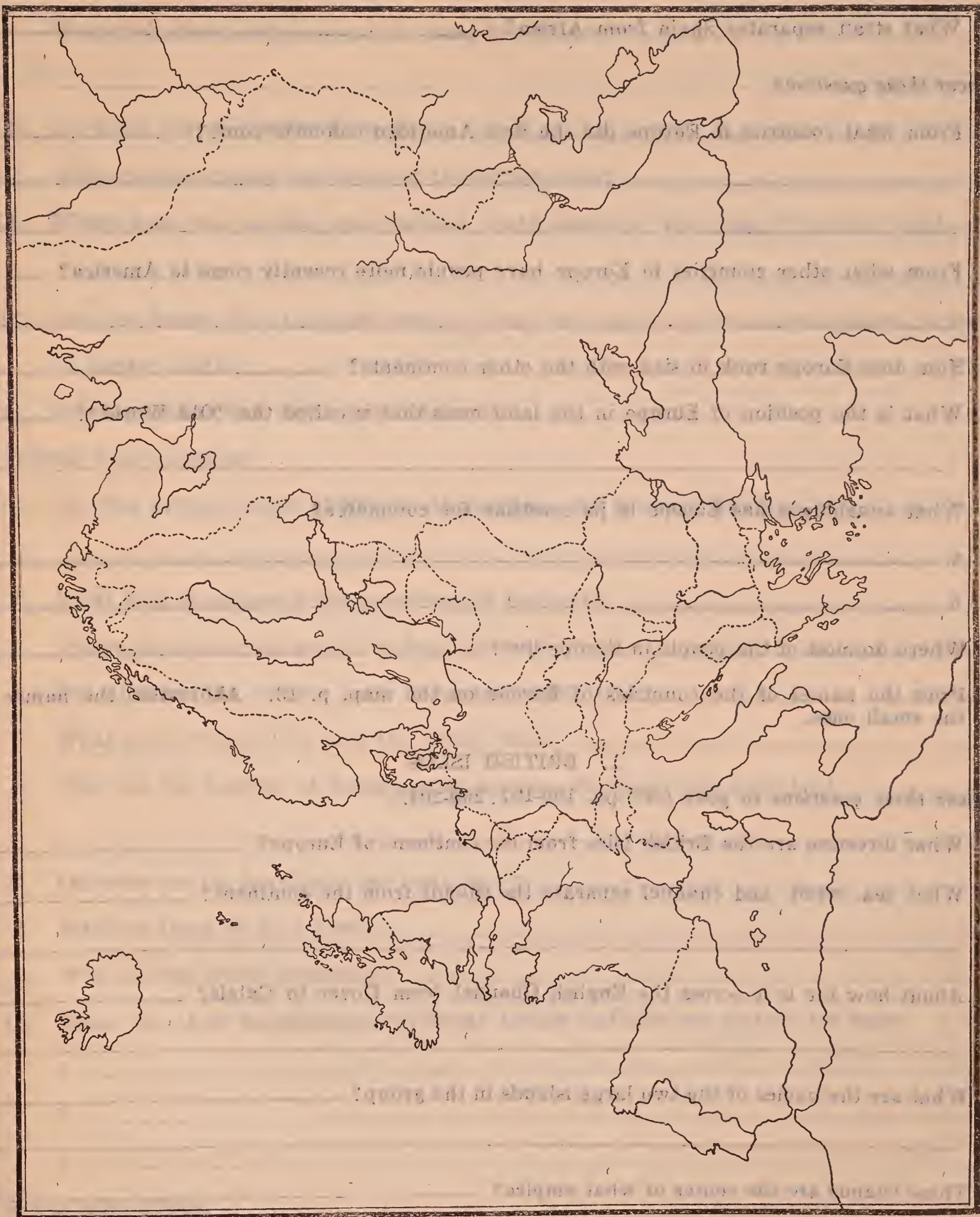
A. Answer these questions from maps in your text, pages 44-45; 194-196; 197; 304-305.

1. In what hemisphere is Europe? _____
2. What direction is Europe from North America? _____
3. What ocean lies between the two continents? _____
4. Through what part of the United States does the 40th parallel pass? _____

5. Where does the 40th parallel pass through Europe? _____
6. Does Europe as a whole lie farther north or farther south than the United States? _____

7. Notice where the Arctic Circle crosses the two continents. How do the parts extending north of the Arctic Circle compare? _____
8. Practically all of Europe lies in what climatic belt? _____
9. Name the countries or large bodies of water bounding Europe on the (a) north _____
_____ (b) south _____
(c) east _____ (d) west _____
10. Name 3 peninsulas extending south and the countries on each.
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
11. Name 3 countries in the northern part of Europe which are on peninsulas. _____

12. In which part of Europe are the mainlands? _____



EUROPE

13. In which directions do the rivers flow? _____

14. What strait separates Spain from Africa? _____

B. *Answer these questions.*

1. From what countries in Europe did the first American colonists come? _____

2. From what other countries in Europe have people more recently come to America? _____

3. How does Europe rank in size with the other continents? _____

4. What is the position of Europe in the land mass that is called the "Old World"? _____

5. What advantages has Europe in its coastline for commerce?

a. _____

b. _____

6. Where do most of the people in Europe live? _____

7. Print the names of the countries of Europe on the map, p. 13. Abbreviate the names for the small ones.

1. BRITISH ISLES

A. *Answer these questions in your text, pp. 196-197; 200-201.*

1. What direction are the British Isles from the continent of Europe? _____

2. What sea, strait, and channel separate the islands from the continent? _____

3. About how far is it across the English Channel from Dover to Calais? _____

4. What are the names of the two large islands in the group? _____

5. These islands are the center of what empire? _____

6. Name the 3 divisions of the largest island. _____

7. What are the 2 divisions of the other island? _____
8. What 2 channels and sea separate these two islands? _____

9. On what river is London located? _____
10. What parallel passes just south of the British Isles? _____
11. Where does this parallel pass through North America? (See page 57 of your text.) _____

12. Are the British Isles the same distance from the equator as the United States, farther north, or farther south? _____
13. In what climatic belt do the British Isles lie? _____

B. *Answer these questions.*

1. In what surface region of Europe does eastern and southern England lie? _____

2. What kind of surface is the remainder of England? _____
3. Where do most of the people of England live? _____
4. For what are the rougher parts of England famous? _____
5. What kind of coast line have the British Isles? _____
6. Why are the harbors of England and southern Scotland most important? _____

7. For what are the harbors in the north used? _____
8. Why are there no long rivers? _____
9. Why are the rivers important? _____
10. Name the chief manufactures of Great Britain and give the reasons for them.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

C. *Fill in these blanks.*

1. The British Isles have about the same area as _____

2. The population of the British Isles is about _____ that of Continental United States.
3. Although farming is carried on, much _____ has to be imported.
4. In Scotland and western England much land is devoted to _____
5. The chief farm crops are _____
6. Much fishing is carried on in the _____
7. Fishermen from here also go to _____ and _____ to fish.
8. Two great fish centers are _____ and _____

D. Answer these questions.

1. What does Great Britain have to buy from other countries?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
2. What does Great Britain have to sell to other countries?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
3. What advantage has Great Britain in its position for commerce?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
4. What is the chief city not only of Great Britain but of the British Empire? _____
5. Why is London important?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
6. What is the chief port on the west coast? _____

7. What advantages has Liverpool for commerce. a. _____
 b. _____ c. _____

E. Answer briefly.

1. In what way is Ireland shaped like a saucer? _____
2. Why is Ireland called the "Emerald Isle"? _____
3. What lakes in Ireland are famous? _____
4. What is the chief industry of Ireland? _____
5. What are the chief products? _____
6. What are the chief manufactures? _____
7. What are the chief cities of Ireland? _____

2. FRANCE

A. Answer these questions from the map, pp. 196-197, 200-201 in your text.

1. Name the countries and large bodies of water bounding France on the
 - a. north _____
 - b. south _____
 - c. east _____
 - d. west _____
2. What French port is nearest to England? _____
3. What mountains extend into the eastern part of France? _____
4. What mountain peak is in France just over the border from where Italy and Switzerland meet? _____
5. What city is the railroad center of France? _____
6. France is about how many times the size of your state? _____
7. The population of the United States is about how many times the population of France?

(Put the mountains in the map.)

B. Answer these questions.

1. Why do most of the people live in the northern part of France? _____

2. What advantages for commerce does France have? _____
3. Of what importance is the Rhone Valley? _____
4. What is the climate of France? _____
5. How does farming in France differ from the way it is carried on in this country? _____
6. What grains are raised in France? _____
7. Where are grapes the chief crop? _____
8. For what manufacturing is France noted? _____
9. Name 3 leading crops of southern France. _____
10. What minerals has France? _____

C. Answer these questions.

1. How does Paris rank in size with the other cities in the world? _____
2. What cities are larger? _____
3. In what part of France is Paris? _____ (Put it on the map.)
4. On what rivers is Paris located? _____
5. What attractions has Paris for tourists? _____
6. What important historic event took place at the Palace of Versailles? _____

3. GERMANY

A. Answer these questions from maps.

1. In what 2 great surface regions does Germany lie? _____
_____ (Map pp. 196-197; 200-201)
2. In what part of Europe is Germany located? _____
3. How many countries border on Germany? _____
4. Find the canal extending west from Kiel. How does this canal affect the trade of eastern Germany? _____

5. Through what German port would you expect most of the American trade to be carried on? _____
6. At the mouth of what river is this city located? _____
7. Where is the mountainous part of Germany? _____
8. What city is the great railroad center for Germany? _____
9. How does Germany compare with Texas in size? _____
10. How does the population of Germany compare with that of the United States? _____

B. Answer these questions.

1. Describe the climate of Germany. _____
2. Why does the climate get cooler as one travels south? _____

3. What handicap do they have to farming? _____
4. What is the chief grain crop? _____
5. What are the leading farm crops? _____
6. What advantages has Germany for manufacturing? _____

7. Name the leading manufactures. _____

8. What conditions favorable to commerce has Germany? _____

9. Locate the capital on the map, page 13.

4. SWITZERLAND

A. Answer these questions from maps, pp. 196; 200-201.

1. In what part of Europe is Switzerland? _____

2. What does the map show about the surface? _____

3. What mountain range extends through it? _____

4. Where do you see a number of lakes? _____

5. Name 4 rivers whose headwaters are in the highlands of Switzerland. _____

6. What will you expect to find about the climate? _____

Why? _____

B. Fill in these blanks with the correct words chosen from the list which follows.

1. The Alps are famous for their _____ and _____

2. Switzerland attracts many tourists for its _____ and _____

3. One of the chief occupations of Switzerland is _____

4. Three things necessary to attract tourists are _____

5. Many men are employed every year as _____

6. _____ is an important occupation connected with making souvenirs.

7. The principal kind of farming carried on is _____

8. Much _____ and _____ are exported.

9. _____ was first made in Switzerland.

10. Important products manufactured in the homes are _____ and _____

11. Switzerland is noted for the manufacture of _____ and _____

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| lace | good roads | glaciers |
| scenery | condensed milk | mountain guides |
| dairying | embroideries | milk chocolate |
| good hotels | sports | cheese |
| wood carving | lakes | watches |
| entertainment | caring for tourists | clocks |

C. Answer these questions.

1. Name a Swiss well known to us and tell for what he is famous. _____

2. Name 3 cities of Switzerland and tell for what each is important.

CITY	IMPORTANCE
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____

3. Locate the capital on the outline map.

4. Name the 4 best known lakes in Switzerland. _____

5. BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS

A. Answer these questions from maps.

1. What does the map in your text, p. 200-201, show about the surface of Belgium and Holland? _____

2. Notice the coloring around the mouths of the Meuse and Rhine Rivers and the Zuider Zee, also

in other places on the coast. What does the explanation on the map show this coloring indicates? _____

3. Fill in the area and population for these countries in the blanks which follow. (p. 319 in your text.)

COUNTRY	AREA	POPULATION
New Netherlands _____		
Belgium _____		
Total _____		

4. What state in the United States is about the same size as these two countries together? _____

5. Their combined population is about what part of the population for the United States? _____

6. In the outline map locate the capital of each country.

B. Answer briefly.

1. Why are Belgium, The Netherlands, and Denmark called the "Low Countries"? _____

2. What are "dikes"? _____

3. Why are these countries famous for dairying? _____

4. What are the leading farm products? _____

5. For what are the people of these countries noted? _____

6. What valuable colonial possessions have Belgium and Holland? _____

7. What possession has Holland in South America? _____

8. What advantages in education have these countries? _____

a. THE NETHERLANDS

A. Answer these questions briefly.

1. In what surface division of Europe does Holland lie? _____

2. Where is the country obtaining new land? _____
3. Why are windmills so much used in Holland? _____
4. What part of the country is devoted to farming? _____
5. What are the chief products raised on their farms? _____
6. For what product is Holland famous? _____
7. What are the 3 leading cities of Holland? _____

8. For what is The Hague famous? _____

b. BELGIUM

A. Answer these questions briefly.

1. If the population of Belgium were spread evenly over the country, how many persons would there be to each square mile? _____
2. How many persons per square mile has your state? _____
3. About how many times as thickly populated is Belgium? _____
4. Why does Belgium need to import food? _____
5. What are their leading crops? _____
6. What minerals are found in Belgium? _____
7. For what manufactured goods is Belgium noted? _____
8. Why do many raw materials have to be imported? _____

9. What are the two chief cities of Belgium? _____

6. SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

A. Answer these questions from the map in your text, pp. 194, 196, 197.

1. Name the 2 countries on the Scandinavian Peninsula. _____

2. Compare these two countries as to size and population. _____

3. Compare the surface of the two countries. _____

4. What mountains extend through the peninsula? _____
5. Which country has the more broken coastline? _____
(Put the capitals in the map.)

B. Answer these questions.

1. What are fiords? _____
2. Which country is noted for its fiords? _____
3. For what two things are the fiords important? a. _____
_____ b. _____
4. Who were the Vikings? _____
5. What connection had the Vikings with the early history of our continent? _____

6. How have the Norwegians largely made their living? _____
7. What is the importance of fish exports in Norway? _____
8. What handicap do the ports on the eastern coast of Sweden have? _____

C. Answer briefly.

1. What is an important lumber product manufactured in Norway and Sweden? _____

2. What is the most northern town in Europe? _____
3. Why are the people of these countries sailors? _____
4. What are the chief industries of these countries? _____

5. Why is farming not important? _____

What are the chief crops? _____

6. Name the chief manufactures? _____

7. Where do most of the people live? _____

Why? _____

8. Make 3 statements about the people of these countries.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

7. EASTERN EUROPE

1. Put the capitals of Russia, Poland, and Finland in the outline map, page 13.

2. In what country is Riga? _____

3. Compare the size of Russia in Europe with the rest of Europe. (p. 319)

4. In what other continent is a large part of Russia? _____

5. Give reasons for the backward condition of Russia.

a. _____

b. _____

6. Name some of the natural resources of Russia in Europe. _____

7. What is the leading industry of Russia? _____

Where do most of the people live? _____

8. Which parts of Russia are unfavorable for farming? _____

9. What are the chief farm crops of Russia? _____

10. What is the leading manufacturing city? _____
 What is manufactured there? _____
11. For what else is the city noted? _____

12. What are the two chief ports of Russia? _____
 What is the distance between these two cities, in a straight line? _____
13. What is a handicap to the rivers of Russia as trade routes? _____

14. What handicaps have Odessa and Leningrad for commerce? _____

15. Name 5 small countries west of Russia, which formerly belonged entirely or in part to Russia?

16. Put the following cities into the map, p. 13: Odessa, Moscow, Warsaw, Riga, Leningrad.

8. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

A. Answer these questions from the maps in your text, pp. 194, 196, 197, 244.

1. On what peninsula are Spain and Portugal? _____
2. Name an ocean, sea, and bay bordering on this peninsula. _____

3. What strait connects the ocean and sea? _____
4. What nation owns the tip of land extending into the strait? _____
5. What continent nearly touches Spain? _____

B. Answer these questions.

1. Where do most of the people live? _____

2. What makes trade difficult with the interior of the peninsula? _____
3. How does the climate of the coast differ from that of the interior? _____
4. Where are the principal agricultural areas? _____
5. Tell about farming on the plateau. _____
6. What are the leading agricultural crops? _____
7. Where is grazing important? _____
8. What are the chief animals raised? _____
9. What and where are there minerals? _____

C. *Locate each of the following and tell why important.*

1. Madrid. _____
2. Lisbon. _____
3. Barcelona. _____
4. Gibraltar. _____
5. Put each of these places in the outline map, page 13. _____

9. ITALY

A. *Answer these questions from the maps in your text, pp. 194, 196, 197, 224.*

1. On what peninsula is Italy located? _____
2. What island lies south of Italy? _____
3. What mountains extend into the extreme northern part of Italy? _____
4. What mountain range extends the entire length of Italy? _____
5. What river drains the northern part of Italy? _____

6. What plains are drained by this river? _____
7. What mountain is on the west coast of southern Italy? _____
8. What mountain is on the island of Sicily? _____

B. Answer these questions.

1. Tell about the former greatness of Italy? _____

2. What are the attractions of Italy for tourists? _____

3. Why is so little of the land under cultivation? _____

4. Where are the richest farming sections? _____

5. What are the agricultural crops? _____

6. Why is manufacturing not a leading industry? _____

Name the chief manufactures. _____

7. Where is the Riviera? _____
For what is it famous? _____
8. Name the chief exports of Italy. _____

9. Name the chief imports. _____

10. What is the capital? _____ For what is it important? _____

11. Tell some things for which these cities are noted: _____

a. Florence. _____

b. Milan. _____

c. Venice. _____

d. Genoa. _____

10. COUNTRIES OF THE DANUBE AND THE BALKANS

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why was this part of Europe the most important in early days? _____

2. What was the early important trade route into Europe? _____

3. Why are there so many different countries here? _____

4. Name 8 countries in this region and their capitals.

a. _____ e. _____

b. _____ f. _____

c. _____ g. _____

d. _____ h. _____

5. Why is Czechoslovakia the leading manufacturing country? _____

What is its chief city? _____

- What are its manufactures? _____
6. What change has taken place in Vienna? _____

7. For what are the plains of Hungary important? _____
What is its chief city? _____
8. Tell about the importance of Constantinople. _____

9. Which country is famous for its roses? _____
What is made from them? _____
10. Why do the crops vary so greatly in this part of Europe? _____

11. What is the chief Mediterranean port? _____
In which country is it? _____
12. Tell about the former greatness of Athens. _____

B. *Answer these questions.*

1. In what part of Europe do Poland and Czechoslovakia lie? _____
2. Starting with the north and going to the east name all of the countries that touch these two countries. _____

3. What Free City lies between Poland and the Baltic Sea? _____
4. What river flows through Poland? _____
5. What two rivers give Czechoslovakia outlets to the seas? _____

6. What mountain range extends into the south and eastern parts of these countries? _____

C. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. Before the World War Poland belonged to the three countries of _____

2. The climate and soil favor _____, which is the chief industry.

3. The chief farm crops are _____

4. An important export is _____

5. Poland has no port on the Baltic Sea, but has an outlet through the _____

6. The capital of Poland is _____ on the _____ River.

7. Another historic city on the same river is _____

D. *Answer these questions.*

1. What are the principal farm products of Czechoslovakia? _____

2. What country controlled Czechoslovakia before the World War? _____

3. What mineral wealth has this country? _____

4. What outlets to the sea has it? _____

5. Compare the people with the Russians. _____

6. Why have many Bohemians emigrated to the United States? _____

7. What is the capital of Czechoslovakia? _____

8. Put the capitals of Poland and Czechoslovakia into the outline map.

REVIEW ON EUROPE

A. Answer briefly.

1. Name 6 large rivers of Europe and tell into what body of water each empties.

RIVER	BODY OF WATER	RIVER	BODY OF WATER
a. _____	_____	d. _____	_____
b. _____	_____	e. _____	_____
c. _____	_____	f. _____	_____

2. In what climatic belt does most of Europe lie? _____

3. Name 3 mountain ranges of Europe. _____

4. What channel and strait separate the British Isles from the continent? _____

5. Name 3 large islands in the Mediterranean. _____

6. How are the Black and Ægean seas connected? _____

7. Name some of the wild animals of Europe. _____

8. To what is the growth of Manchester, England, largely due? _____

9. Compare the climate of Norway and Sweden. _____

10. Where is the most thickly populated portion of France? _____

Why? _____

11. Why are dikes built in Holland? _____

12. Give the capital, a river, and a product for which each of the following countries is noted.

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	RIVER	PRODUCT
Great Britain	_____	_____	_____
France	_____	_____	_____
Russia	_____	_____	_____
Germany	_____	_____	_____
Italy	_____	_____	_____

13. Name the cities in the world that are larger than Paris, starting with the largest. _____

14. For what is Cardiff, Wales, important? _____
15. Make a statement about each of the following: _____
- a. The "Midnight Sun" _____
- b. Mont Blanc _____
- c. Houses of Parliament _____

B. *Identify the following by writing after each the place (country, city, etc.) with which it is connected.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. reindeer _____ | 9. Coliseum _____ |
| 2. Lake Geneva _____ | 10. canals _____ |
| 3. Pyrenees _____ | 11. milk chocolate _____ |
| 4. Trans-Siberian Railroad _____ | 12. Bohemians _____ |
| 5. skiing _____ | 13. attar of roses _____ |
| 6. wars _____ | 14. Ukraine _____ |
| 7. Plains of Lombardy _____ | 15. Land of a Thousand Lakes _____ |
| 8. Madrid _____ | 16. Gibraltar _____ |

GENERAL REVIEW

1. What group of very small islands east of Porto Rico belongs to the United States? _____

2. What are the grassy plains drained by the Orinoco called? _____
3. What continents lie wholly or partly south of the equator? _____
4. The products of Argentina most nearly resemble those of what other countries? _____

5. What mountains separate France from Spain? _____
6. What 2 groups of islands lie north of Scotland? _____
7. Name 3 volcanoes in South America. _____
8. On what river is Paris located? _____

UNIT III. ASIA

Asia is the largest continent; it has the most people; it has great varieties of surface, climate, and resources. Why is Asia not the leading continent from the standpoint of numbers of leading nations and wealth?

References: McMurry-Parkins, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 259-279; Smith, *Human Geography—Book I*: pp. 305-343; Dodge-Lackey, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 289-312; Frye, *New Elementary Geography*: pp. 224-241; Carpenter, *New Geographical Reader—Asia*.

A. Answer these questions from the maps in your text, pp. 304-305; 256-257.

1. In what hemisphere is Asia? _____
2. What ocean lies between Asia and North America? _____
3. At what points in Asia and North America do the two continents nearly touch? _____

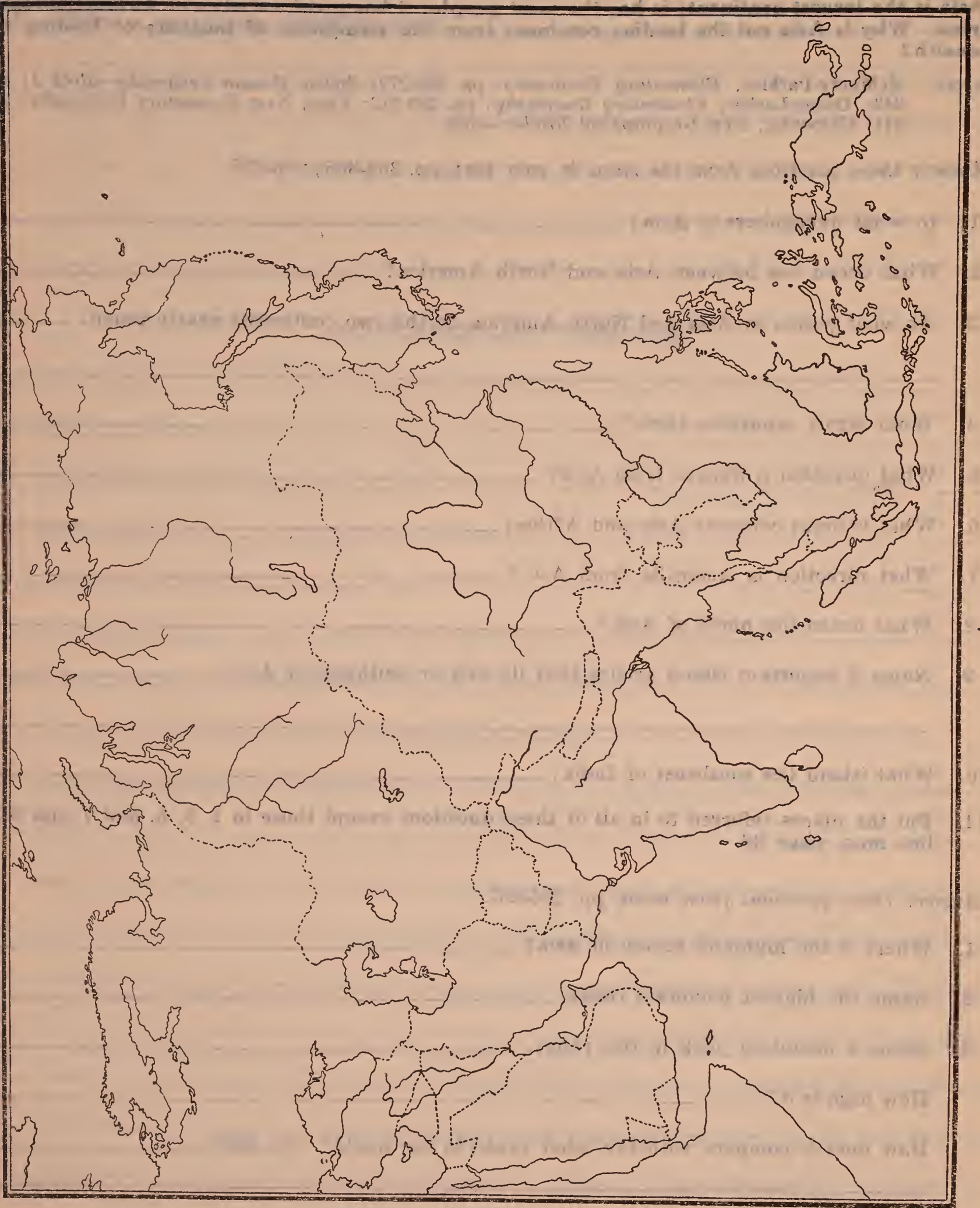
4. What strait separates them? _____
5. What direction is Europe from Asia? _____
6. What isthmus connects Asia and Africa? _____
7. What direction is Australia from Asia? _____
8. What ocean lies north of Asia? _____
9. Name 3 important island groups that lie east or southeast of Asia. _____

10. What island lies southeast of India? _____
11. Put the places referred to in all of these questions except those in 1, 3, 5, and 7 into the outline map, page 36.

B. Answer these questions from maps, pp. 256-257.

1. Where is the highland region in Asia? _____
2. Name the highest mountain range. _____
3. Name a mountain peak in this range. _____
How high is it? _____
How does it compare with the other peaks in the world? (p. 323) _____

4. What is the great level region in the north called? _____



ASIA

What is the extreme northern part of this plain called? _____

5. How many rivers can you see that have no outlet to the ocean? _____

(These rivers either disappear in the sand, or they empty into a lake or sea which has no connection with an ocean.)

C. Answer these questions from the map on page 257.

1. How large is Asia? (p. 319) _____

2. How does Asia rank in size with the other continents? _____

3. What island empire lies east of Asia? _____

4. What possession of the United States lies southeast of Asia? _____

5. The northern part of the continent is a part of what nation? _____

6. What large country lies south of Siberia? _____

7. The parts of this map which are colored pink are parts of the British Empire. List all that you can find. _____

8. Where are most of the railroads? _____

1. THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHWESTERN ASIA

A. Answer these questions briefly.

1. What and where is the Pamir Plateau? _____

2. Why is this region called the "Roof of the World"? _____

3. Name the countries in southwestern Asia. _____

4. Through what country do the Tigris and Euphrates rivers flow? _____

5. What was this valley called in olden times? _____

6. Compare the present size of Turkey with its possessions in the past. _____

7. What are the chief agricultural products of southwestern Asia? _____

8. Why is farming backward? _____

9. For what is Arabia noted? _____

B. Answer briefly.

1. In the olden days where were the leading countries of the world located? _____

2. Where are Palestine and Syria located? _____

(Map p. 268.)

3. Why was this location especially favorable? _____

4. What is the connection between this region and the Jewish people? _____

5. Why is this country called the Holy Land by Christians? _____

6. Locate Jerusalem and Damascus on the outline map.

2. RUSSIA IN ASIA

1. What sources of wealth has Siberia? _____

2. Give ways in which Siberia is similar to Canada. _____

3. In what 2 ways is the Trans-Siberian Railroad valuable?

a. _____

b. _____

4. Name the chief products of Siberia. _____

5. Name 3 cities of Siberia and tell for what each is important. (Put them in the map.)

CITIES

IMPORTANCE

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN ASIA

A. Answer these questions briefly.

1. In what climatic belt does southern Asia lie? _____

2. From what direction do the winds blow during our summer months? _____

3. What is the climate then? _____

4. From what direction does the wind blow during our winter months? _____

5. What is the climate then? _____

6. Name 2 peninsulas and an island included in southern Asia. _____

7. For what are the rivers of this section important? _____

8. Name the 4 largest rivers. _____

Put these rivers into the outline map, page 36.

B. *These statements about India have been cut, putting the last part of each statement in the second column. After each part in the first column put the number of the part which finishes it correctly.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. India is a part _____ | |
| 2. The climate of India _____ | |
| 3. Crops are raised easily in India because _____ | |
| 4. Although India is only about half the size of the United States _____ | 1. when crops failed. |
| 5. The chief food crop raised in the lowlands _____ | 2. wheat, cotton, jute, and tea. |
| 6. The chief food crop raised on the central plateau _____ | 3. the dangers of famine have been reduced. |
| 7. The chief food crop raised in the drier regions _____ | 4. of the British Empire. |
| 8. The chief foods of the people -- _____ | 5. are grain and fruit. |
| 9. One of the most valuable crops _____ | 6. burlap and cotton goods. |
| 10. The chief exports are _____ | 7. is hot except in the mountains. |
| 11. The chief imports are _____ | 8. of the warm climate, the fertile soil, and plentiful rainfall. |
| 12. The chief manufactures are ---- _____ | 9. is millet. |
| 13. Before the building of railroads there were frequent famines -- _____ | 10. is rice. |
| 14. Since the introduction of irrigation _____ | 11. it has 3 times as many people. |
| | 12. is wheat. |
| | 13. is tea. |
| | 14. is manufactured goods. |

4. THE FAR EAST

a. CHINA.

Fill in the following blanks.

1. The chief countries of the Far East are _____
2. Southeastern China has a climate like the southeastern part of _____

3. The chief products of this section are _____
4. The climate of northeastern China is like that of _____
5. Most of the people live in the _____ part of China.

6. The only railroads are found in the _____ part of China.
7. In rural China traveling is done by _____ or _____
8. In the cities one often travels in a _____ or a _____ drawn or carried by _____
9. In many parts of China small loads are carried by _____ or _____ or _____
10. Three reasons that China is backward are:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
11. Put the 5 chief cities into the outline map.

b. JAPAN.

1. How does the area of Japan compare with that of the British Isles? _____
2. Why is there little tillable land in Japan? _____
3. What kind of climate has Japan? _____
4. What kinds of manufacturing are done in Japan? _____
5. What are their agricultural products? _____
6. To whom does Korea belong? _____
7. To what race do the Japanese belong? _____
8. Put the capital and chief port of Japan and capital of Korea into the outline map.

REVIEW ON ASIA

1. Name 4 peninsulas and 6 seas on the east coast of Asia.

Seas: _____

Peninsulas: _____
2. Name 2 seas, 1 bay, and 4 gulfs on the south coast. _____

3. What strait separates the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra? _____
4. What strait connects the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden? _____
5. Name the following:
 - 3 mountain ranges: _____
 - 3 plateaus: _____
 - 3 deserts: _____
 - 3 lakes: _____
 - 3 rivers: _____
6. About how far is it from Manila to Hongkong? _____
7. Name 7 "greatest" things found in Asia. _____

8. Name the 4 important countries of Asia. _____

GENERAL REVIEW

- A. *Tell what and where each of the following is, and something about it.*
1. Santos. _____
 2. Alps. _____
 3. Honolulu. _____
 4. Trinidad. _____
 5. Bahia. _____
 6. Thames. _____
 7. Adriatic. _____
 8. Titicaca. _____
 9. Manila. _____
 10. Seine. _____
 11. Yukon. _____

12. Canal Zone. _____
13. Po. _____
14. Hudson. _____
15. Aconcagua. _____

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

UNIT IV. AUSTRALIA AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

Australia is nearly as large as Europe and is occupied by a single country. Why is Australia not one of the leading countries of the world?

References: McMurry-Parkins, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 283-289; Smith, *Human Geography—Book I*: pp. 344-354; Dodge-Lackey, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 412-420; Frye, *New Elementary Geography*, pp. 251-256; Carpenter, *New Geographical Reader—Australia, Philippines and Other Islands of the Sea*.

1. AUSTRALIA

A. Answer these questions from the maps, pp. 44-45; 280-281; 304-305.

1. On which hemisphere is Australia? _____
2. Which side of the equator is Australia? _____
3. What direction from Asia is Australia? _____
4. In what climatic belts does Australia lie? _____
5. What countries of South America lie in the same position from the equator? _____

6. What islands lie north? _____
Southeast? _____
7. What oceans touch it? _____
8. What island lies just off the southeast coast? _____
9. What possessions of the United States lie nearest to Australia? _____

B. Answer these questions from the maps, pp. 280-281, 282.

1. How does Australia rank in size with the other continents? _____

2. How does Australia compare in size with continental United States? _____

3. Where are the highlands in Australia? _____
4. Where are most of the rivers? _____
5. Name the largest river system. _____
6. Where are most of the railroads—cities? _____

C. Answer these questions.

1. Which part of Australia is warmer? _____



AUSTRALIA

Why? _____

2. What is the surface of Australia? _____

3. Where are farming and manufacturing carried on? _____

4. Where is grazing the principal occupation? _____

5. Why is Australia valuable to England? _____

D. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. Agriculture is carried on in the _____ part of
Australia.

2. Two leading agricultural products are _____

3. The most important occupation in Australia is _____

4. Australia leads the world in the production of _____

5. The important minerals of Australia are _____

6. Australia is part of the _____ Empire.

7. The government of Australia is like that of _____

8. The chief exports of Australia are _____

9. The chief imports of Australia are _____

10. The capital of the Commonwealth of Australia is _____

11. Five important cities are _____

12. Put all of these cities into the outline map, page 45.

2. NEW ZEALAND

A. *Answer these questions from the map on pages 280-281.*

1. In what ocean does New Zealand lie? _____

2. What is the number of the parallel that passes through New Zealand? _____

3. Which is farther from the equator, New Zealand or your state? _____

4. What are the names of the two largest islands? _____
5. On which island is the capital? _____
Put it into the outline map.
6. What island belonging to the United States lies northeast of New Zealand? _____

B. *Answer these questions.*

1. What is the climate of New Zealand? _____
2. What kind of coast line have the islands? _____
3. What is the surface? _____
4. To what country does New Zealand belong? _____
5. What is the chief industry? _____
6. What are the two most important island groups in the Pacific owned by the United States? _____
7. What nation owns the largest number of Pacific islands? _____
8. What other nations have valuable possessions in the Pacific? _____
9. Why is it necessary to have coaling stations in the Pacific? _____
10. What are some important products of the Pacific islands? _____

GENERAL REVIEW

Reference: McMurry-Parkins: pp. 303-318.

A. *Answer the following questions comparing the United States with other countries.*

1. Name some things which most people in our towns and cities have which would be unheard of for people in the same class in almost any other country. _____

2. Name some things which are quite common on our farms, but which are quite uncommon on the farms of most other countries. _____

3. Make several comparisons of homes in other countries with ours.
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
4. In what way are the homes of other countries better than ours? _____
- _____
5. How does our food compare with that of other countries? _____
- _____
6. Illustrate the main foods of some other people. _____
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
7. How does the amount of sugar we use per person compare with that of the British Isles?
- _____
- With Italy? _____
8. How does the amount of meat we use per person compare with that of Germany? _____
- _____
- With Japan? _____
9. How do the ways of living of the Canadians compare with our ways? _____
- _____
10. In 1927 how many automobiles out of the total number in the world were in the United States? _____
- _____
- This makes one car for every how many people? _____

B. Answer briefly these questions.

1. What part of the world's population is in the United States? _____
2. What part of all the railroad tracks in the world are in the United States? _____
3. What part of the world's sugar supply do we use? _____

4. How many persons do we average to each radio? _____

To each telephone? _____

5. Give reasons for the great prosperity of the United States.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

6. Name a country from which we import each of the following:

a. coffee _____ e. bananas _____

b. rubber _____ f. dates _____

c. hemp _____ g. cocoa _____

d. sugar _____ h. spices _____

7. What do we get from the cold lands? _____

From other temperate countries? _____

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

UNIT V. AFRICA

Africa is a great deal larger than North America; it has great natural resources; and its existence has been known by white men much longer than has North America. Why is it so poorly developed?

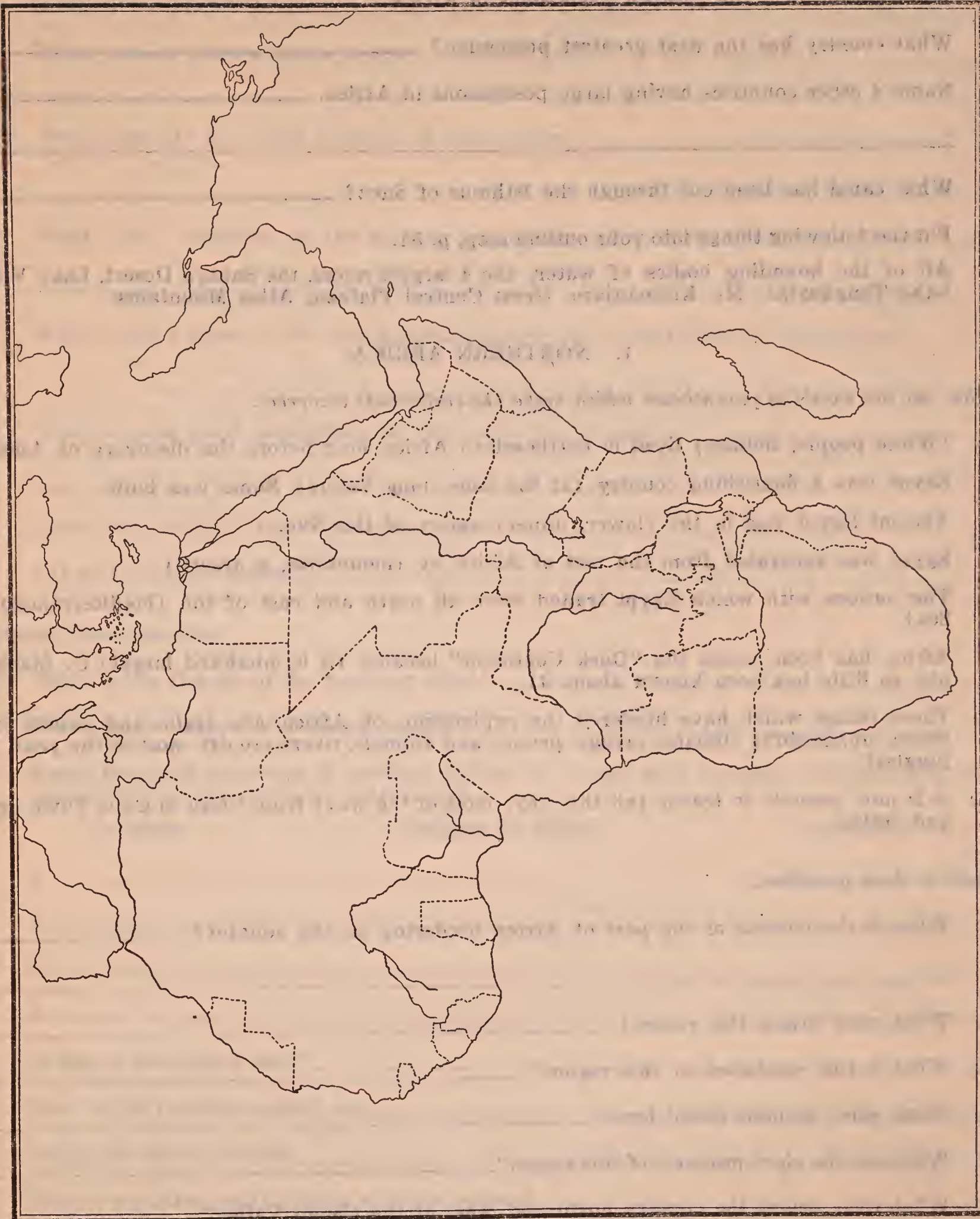
References: McMurry-Parkins, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 291-318; Dodge-Lackey, *Elementary Geography*: pp. 275-286; Smith, *Human Geography—Book I*: pp. 280-304; Frye, *New Elementary Geography*: pp. 242-251; Carpenter, *New Geographical Reader—Africa, Around the World with the Children*: Chap. IV, XI.

A. Answer these questions from the maps in your text, pp. 290, 292, 304-305.

1. What direction is Africa from North America? _____
Across what ocean? _____
2. What direction is Africa from South America? _____
Across what ocean? _____
3. What continent lies northeast of Africa? _____
What isthmus connects the two continents? _____
4. What 2 seas and gulf separate the two continents? _____

5. What oceans border Africa? _____
6. What cape is at the southwest point of the continent? _____
7. Where does the equator cross Africa? _____
8. In what climatic belts does the continent lie? _____
9. Where are most of the mountains? _____
10. Which is the highest peak? _____
11. What great desert extends almost entirely across the northern part of Africa? _____
_____ Name one east of the Nile. _____

12. Name a desert in the southern part of the continent. _____
13. Name a lake which the equator crosses. _____
14. Name a falls in the Zambezi River. _____
15. Name four large rivers. _____
16. How does Africa rank in size with the other continents? (p. 321) _____



AFRICA

B. *Answer these questions from the map, page 293 of your text.*

1. What nation owns the greatest possessions in Africa? _____
2. What country has the next greatest possession? _____
3. Name 4 other countries having large possessions in Africa. _____

4. What canal has been cut through the Isthmus of Suez? _____
5. Put the following things into your outline map, p. 51.

All of the bounding bodies of water, the 4 largest rivers, the Sahara Desert, Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Great Central Plateau, Atlas Mountains.

1. NORTHERN AFRICA

A. *Cross out the words in parentheses which make the statements incorrect.*

1. (White people, Indians) lived in northeastern Africa long before the discovery of America.
2. Egypt was a flourishing country (at the time, long before) Rome was built.
3. Ancient Egypt was in the (lower, upper) valley of the Nile.
4. Egypt was separated from the rest of Africa by (mountains, a desert.)
5. The nations with which Egypt traded were all north and east of the (Mediterranean, Red Sea).
6. Africa has been called the "Dark Continent" because (it is inhabited largely by black people, so little has been known about it).
7. Three things which have hindered the exploration of Africa are (falls and rapids in the rivers, unhealthy climate, savage people and animals, rivers are dry most of the year, dense jungles).
8. It is now possible to travel (all the way, most of the way) from Cairo to Cape Town by boat and train.

B. *Answer these questions.*

1. What is the climate of the part of Africa bordering on the equator? _____

2. What river drains this region? _____
3. What is the vegetation of this region? _____
4. Name some animals found here. _____
5. What are the chief products of this region? _____
6. What river drains the country north and west of the Congo Valley? _____

7. What names have been given to portions of the coast of this region which suggest its most valuable products? _____
8. What was in former times another valuable product of this region? _____
9. Now what are the chief products of this region? _____
10. What is the vegetation of the country bordering on each side of the jungle region? _____
11. What name is given to the region lying between the forest region and the Sahara? _____
12. What are the chief occupations of the people in this region? _____
13. Name some animals (a) of the grasslands. _____
(b) of the open forests. _____

C. *Answer these questions.*

1. What is the climate of the northern coast? _____
2. Where is the region of heaviest rainfall? _____
3. Name the chief countries of northern Africa, to whom each belongs, and the chief city for each. (Put the cities into the outline map.)

COUNTRY	BELONGS TO WHOM	CHIEF CITY
---------	-----------------	------------

- | | | |
|----------|--|--|
| a. _____ | | |
| b. _____ | | |
| c. _____ | | |
| d. _____ | | |

4. Where is the fertile land? _____
5. How is the farming carried on? _____
6. Name the chief products. _____
7. Where are many of the dates and figs grown? _____
8. What are the principal foods of these people? _____

9. Why is travel in this country usually by caravan? _____
10. What name is given to the wandering people living in the deserts? _____

D. *Fill in the following blanks.*

1. Egypt formerly belonged to _____, but now is _____
2. The Nile brings _____ and _____ to Egypt.
3. Important crops are _____
4. Egyptian cotton is especially valuable because of its _____ fiber.
5. Egypt has good transportation routes by _____ and by _____
6. The capital of Egypt is _____ which ranks _____ among the cities of Africa, in size.
7. _____ is the chief port of Egypt due to its position at the _____ and _____
8. Put the capital and chief port into the outline map, also Port Said and Suez.

2. SOUTH AFRICA

A. *Answer these questions.*

1. What is the climate of South Africa? _____
2. Why are their seasons opposite ours? _____
3. To what two nationalities do most of the white settlers belong? _____
4. To what country does South Africa belong? _____
5. What are the chief products? _____

6. Name the 2 most valuable minerals and the chief center for each. _____

7. What do we sell to South Africa? _____
8. What do we buy from South Africa? _____
9. Name 2 important ports. _____
10. Put 4 cities into the outline map.

REVIEW ON AFRICA

1. Is Africa in the eastern or western hemisphere? _____
2. What continent is north of Africa? _____
Across what sea? _____
3. What large island is east of Africa? _____
4. Name 2 mountain ranges and 2 plateaus. _____

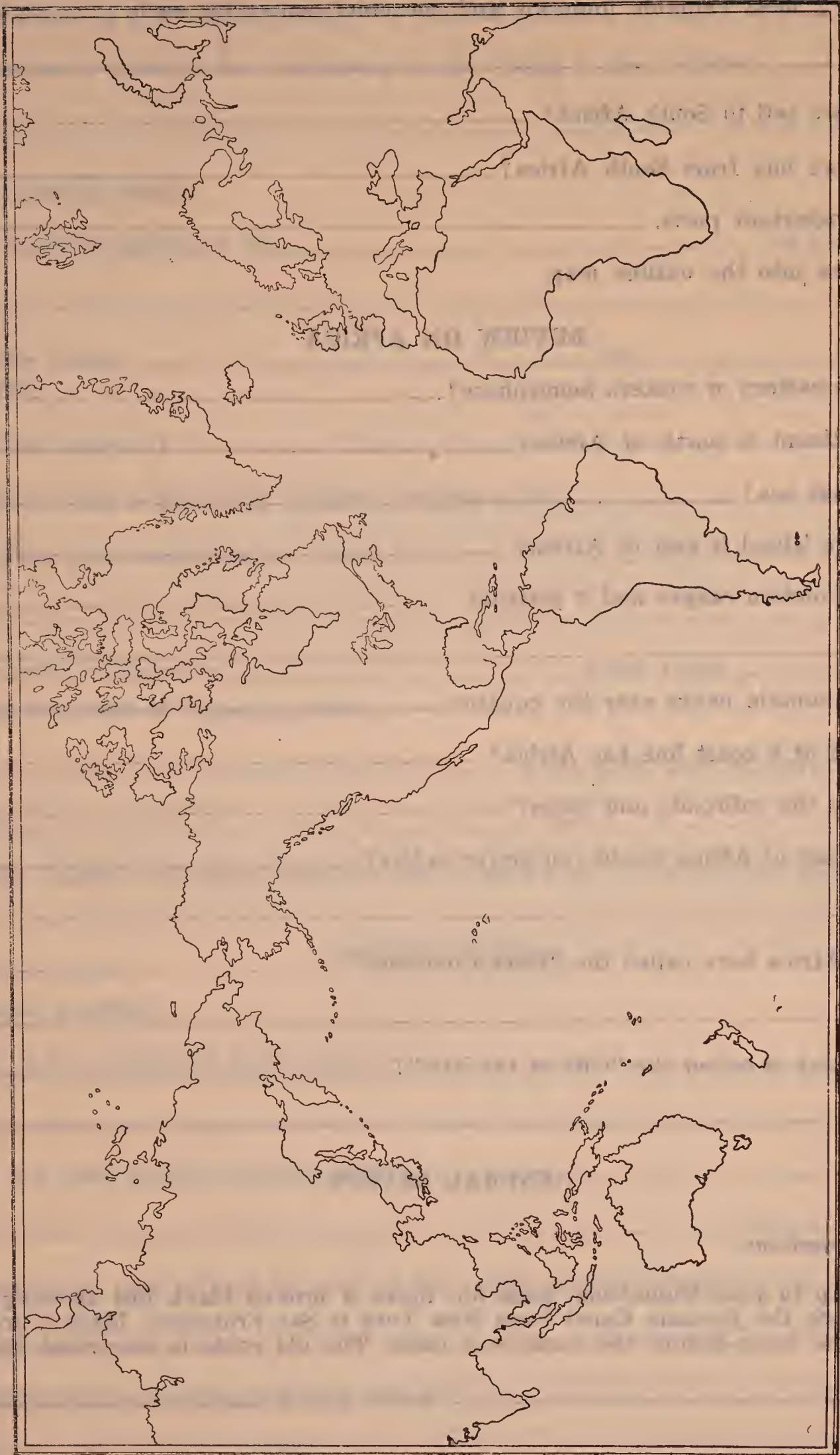
5. Name 3 mountain peaks near the equator. _____
6. What kind of a coast line has Africa? _____
7. Where are the railroads and cities? _____
8. In which part of Africa would you prefer to live? _____
Why? _____
9. Why has Africa been called the "Dark Continent"? _____

10. What country is called the "Gift of the Nile"? _____
Why? _____

GENERAL REVIEW

A. Answer these questions.

1. On the map in your Guidebook, page 56, make a broken black line showing the route by ship through the Panama Canal from New York to San Francisco. Make a broken blue line showing the route before the canal was built. The old route is how much longer than the new route? _____



OUTLINE MAP OF THE WORLD

2. Your boat would probably stop at Hawaii if you were on your way to what countries? _____

3. What part of Africa is still practically uninhabited by white men? _____

4. How do the seasons in southern Africa compare with ours? _____

5. Name 3 important products of southern Africa. _____

Of northern Africa. _____

6. What is the leading port on the southern coast of England? _____

7. Describe the surface of Chile. _____

8. Which are the most progressive parts of Africa? _____

9. Which part of Africa resembles California? _____

10. Name a place with which each of the following is connected?

linen _____ Mt. Vesuvius _____

Atlas _____ bulbs _____

Lakes of Killarney _____ Suez _____

mountain climbing _____ Geneva _____

Sahara _____ steppes _____

diamonds _____ glaciers _____

windmills _____ Cairo _____

Gift of the Nile _____ lace making _____

B. Follow directions.

1. Name a mountain range, the highest mountain peak, and the longest river for each of the five largest continents.

CONTINENT

MT. RANGE

MT. PEAK

RIVER

a. _____

b. _____

- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

2. Name 2 possessions in Africa for each of these countries:

Great Britain _____

Portugal _____

France _____

3. Name 5 detached possessions of the United States giving the climate of each, an important product, and its capital.

POSSESSION	CAPITAL	PRODUCT	CLIMATE
a. _____	_____	_____	_____
b. _____	_____	_____	_____
c. _____	_____	_____	_____
d. _____	_____	_____	_____
e. _____	_____	_____	_____

4. Name a country that is noted for each of the following:

diamonds _____	wool _____
cotton _____	rubber _____
wheat _____	rice _____
coffee _____	pineapples _____
spices _____	sugar _____
bananas _____	salmon _____
tea _____	gold _____

5. Name the country for which each of the following is the capital.

Ottawa _____	Mexico City _____
Buenos Aires _____	Rome _____
London _____	Rio de Janeiro _____
Berlin _____	Santiago _____

Tokio _____

Cairo _____

Paris _____

Delhi _____

6. There are places in Ecuador near the equator which have a cool climate. How do you account for it? _____

7. Name a British possession found on each continent.

CONTINENT

POSSESSION

CONTINENT

POSSESSION

a. _____

d. _____

b. _____

e. _____

c. _____

f. _____

8. Name what you think are the 3 leading nations on each of the five largest continents in the order of their importance.

Asia. _____

Africa. _____

North America. _____

South America. _____

Europe. _____

9. Make a bar graph showing the comparison in area of the different continents.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

COMPREHENSIVE GUIDEBOOKS

The Comprehensive Guidebooks for High School Subjects are a series of modern and practical notebooks which contain excellent maps, outlines, problems and projects. They are not based upon any one text, but may be used with any adopted book as they contain page references to those most commonly used. They contain objective tests which make good review exercises and provide ample supplementary material at an economical price.

HIGH SCHOOL

History

1. Guidebook for American History\$.60
2. Guidebook for Ancient and Medieval History60
3. Guidebook for Modern European History60
4. Guidebook for Oklahoma History35
5. Guidebook for World History60

Civics

1. Guidebook for Community Civics 45

English

1. Western Diagnostic Theme Book25
2. Western English Notebook and Manual for Book Reviews25

Science

1. Guidebook for Physical Geography45
2. Guidebook for Industrial and Commercial Geography50
3. Physics Laboratory Manual50
4. Biology Laboratory Manual60
5. General Science Laboratory Manual60

Spanish

1. Comprehensive Drill Book in Spanish First Course45
2. Comprehensive Drill Book in Spanish Second Course45

Miscellaneous

1. Correct Typing30

ELEMENTARY

Agriculture

1. Comprehensive Guidebook for Agriculture20

Social Science—Oklahoma Edition

1. Guidebook for Fourth Grade Social Science35
2. Guidebook for Fifth Grade Social Science35
3. Guidebook for Sixth Grade Social Science
 - Geography30
 - History30
4. Guidebook for Seventh Grade Social Science40
5. Guidebook for Eighth Grade Social Science, Book I30
6. Guidebook for Eighth Grade, Social Science, Book II30

Social Science—Texas Edition

1. Guidebook for Third Grade Geography25
2. Guidebook for Fourth Grade Geography35
3. Guidebook for Fifth Grade Geography30
4. Guidebook for Fifth Grade History30
5. Guidebook for Sixth Grade Geography30
6. Guidebook for Sixth Grade History—(In preparation)
7. Guidebook for Seventh Grade Civics35
8. Guidebook for Seventh Grade Geography35
9. Guidebook for Seventh Grade History50

English

1. Written English, Book One30
2. Written English, Book Two30
3. Written English, Book Three .30
4. Written English, Book Four .30

A discount of 20% on orders from schools or teachers in quantities of five or more copies of one title.

Write for Information Concerning:

Western Series of English and American Classics
 English Texts
 Public Speaking Manual
 History Reference Books
 Theory of Music

Supplementary Readers
 Spanish Readers and Grammar
 Arithmetic Drill Cards
 Percentage Chart

HARLOW PUBLISHING CO.
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 027 133 140 A