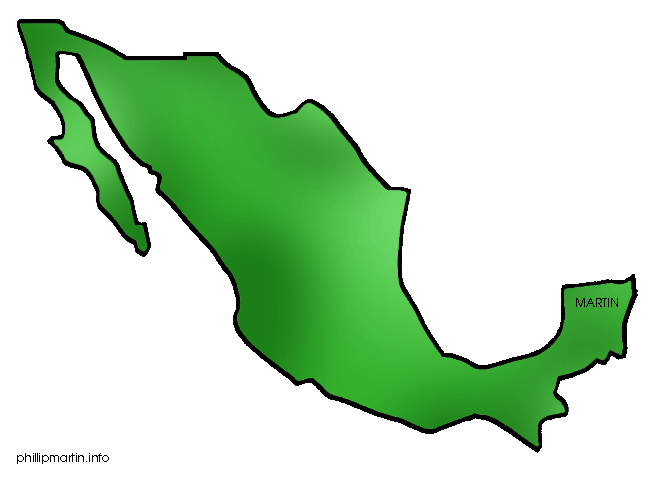
NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_ POINTS: 33 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY GUIDE CHAPTER 7 MEXICO**



**LESSON 1**

1. Mexico is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country in North America. It shares its entire northern border with the United States.
2. This physical feature is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because it connects two geographic landforms.
3. The western side of Mexico is part of the Ring of Fire. The Ring of Fire is the area where the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plate collides with other tectonic plates, creating areas of seismic activity with earthquakes.
4. The mountains that stretch along the northwestern edge of Mexico are called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is considered the southern extension of the Rocky Mountains of Canada and the United States.
6. Between these two mountain ranges is the inland \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Plateau. Moderate, consistent temperatures make this area an attractive place to live.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is broken into two parts, the huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Northern Plateau) and the smaller but

heavily populated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Central Plateau).

1. The dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is home to several large cities. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is considered the breadbasket, or major grain producing region of Mexico.
2. The variety of landforms in Mexico from large plateaus and valleys to long mountain ranges and highlands has

made it possible to support large communities of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_density in Mexico is greater near parts that have the most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially on the

Central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Known as the Río Bravo del Norte in Mexico, it forms part of the border between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of Mexico’s most important rivers. It begins in the Toluca Basin, on the Central Plateau west of Mexico City.
3. The Lerma River feeds into Lake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the largest natural lake in Mexico.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the large body of water that forms Mexico’s east coast.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a particular region inevitably affects the way of life that people have in each place. For example,

people who graze cattle on the northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_anxiously await rain each year.

1. The farmers in the valleys of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plateau depend on their climate to help them get enough water for their crops.
2. The three factors that influence Mexico’s climates are the regional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems keep the north and central parts of Mexico dry and cause occasional droughts.
2. Vertical climate zones create the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found throughout the southern part of Mexico.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the highlands keeps them at a comfortable temperature that is also helpful for growing certain crops.
4. Northern Mexico is defined as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. The plant life

consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. High winds and low-growing plants make the soil in this region good for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The soil is also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however, so it is not good for crops.