

Challenge 1: Learning About the Physical Geography of Monsoon Asia

1. Get your physical features map for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 1.
2. Select one of the physical features listed below. Find it on a physical map of Monsoon Asia in *Geography Alive! Regions and People*.
3. Locate and label that feature on your physical features map. (If there is no room to write your label, draw a line from the feature to a place where you have more room to write.)
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you have found and labeled all 15 physical features.

Physical Features of Monsoon Asia

If you have trouble finding a feature, the latitude and longitude coordinates will help you get close to its location.

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| 1. Bay of Bengal (15°N, 90°E) | 2. Deccan Plateau (18°N, 78°E) | 3. Ganges River (27°N, 80°E) |
| 4. Gobi Desert (42°N, 110°E) | 5. Himalayas (30°N, 82°E) | 6. Huang He (Yellow River) (35°N, 115°E) |
| 7. Java (8°S, 110°E) | 8. Malay Peninsula (5°N, 102°E) | 9. Mekong River (15°N, 106°E) |
| 10. Mount Everest (28°N, 87°E) | 11. Philippine Sea (20°N, 130°E) | 12. Plateau of Tibet (33°N, 90°E) |
| 13. Sea of Japan (East Sea) (40°N, 135°E) | 14. Taklamakan Desert (40°N, 84°E) | 15. Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) (32°N, 120°E) |

Challenge 2: Learning About the Human Geography of Monsoon Asia

1. Get your political map for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 2.
2. Select one of the countries listed below. Find it on a political map of Monsoon Asia in *Geography Alive! Regions and People*.
3. Label that place on your political map, and lightly shade it.
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you have labeled and shaded all 15 countries.

Countries in Monsoon Asia

If you have trouble finding a feature, the latitude and longitude coordinates will help you get close to its location.

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| 1. Bangladesh (24°N, 90°E) | 2. China (35°N, 105°E) | 3. East Timor (9°S, 126°E) |
| 4. India (20°N, 77°E) | 5. Indonesia (5°S, 120°E) | 6. Japan (35°N, 135°E) |
| 7. Laos (18°N, 105°E) | 8. Mongolia (46°N, 105°E) | 9. Nepal (28°N, 85°E) |
| 10. Philippines (15°N, 121°E) | 11. Singapore (1°N, 104°E) | 12. South Korea (37°N, 127°E) |
| 13. Sri Lanka (8°N, 81°E) | 14. Thailand (15°N, 100°E) | 15. Vietnam (14°N, 108°E) |

Challenge 3: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Where?”

1. Look carefully at each map your teacher projects. For each map, discuss the three questions below with you partner. Be prepared to share your answers with the class.
 - *What are at least five key symbols or colors on the map? What does each symbol or color represent?*
 - *What key information does this map show?*
 - *Is this information about physical geography or human geography?*
2. Get a transparency of *Monsoon Asia Visual 6* and a Challenge 3 card from your teacher.
3. Read the question on your card. Scan the labels of the maps at your assigned research station to determine which map you need in order to answer the question.
4. Go to that map. Lay your transparency on top of the map. Use a transparency pen to note any information or locations on your transparency that will help answer the question.
5. Once you have *all* the information you need to answer the question, return to your desk. Get your matrix for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 3. Find the row with the number that matches your question. Circle the name of the map you used to find your answer. Write the answer in a complete sentence. For example:

Question: What mountain range is located between India and China?

Answer: The Himalayas are located between India and China.
6. Take your Challenge 3 matrix to your teacher. If your answer is correct, clean off your transparency, get a new card, and repeat Steps 3–6.

Challenge 4: Using Geography Skills to Answer “Why There?”

1. Get a transparency of *Monsoon Asia Visual 6* and one Challenge 4 card from your teacher.
2. Read the question on your card. Scan the labels of the maps at your research station to determine which maps have information that you need in order to answer the question. You will need to visit *at least two* and *as many as all five* maps to get all the information you need.
3. Go to each map you identified. Lay your transparency on top of the map. Use a transparency pen to note any information or locations on your transparency that will help you answer the question.
4. Once you have *all* the information you need, return to your desk. Get your matrix for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 4. Find the row with the number that matches your question. Circle the names of the maps you used to find your answer. Write the answer in a complete sentence.
5. Take your Challenge 4 matrix to your teacher. If your answer is correct, clean off your transparency, get a new card, and repeat Steps 2–5.

Challenge 5: Using Maps to Analyze a Field Photograph

1. Get your copy of the two pages for Monsoon Asia Mapping Lab, Challenge 5. Also get a transparency of *Monsoon Asia Visual 6*.
2. Find the coordinates for the three locations given in the Challenge 5 matrix (Locations A, B, and C). Carefully mark and label those exact locations on your transparency.
3. When your teacher tells you, quickly visit the thematic maps at your research station. Lay your transparency over the maps. Write as much information as possible about the three locations in the corresponding sections of the Challenge 5 matrix.
4. With your partner, carefully analyze the information in your notes and details from the field photograph. Figure out which location (A, B, or C) best matches the photograph.
5. Support your choice by completing the supporting-evidence statements. In each statement, connect information from one of the maps about the location you chose to a visual detail from the photograph. Be ready to share your statements out loud.

Example of a supporting-evidence statement:

From the *population density* map, we learned that this location *is very close to a city of over 8 million people*. In the field photograph, we see *hundreds of people on a crowded city sidewalk*.