

Vocabulary:

- **Continental Divide:** the boundary that separates rivers flowing toward opposite sides of a continent. (Example: in North America; in the Rocky Mountains)
- **Glacier:** a huge, slow-moving sheet of ice that fills valleys between mountains.
- **Transportation corridors:** routes through which people can travel by foot, vehicle, rail, Ship, or airplane.
- **Tributary:** a stream that flows into a larger river or body of water.
- **Rain Shadow:** an area on the side of a mountain away from the wind that receives little rainfall.
- **Permafrost:** permanently frozen layer of ground below the top layer of soil.
- **Tropics:** the area on Earth between the 23°N and 23°S lines of latitude, where the climate is almost always hot.
- **Tundra:** a cold, dry region covered with snow for more than half the year; a vast, treeless plain where the subsoil is always frozen.
- **Prairie:** a region of flat or rolling land covered with tall grasses.
- **Alluvial:** relating to the fertile topsoil left by rivers after a flood.
- **Hydroelectricity:** electric power produced by moving water, usually generated by releasing water from a dam across a river.

Main Ideas:

1. Two major landforms and bodies of water in the United States are:
 - a. The Great Lakes
 - b. Mississippi River
 - c. Rocky Mountains
 - d. Grand Canyon
 - e. Great Basin
2. Two major landforms and bodies of water in Canada:
 - a. St. Lawrence River
 - b. Mackenzie River
 - c. Canadian Shield
 - d. St. Lawrence Lowlands
 - e. Mountain Logan
 - f. Laurentian Highlands
3. Factors that influence the types of climate and vegetation found in the United States and Canada:
 - a. Size of the region
 - b. Mountains (Elevation)
 - c. Latitude
 - d. Oceans

4. Four major types of natural vegetation found in the United States and Canada:
 - a. Forest
 - b. Desert Scrub
 - c. Prairies or grasslands
 - d. Tundra
5. Two natural resources in the United States and their effect on the economy:
 - a. **Water**- source of drinking, irrigation, recreation, and hydroelectricity.
 - b. **Petroleum (Oil)** - source of power for heating, helps fuel our cars, and industrial use.
 - c. Trees- makes wood, paper, etc. that help produce more products
 - d. Coal- used for fuel
6. Two natural resources in Canada and their effect on the economy:
 - a. **Forests**- produce timber products such as lumber, paper, plywood, and wood pulp
 - b. **Farmlands (Agriculture)**- produce grains, milk, vegetables, and fruits.