

**Mexico:
Its Land, Resources & Economy**

from
Our North American Neighbors Series

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**MEXICO:
ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY**
Running Time: 18 minutes

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Intended Audience and Uses

Mexico: Its Land, Resources & Economy is the third program in the series, ***Our North American Neighbors***, and is designed for social studies students in grades 4-8. The concepts in this video are found in virtually all leading geography texts that cover Mexico. The visuals, taped in every region of Mexico, offer a highly representative view of the country. Moreover, the material presented in this program makes up part of the NCSS (National Council for the Social Studies) recommendations for the target grade levels.

Program Synopsis

Mexico: Its Land, Resources & Economy begins with an overview of some popular conceptions of what the country looks like. The narrator then discusses the country's six geographic regions - the Yucatan Peninsula, the Chiapas Highlands, the Southern Uplands, the Gulf Coastal Plains, the Pacific Northwest and the Mexican Plateau. Next, each region is discussed in some detail. Bodies of water, mountain ranges, canyons, deserts and other key geographic features of each region are shown, as are land uses. Then, the resources of Mexico are covered. They include rich (sometimes volcanic) soil used to farm beans, squash, various grains, bananas, papayas, vanilla and other agricultural goods. Fish are another natural resource shown, as are minerals. Volcanic rock and silver are mined extensively. In fact, Mexico is the world's leading producer of silver, which is used in Mexico's jew-

elry and electronics industries. Oil and natural gas are two other principal natural resources. Mexico is the world's fifth largest producer of oil. Finally, the program shows key segments of Mexico's economy - various service industries, manufacturing and agriculture. The growth of maquiladoras (assembly plants along Mexico's border with the United States) is also covered.

VIEWER OBJECTIVES

After viewing this video and participating in the suggested activities, viewers should be able to do the following:

1. Name the six major regions of Mexico.
2. Describe the major geographic features of each region.
3. Identify the principal natural resources of Mexico.
4. Explain what Mexican citizens do to earn their living.

The producers encourage you to make adaptations and changes to the following lesson plan whenever you feel it will enhance your students' learning experiences. Only by tailoring the material to your unique classroom situation will you be able to maximize the educational experience afforded by these materials.

SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN

Introduce the Program

Well in advance, have your students take the **PRE-TEST**. It can be used to evaluate their knowledge of the material and, thus, help you plan your lessons. After assessing your students' level of understanding, begin a discussion by asking if anyone has ever visited Mexico. If so, have

each person describe where he or she went. Have someone locate Mexico on your classroom map or globe. Note that the Tropic of Cancer crosses Mexico. Given that fact, what kind of climate might one expect to find in the country? After this introductory discussion, tell your students they will see a video on the land, natural resources and economy of Mexico.

Pre-Viewing Activities

Photocopy and then pass out - or make an overhead transparency of - **LEARNING GOALS**. Discuss each item, making certain the class understands the concepts that will be presented in the video. Next, hand out the **VOCABULARY LIST** and have the class complete this exercise either as individual deskwork, as a class activity or in small groups. If your students have access to computers, they can look up the words at the Encarta online dictionary, <http://dictionary.msn.com/>, which has audio files that give pronunciations or www.onelook.com. Finally, pass out the **VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE**. Have your students read the questions, and tell them that they will be expected to fill in the blanks after the video has been viewed.

View the Video

Total viewing time is approximately 17½ minutes. You may find it useful to present each section of the video - Mexico's regions, its resources and its economy - as the basis for discrete lessons, then view the entire program in one sitting. It is suggested that the entire presentation be replayed a second or third time, as a review, before giving the **POST-TEST**.

Post-Viewing Activities

If you have not handed out the **VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE**, please do so now and have your students fill in the blanks. This exercise may be done either as individual seatwork, or as a small group or class activity. Next, pass out **MEXICO'S REGIONS** and have the class complete this exercise either as individual deskwork, as a class activity or in small groups. You may find it useful to have your students write brief descriptions of each region on the back of the work sheet. If you live in a community that has a Mexican consular office, invite an official from the office to speak to your class. Ask members of the class to give oral reports - either as individuals or in groups - on Mexico's provinces and territories. Written reports are another option. Finally, you may have your students draw a large mural of Mexico based on the impressions they have received from the video and any research they may have conducted. After you have completed these activities, give the **POST-TEST** to determine the level of your students' comprehension of the material presented.

DESCRIPTION OF BLACKLINE MASTERS

PRE-TEST - An assessment tool that helps you determine the level of your classroom presentation.

LEARNING GOALS - Delineates the concepts students are expected to learn. Also lists behavioral objectives.

VOCABULARY LIST - Presents terms that your students will need to know to fully understand the video.

VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE - Focuses on the main information in the program to help your students learn all major concepts.

MEXICO'S REGIONS - Reviews the regions presented in the video.

POST-TEST - An assessment tool that allows you to determine the level of comprehension and retention of key material.

ANSWER KEY

PRE-TEST

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 11. F |
| 2. F | 12. F |
| 3. T | 13. T |
| 4. T | 14. F |
| 5. F | 15. T |
| 6. F | 16. T |
| 7. T | 17. F |
| 8. F | 18. T |
| 9. T | 19. F |
| 10. T | 20. T |

VOCABULARY LIST

Aquamarine - greenish-blue in color; **Collapse** - to cave in; **Component** - a part of something larger; **Concerns** - business organizations; **Craft** - an occupation that requires dexterity or skill; **Diverse** - differing from one another; **Dusk** - semidarkness after sundown; **Economy** - involving money; **Free Enterprise** - a economic system in which persons, not the government, determine goods and services and their prices; **Gorge** - a narrow, steep-walled canyon; **Heartland** - a central land area; **Irrigation** - to supply water to crops through channels or ditches; **Limestone** - a kind of rock made with coral and shells; **Lush** - fertile and thriving; **Maize** - Indian corn; **Mango** - a tropical fruit; **Maquiladora** - a manufacturing firm or assembly operation in Mexico located near the U.S.-Mexican border; **Marketplace** - the world of trade and

commerce in the everyday; **Maya** - an Indian group that that has lived on the Yucatan Peninsula for many years; **Mesa** - a flat-topped elevation, smaller than a plateau; **Modernize** - to make up to date; **Papaya** - a tropical fruit; **Petrochemical** - a chemical extracted from oil or natural gas; **Plateau** - a large expanse of flat lands; **Rain forest** - a tropical woodland that receives at least 100 inches (or 254 centimeters) of rain each year; **Ridges** - elongated strips of crests on mountains or hills; **Safflower** - a plant rich in oil; **Slope** - land that forms an incline; **Surf** - the swell of the sea that breaks upon the shore; **Tropical** - warm and moist; **Volcano** - a hill or mountain that can erupt hot molten material from beneath the earth's surface.

VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE

1. The Yucatan Peninsula, Chiapas Highlands, Southern Uplands, Pacific Northwest, Gulf Coastal Plain and Mexican Plateau
2. Mexican Plateau
3. Volcanoes
4. Sierra Madre, Occidental, Sierra Madre Oriental
5. Pacific Northwest
6. Rio Bravo, Papaloapan
7. Southern Uplands
8. Limestone
9. Maize, beans, hay, barley, wheat
10. Oil, natural gas, silver
11. Fifth
12. Maquiladora or maquila
13. One half
14. Manufacturing

MEXICO'S REGIONS

1. Pacific Northwest
2. Southern Uplands
3. Chiapas Highlands
4. Yucatan Peninsula
5. Gulf Coast Plain
6. Mexican Plateau

POST TEST

Part I

1, 3, 4 and 5 are false; the rest are true

Part II

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. e 5. a

Part III

1. Mexican Plateau
2. Gulf Coastal Plain
3. Yucatan Peninsula
4. Chiapas Highlands
5. Southern Uplands
6. Pacific Northwest

Part IV

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 6. c |
| 2. d | 7. a |
| 3. d | 8. d |
| 4. c | 9. b |
| 5. a | |

TRANSCRIPT OF THE VIDEO

For some, this is Mexico - aquamarine waters, gentle surf and sun-kissed beaches.

For others, this is Mexico - fields awash in dusk's soft light, framed by shadowed mountains.

Still others imagine silhouetted cactus plants framed in a deep gray-and-golden sky, or endless shades of dappled green, or fishing boats effortlessly gliding to a new day's catch.

In fact, Mexico is all these things - and much more.

Geographers often divide Mexico into six geographic regions.

The first, the Yucatan Peninsula, lies at the southeastern corner of the country.

South and west of the Yucatan Peninsula lies the second region, the Chiapas Highlands; next, to the west, the Southern Uplands; on the east coast, the Gulf Coastal Plain.

The fifth region lies far to the northwest. It's called the Pacific Northwest.

And finally, in the heartland of Mexico lies the country's largest region, the Mexican Plateau.

This is where many of the country's largest cities are found, including the capital, Mexico City.

A series of volcanic mountains extends across the southern edge of the plateau. Volcano. Many are active - and have been for thousands of years, creating a rugged landscape with rich volcanic soil used to grow maize, beans and other crops.

A large central plateau lies just north of this volcanic region. This is the center of Mexico's heartland, where most Mexicans live and where vast hay, wheat and barley fields are found.

A northern plateau covers more than half of the region. It extends all the way from central Mexico to the U.S. border, to the north.

This northern plateau slopes upward to 8,900 feet (or 2700 meters) at its southern and western reaches.

And it is dry. In many places, annual rainfall measures less than 12 inches (or 30 centimeters).

Two mountain ranges - the Sierra Madre Occidental, in the west, and the Sierra Madre Oriental, in the east, rim the edges of the plateau region.

The Sierra Madre Occidental contains some of Mexico's most rugged land and some of its most beautiful.

Over millions of years, rivers have cut spectacular canyons in these mountain lands.

The second major region of Mexico, the Pacific Northwest, contains the country's lowest land - in some places, below sea level.

Many of these lowlands lie at the far southern tip of California's Imperial Valley.

Mexico's driest land is found in the Pacific Northwest - on the Peninsula of Baja California.

On these mountainous desert lands there are places that, in some years, receive no rainfall, at all.

There are, however, a few areas with enough rainfall to grow grapes and raise cattle.

Most of the agricultural activity in this region is found to the east, on the mainland, where there are many irrigated fields that draw water from the mountains that lie to the east.

Northern Mexico's most productive farmland is found here.

Mexico's third region, the Gulf Coastal Plain, borders the Gulf of Mexico and has low hills covered with lush plant growth -- especially near Minatitlan, a city near the Gulf of Mexico.

Rain forests are found in parts of this area.

Farther to the north, there are grasslands with cactus and other scrubby plant growth.

Mexico's most important rivers, including the Rio Bravo - called the Rio Grande in the United States - and the Papaloapan, are found on the Gulf coastal plain.

Many of these rivers have spectacular waterfalls.

Large, offshore oil reserves are found in the region, too - as well as volcanic rock mines and the world's largest sulfur deposits.

Next, the Southern Uplands, an area noted for its mountainous terrain and its picturesque towns that hug the mountainsides.

The Sierra Madre del Sur, a particularly rugged mountain range with steep ridges and gorges lies on the western edge of the southern uplands, along the Pacific coast.

In addition to beautiful mountains, a major tourist center and ocean port, Acapulco, is also found in the southern uplands.

Far to the south and east, bordering the central American country, Guatemala, lies still another region - the Chiapas Highlands.

Among other things, the Chiapas Highlands are famous for their large mountains, some of which tower some 8,000 feet (or about 2,400 meters) above sea level.

High mesas, flat lands that sit atop mountains are farmed by peoples who speak Mayan languages.

They grow potatoes, squash - sometimes huge squash - corn and maize, and fruits such as papayas, seen here, and mangoes.

All these crops are often grown with the help of irrigation.

Finally, there's the Yucatan Peninsula, composed primarily of a low limestone plateau, in many places covered with dense plant growth.

Over the centuries, rainwater has dissolved the limestone, creating a pitted landscape with many underground caverns filled with water.

For thousands of years, the Mayan Indians have worshipped these underground pools, which have supplied water in an area with no rivers or streams.

In many places, the cave ceilings have collapsed, leaving open pools with limestone walls.

The lands of Mexico's six regions, then, are enormously diverse - mountains, deserts, highlands, lowlands, plateaus and rolling hills.

And within many of these lands lies an abundance of natural resources.

Rich farming soil, as already mentioned, is found on the southern part of the Mexican plateau, and elsewhere.

Principal crops grown in that soil are beans - seen here - as well as squash and barley.

Other crops also are grown on the plateau, including hay, flowers, corn, chili peppers, potatoes, tomatoes and safflower.

The rich volcanic soil found farther south supports many sugar cane plantations.

Papayas also are grown in the south as are bananas and mangoes.

Vanilla beans, coffee beans - seen here - and cocoa are important crops in the rain forest regions of southern Mexico.

Maize, which surrounds this small farm, is grown in the south, also - as well as in many other parts of the country.

Fish are another natural resource of Mexico.

Sierra fish, octopus, prawns and shrimp, crabs and a host of other varieties are taken from Gulf Coast waters.

To the west, on the Pacific coast, tuna is a major fish crop - so much so that tuna processing is a large industry there, one that employs thousands of workers.

Game fishing and beach fishing are still other income-producers along Mexico's east and west coasts.

Besides fish and rich soil, Mexico has an abundance of mineral wealth.

Volcanic rock, iron ore, sulfur, lead, and copper - all are found on Mexican lands.

But it is silver - and especially petroleum and natural gas - that are the most important natural resources there.

In fact, Mexico is the world's leading producer of silver.

The country's silver mines - even including small ones like this, have helped make it the world's leading producer of silver.

In recent years, its production rate has exceeded 115 million metric tons of that precious metal.

Much of it is used to make jewelry and tableware.

But most goes to manufacturing, particularly electronic equipment.

Petroleum is the country's main export.

Mexico is the world's fifth largest producer of oil. During the past decade, it has extracted more than three million barrels of petroleum every day.

Mexico is a leading producer of natural gas, also - much of it shipped to the United States through massive pipelines.

With so much petroleum, Mexico has developed a large petrochemical industry - another key part of its economy.

For many years, a number of major industries, including petrochemical manufacturing, was owned and operated by the Mexican government.

But in the 1980s, the government began selling those businesses to private investors.

Government officials felt private ownership of key industries would help modernize Mexico's economy, making it more competitive with other countries around the world.

Besides petrochemical manufacturing, transportation, power generation and telephone companies were all sold to private business people.

Mexican citizens today work in mostly a free-enterprise economy, one in which a free marketplace - not the government - determines which goods and services will be offered - and at what prices.

The largest number of Mexicans - approximately one half of all job holders - are employed in service industries, such as entertainment.

Other service workers have jobs in sanitation, law-enforcement, education, hospitality, food service, transportation, banking, insurance, media and communication.

Manufacturing ranks second, behind the service industry, in the number of people employed.

The latest figures show that more than 25 percent of all Mexican job holders work in manufacturing.

Processing natural resources is a leading manufacturing activity in the country.

Metal processing and petroleum refining are examples.

At one time, Mexico City was where most manufacturing took place.

But today, industrial concerns are located in many other places around the country.

In recent years, modern manufacturing facilities have been built near Mexico's border with the United States.

These facilities, called "maquiladoras" or "maquilas," are where electronic goods such as computer components, small appliances and many other products are assembled and then shipped to the United States - and in some instances, Canada and other countries.

The growth of maquiladoras and the thousands upon thousands of people they employ is in large part the result of the North American Free Trade Agreement, or "NAFTA," an international agreement that went into effect in 1994 that made it easier for companies in the U.S., Mexico and Canada to do business with each other.

While manufacturing activity is now found throughout Mexico, fully half is still located in Mexico City.

There, car and truck assembly, tire and auto part manufacturing, wood and paper milling, and petrochemical manufacturing are all key activities.

Craft occupations are still another way that many Mexicans earn their living.

Making silver jewelry, glass vases, pottery, embroidered fabrics and woven rugs - all are important crafts practiced in many parts of the country.

Besides craft, manufacturing and service occupations, agricultural jobs offer employment to millions of Mexicans.

Almost one of every four workers in the country is involved in some type of farming or ranching activity - in all, more than nine million people.

Although many do the planting, tending and harvesting, many others are employed by companies that transport and process the food.

Finally, Mexico has a large tourist industry.

Every year during the past decade, more than twenty-three million foreign tourists have swum in resort swimming pools; flocked to the country's beautiful beaches; visited the country's ancient Indian ruins; taken eco-tours in its southern highlands and rain forests, where they've learned about nature; marveled at the colorful tropical fish in its coastal waters - or haggled with merchants in markets.

What it all boils down to, then, is that Mexico is a country with a variety of landforms in its six major regions - the Pacific Northwest, Mexican Plateau, Gulf Coastal Plain, Southern Uplands, Chiapas Highlands and the Yucatan Peninsula.

There are lowlands, mountains, plateaus, steep ridges and deep gorges, limestone flatlands, mesas and deserts.

Mexico is a land of abundant mineral resources - petroleum, natural gas and more.

It is a country with a diverse economy - with manufacturing, service industries, agriculture and tourism playing key roles.

But perhaps more than anything else, it is a land of great beauty.

WEB RESOURCES

Mexico: Geography, Maps and Information

<http://geography.miningco.com/library/maps/blMexico.htm>
An excellent source for maps on Mexico, many of which can be used in the classroom.

Mexico

http://www.photius.com/wfb2000/countries/Mexico/Mexico_introduction.html

Solid, basic information with links to specific topics on Mexico.

Other Programs in this Series:

Mexico: Its History, People & Government

Canada: Its Land, Resources & Economy

Canada: Its People, History & Government

**MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY
PRE-TEST**

Directions: In the blank space, write a "T" if the statement is true and an "F" if the statement is false.

- ___ 1. Mexico has 5 geographic regions.
- ___ 2. Mexico's largest cities are found in the Pacific Northwest region.
- ___ 3. The Northern Plateau region covers about one half of Mexico.
- ___ 4. Two Sierra Madre mountain ranges rim the Northern Plateau region.
- ___ 5. The Pacific Northwest contains Mexico's highest mountains.
- ___ 6. Mexico's driest lands are found in the Chiapas Highlands.
- ___ 7. Minatitlan is found on the Gulf Coastal Plain.
- ___ 8. In Mexico the Rio Bravo is known as the Rio Grande.
- ___ 9. Mexico's largest oil reserves are located in the Gulf Coastal Plain region.
- ___ 10. Acapulco lies near the Sierra Madre del Sur.
- ___ 11. Chiapas Highland native peoples speak several Aztec languages.
- ___ 12. The Yucatan Peninsula is composed mostly of volcanic rock.
- ___ 13. Volcanic soil supports many sugar cane fields in southern Mexico.
- ___ 14. Fish are a natural resource near Mexico's Pacific coast, but not the Gulf Coast due to over-fishing.
- ___ 15. Mexico has an abundance of mineral wealth.
- ___ 16. Mexico is the world's fifth largest producer of oil.
- ___ 17. Mexico's petrochemical industry is underdeveloped because of the government's continued ownership.
- ___ 18. Manufacturing is located throughout Mexico, not just Mexico City.
- ___ 19. Maquiladoras are centered in Chiapas due to low labor costs there.
- ___ 20. Tourism is a major industry in Mexico.

**MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY
LEARNING GOALS**



Mexico: Its Land, Resources & Economy

- Name Mexico's Six Regions
- Describe the Major Geographic Features of Each Region
- Identify the Principal Natural Resources of Mexico
- Explain What Mexicans Do to Earn Their Living

**MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY
VOCABULARY LIST**

Directions: A list of vocabulary words used in *Mexico: Its Land, Resources & Economy* is found below. Write a definition for the words on the provided spaces.

Aquamarine _____

Collapse _____

Component _____

Concerns _____

Craft _____

Diverse _____

Dusk _____

Economy _____

Free Enterprise _____

Gorge _____

Heartland _____

Irrigation _____

Limestone _____

Lush _____

Maize _____

Mango _____

Maquiladora _____

MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY
VOCABULARY LIST (continued)

Marketplace _____

Massive _____

Maya _____

Mesa _____

Modernize _____

Papaya _____

Petrochemical _____

Plateau _____

Rain forest _____

Ridges _____

Safflower _____

Slope _____

Surf _____

Tropical _____

Volcano _____

**MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY
VIEWER'S CONCEPT GUIDE**

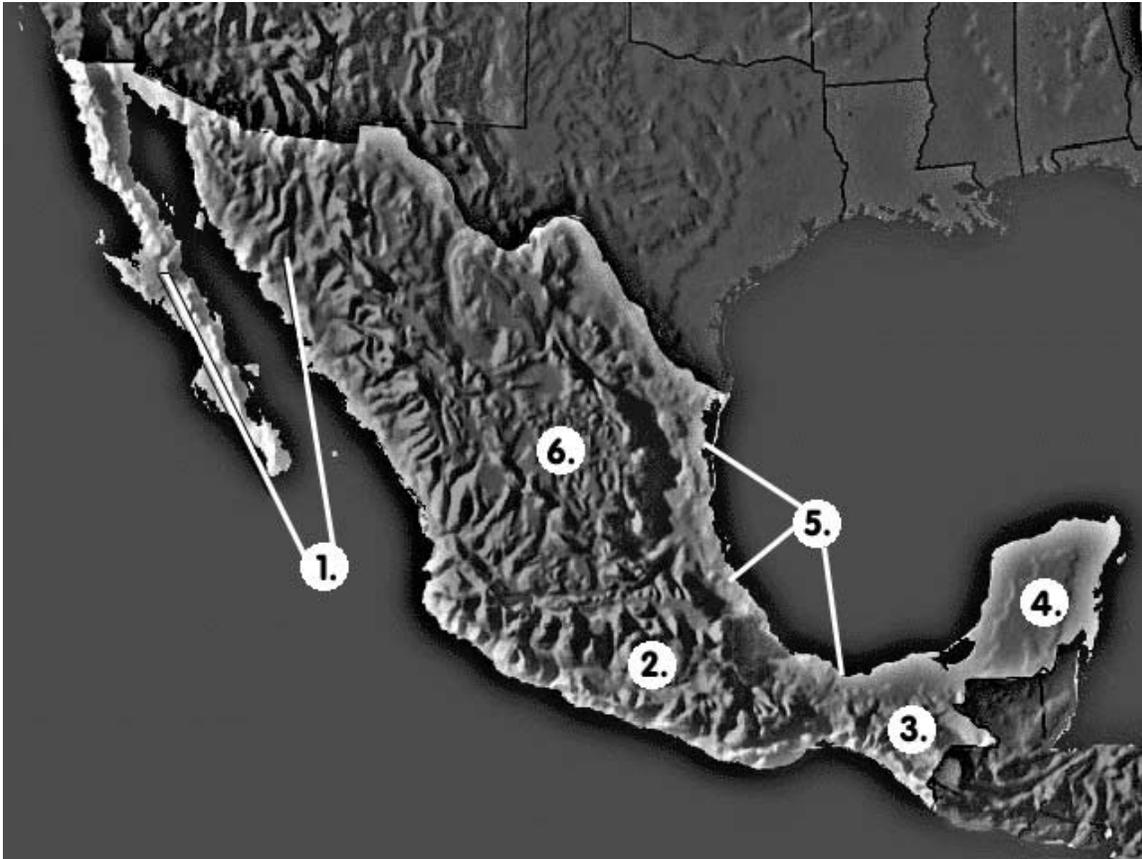
Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct information.

1. Mexico's six land regions are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
2. Mexico's largest cities are found in the _____ region.
3. A series of _____ extends across the southern edge of the Mexican Plateau .
4. Two mountain ranges, the _____ and the _____ rim the Mexican Plateau.
5. Mexico's lowest lands are found in the _____ region.
6. Mexico's most important rivers, including the _____ and the _____, are found on the Gulf Coastal Plain.
7. The Sierra Madre del Sur is found in the _____ region.
8. The Yucatan Peninsula is composed mostly of _____.
9. Four major crops grown on the Mexican Plateau are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
10. Mexico's three most important minerals are _____, _____ and _____.
11. Mexico is the world's _____ largest producer of oil.
12. Manufacturing plants built near the U.S. border are called _____.
13. About _____ of all Mexicans hold jobs in service industries.
14. _____ ranks second in the number of Mexicans employed.

MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY

MEXICO'S REGIONS

Directions: On the spaces below the map, write in the correct name of the region.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY POST-TEST

Part I

Directions: Place a "T" in the space next to the statement if it is true, and an "F" if it is false.

- ___ 1. Most of Mexico's large cities are found in the Gulf Coastal Plain region.
- ___ 2. A series of volcanoes are found at the southern edge of the Mexican Plateau.
- ___ 3. The Pacific Northwest region contains many high mountains.
- ___ 4. The Rio Bravo is found in the Upland Plains.
- ___ 5. The Sierra Madre del Sur is a mountain range that hugs the Atlantic coast.
- ___ 6. Three key natural resources of Mexico are oil, natural gas and silver.
- ___ 7. The Chiapas Highlands are composed of many mountains and high mesas.
- ___ 8. The Yucatan Peninsula is known for its limestone pits with underground pools.
- ___ 9. Rich volcanic soil helps support sugar cane plantations in Mexico.
- ___ 10. Vanilla, coffee and maize are all grown in Mexico.

Part II

Directions: Match the region to one of its major geographic features.

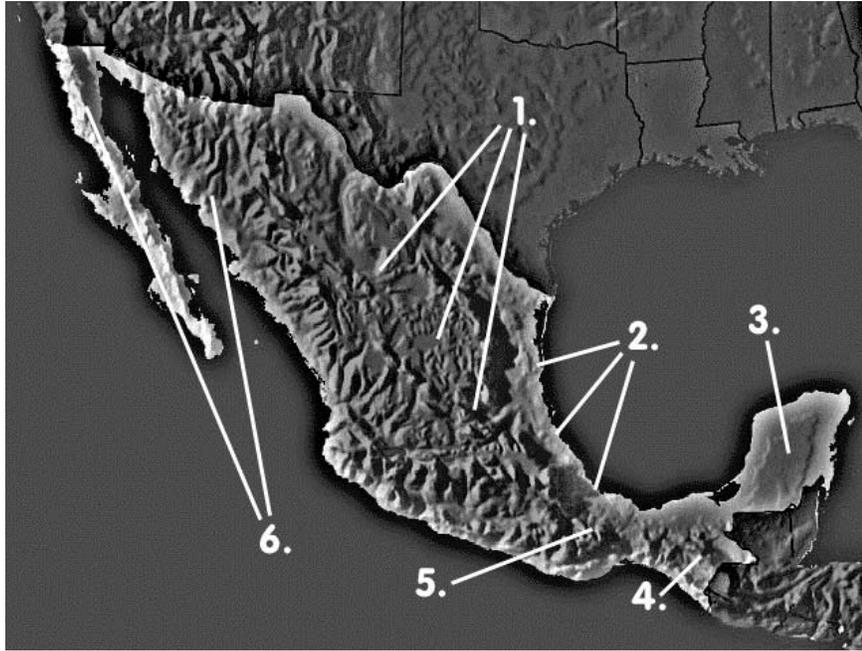
- | <u>Region</u> | <u>Major Geographic Feature</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ___ Mexican Plateau | a. Steep ridges and deep gorges |
| 2. ___ Gulf Coastal Plain | b. Offshore oil and natural gas |
| 3. ___ Yucatan Peninsula | c. Active volcanoes |
| 4. ___ Pacific Northwest | d. Limestone pits |
| 5. ___ Southern Uplands | e. Rolling, mountainous desert lands |

MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY

POST-TEST PAGE 2

Part III

Directions: Below the map, write the names of the Mexican regions in the spaces provided.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

Part IV

Directions: Circle the letter next to the word or phrase that most accurately completes the sentence.

1. Mexico's largest cities are found on the
 - a. Chiapas Highlands.
 - b. Southern Uplands.
 - c. Yucatan Peninsula.
 - d. Mexican Plateau.

2. The mountain ranges that rim the Mexican Plateau are the
 - a. San Pedro Grio and Sierra Madre Occidental.
 - b. Sierra Madre del Sur and Sierra Madre Oriental.
 - c. Sierra Madre Maquila and Sierra Madre del Sur.
 - d. Sierra Madre Occidental and Sierra Madre Oriental.

MEXICO: ITS LAND, RESOURCES & ECONOMY
POST-TEST PAGE 3

3. Mexico's driest and lowest lands are found on the
 - a. Gulf Coastal Plain.
 - b. Mexican Plateau.
 - c. Yucatan Peninsula.
 - d. Pacific Northwest.

4. A major tourist center in the Southern Uplands is
 - a. Reynosa.
 - b. Monterrey.
 - c. Acapulco.
 - d. none of the above.

5. Mexico's most important minerals are
 - a. petroleum, natural gas and silver.
 - b. volcanic rock, gold and zinc.
 - c. sulfur and uranium.
 - d. a. and b.

6. In the 1980s, Mexico's government began
 - a. taking ownership of businesses to help the economy.
 - b. taxing private businesses for the first time.
 - c. selling state-owned businesses to private investors.
 - d. none of the above.

7. About two-thirds of all Mexican workers hold jobs in
 - a. service industries.
 - b. agriculture.
 - c. manufacturing.
 - d. mining.

8. Mexico's manufacturing takes place
 - a. mostly in the Mexico City area.
 - b. mostly in the Guadalajara area.
 - c. mostly in the Mexicali area.
 - d. throughout the country.

9. Maquiladoras are
 - a. small Mexican horses.
 - b. manufacturing plants near the U.S. border.
 - c. workers in the Mexican mining industry.
 - d. none of the above.