

Guided Reading Activity I

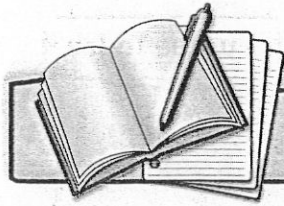
Northern Europe

Directions: Outlining Use your textbook to complete the outline below.

- I. The _____ includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
 - A. Great Britain is separated from Europe by the _____.
 - B. Fertile plains support farming in _____, and many people in _____ and Wales herd sheep.
 - C. The United Kingdom is a major _____ country.
 - D. The government is a _____ and also a _____ democracy.

- II. The Republic of Ireland occupies the southern five-sixths of the island of _____.
 - A. Regular _____ produces lush, green fields.
 - B. _____ employs more people today than _____.
 - C. The Irish trace their ancestry to the _____.
 - D. Ireland's greatest influence has been in _____.

- III. _____ is made up of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Iceland.
 - A. Special features include _____ in Iceland and _____ in Norway.
 - B. Economies are a mix of agriculture, manufacturing, and _____ industries.
 - C. Most of these countries are less _____ settled than other European countries.
 - D. The countries provide health care, child care, elder care, and retirement benefits to all, but at a cost of high _____.



Guided Reading Activity 2

Europe's Heartland

Directions: Reading for Accuracy Read the section and complete the activity below. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly on the line.

- _____ 1. France is the largest country in Europe.

- _____ 2. Focusing efforts on certain activities to make the best use of resources is known as specialization.

- _____ 3. The Benelux countries are Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

- _____ 4. The largest city and capital of Netherlands is Brussels.

- _____ 5. The populations in France and the Benelux countries are becoming younger.

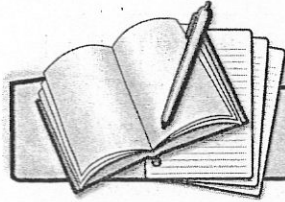
- _____ 6. Strong economies and a high standard of living are found in Germany and the Alpine countries.

- _____ 7. The Danube, Elbe, and Rhine Rivers have been vital to Germany's economic growth.

- _____ 8. Germany's president, chosen by parliament, is the real head of government.

- _____ 9. Switzerland has three national languages—Swiss, German, and French.

- _____ 10. Neutrality, or the refusal to take sides in wars, is practiced by Switzerland.



Guided Reading Activity 3

Southern Europe

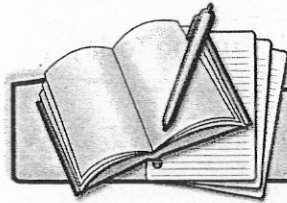
Directions: Summarizing Read this section in your textbook to fill in the blanks below.

Much of Spain is covered by the (1) _____, a dry plateau surrounded by mountains. Its leading agricultural products are citrus fruits, (2) _____, and grapes. Spain's official language is (3) _____. Spain became a (4) _____ in the late 1970s. The people of (5) _____ want independence from Spain.

Portugal's chief crops are (6) _____ and cork oak trees. Most people live on the (7) _____, and many earn a living by (8) _____.

The (9) _____ form a backbone of the Italian Peninsula. Italy is more industrialized in the (10) _____. The fertile (11) _____ Valley is a rich farming region. The capital, (12) _____, was once the center of the (13) _____. The religion of most Italians is (14) _____.

Greece includes a mainland and about (15) _____ islands. The major business is (16) _____. Another key industry is (17) _____. Nearly one-third of the people live in or around (18) _____. Most belong to the (19) _____ Church.



Guided Reading Activity 4

Eastern Europe

Directions: Answering Questions Read this section in your textbook to find answers to the questions below.

1. **Speculating** Why was Solidarity important to Poland and other countries?

2. **Contrasting** What is the difference between a command economy and a market economy?

3. **Identifying** What is the main natural resource found in Belarus?

4. **Naming** Which three countries make up the Baltic Republics?

5. **Specifying** When did Czechoslovakia exist? What happened when it ceased to exist?

6. **Differentiating** How are the Slovak people different from the Czechs?

7. **Comparing and Contrasting** How are the Hungarians similar to and different from the Czechs and Slovaks?

8. **Explaining** How are ethnic divisions in Ukraine affecting political ties?

9. **Analyzing** What is enabling Romania to increase its industrial output?

10. **Defining** What is ethnic cleansing? Which country in southeastern Europe practiced it?
