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REVIEW AND RETEACH

Missouri: Gateway to the West

Chapter 3: The Land of Missouri

Section 1 The Regions of Missouri

Directions: Use the information on pages 54 to 64 to complete the following statements.

1. Missouri is located on the edge of the _____ and at the confluence of the _____ and _____ Rivers.
2. Missouri can be divided into _____ geographic regions, each with its own physical features shaped by different forces of nature.
3. The Missouri River marks the southern edge of the _____ Plains region, which covers the northern part of the state and stretches beyond the border with Iowa far to the north into Canada.
4. _____ are large sheets of ice found where the temperature rarely rises above freezing.
5. We call this cold time on Earth the _____.
6. In northern Missouri, the glaciers left behind large deposits of crushed _____ and _____ that further eroded to form a fine-grained soil that was blown by the wind into gently rolling hills.
7. We call this wind-blown soil _____.
8. The loess is very deep in places, and it is very good for _____.
9. Long before the Ice Age, Missouri was shaped by two other forces— _____ and _____.
10. One reason we know this is because of the layers of _____ rock found in the Ozark Highlands, a region that covers most of the southern and southeastern part of the state.
11. *Sedimentary rock* is formed when _____ living in the ocean die.
12. _____ seeping through the rocks for millions of years has dissolved the softer sedimentary rocks, leaving the harder surrounding rock and creating _____.

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13. Missouri has so many caves (an estimated 6,200) that it is sometimes called “_____.”
14. The hot, liquefied rock (called _____) from the volcanoes cooled into *igneous* _____.
15. The igneous rock in Missouri is among the oldest in the world and contains many _____, including iron and lead ore and granite.
16. The Ozark Highlands region is so hilly and rocky that farming is very hard so instead the land is used for _____, mining, and recreation.
17. The area in the southeast corner of the state is called the Southeast _____ region.
18. This region remained covered by an _____ for a longer time, and it was where rivers to the north, including what is today the Mississippi River, flowed into the sea.
19. The area where a river flows into a sea is called a _____.
20. Rivers flowing into a delta deposit layers of _____.
21. The soil deposits in a delta are very rich in the nutrients needed by _____, making the region very good for _____.
22. Today, the Southeast Lowlands region is among the best _____ (farming) land in the state.
23. The southwestern third of Missouri is the _____ Plains region.
24. It is on the eastern edge of the _____ Plains.
25. The Great Plains were once covered by _____—land with few trees but with tall grasses that have roots reaching down through the deep, rich soil.
26. _____ is an important activity in the Western Plains.
27. Sandstone, limestone, and clay deposits formed in the region when ancient _____ repeatedly covered the region.

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Section 2 The Climate of Missouri

Directions: Use the information on pages 65 to 68 to complete the following statements.

1. _____ refers to the current temperature, precipitation, and wind.
2. _____ refers to the weather over a period of years.
3. People who study the climate are called _____.
4. _____ refers to rain, snow, sleet, and ice.
5. The *winter solstice* is known as the first day of _____.
6. The _____ *solstice* is the first day of summer.
7. The effect of the Earth's _____ on the weather is felt more the farther from the _____ a place is.
8. The closer to the equator a place is, the _____ the weather.
9. The _____ — a high-speed current of wind high above the Earth controls the cold air from the arctic and the warmer air from the Gulf of Mexico.
10. When the cold air from the north collides with the warm air from the south, the weather can be very violent with _____, hail, and sometimes tornadoes.
11. _____ are violent windstorms with heavy rain, lightning, and thunder.

Section 3 The Rivers and Lakes of Missouri

Directions: Use the information on pages 69 to 74 to complete the following statements.

1. Missouri owes a lot to its _____ and _____.
2. Not only have they shaped the land, but they have also shaped the state's _____ and its _____.
3. The state was named after the river that the early _____ explorers called "Missouri," after the native tribe (Algonquin Indians) they met living beside the river.
4. The _____ (the place where a river begins) of the Missouri River are in Montana.

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5. The Mississippi River's headwaters are in _____.
6. Along the Mississippi between St. Louis and Minnesota are 26 _____ and _____.
7. The _____ hold back the water and make it possible to keep the river deep and slow for towboats to push barges up and down the river.
8. The _____ allow barges and other boats to get around the dams.
9. One of the Missouri River's nicknames is "_____."
10. We call a river that flows into another river a _____.
11. The _____ is a tributary of the Mississippi.
12. Many of the rivers in Missouri have been dammed along their paths to form _____.
13. Along with creating recreation areas and sources of drinking water, lakes created by dams in Missouri help control _____ by holding back water during wet times.
14. Several large dams in Missouri have an additional purpose—to generate _____.
15. Water flowing through gates in the dams turns generators that create _____ power.

Section 4 The Plants and Animals of Missouri

Directions: Use the information on pages 75 to 79 to complete the following statements.

1. Because Missouri has such a wide variety of weather and geographic regions, it also has a wide variety of _____ and _____.
2. We call the plant life _____ and the animal life _____.
3. _____ (scientists who study plants) have counted more than 2,000 kinds of flowers in Missouri, including the state flower, the _____.
4. Many of the plants and flowers we see in Missouri are _____, meaning they have always grown there.

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5. When the first _____ explorers arrived in Missouri, _____ covered two-thirds of the state, but now only about a _____ of the state is still covered by trees.
6. Trees also provide homes for a large number of _____ and _____ in Missouri.
7. Birds that visit Missouri on their way to and from their summer homes to the north and their winter homes to the south are known as _____ birds.
8. Missouri's rivers, streams, and lakes are filled with all sorts of _____ and _____.
9. A number of Missouri's plants and animals are _____, meaning that they are in danger of disappearing or becoming extinct.
10. Some causes are natural, but most often the problem is caused by _____.
11. Pollution, changes in _____ (the places where animals, fish, and birds live) and _____ (hunting and fishing) are some of the causes.
12. _____ are people who work to protect these species and their habitats.