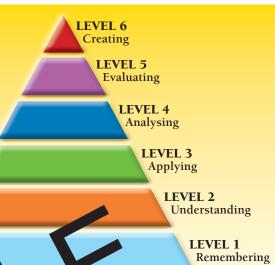# Bloom's Taxonomy

Our resource is an effective tool for any **GEOGRAPHY PROGRAM.**

Bloom's Taxonomy* for Reading Comprehension

The activities in this resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students' reading comprehension. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, assignments are given that challenge students to not only recall what they have read, but move beyond this to understand the text through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of applying, analysing, evaluating and creating, students become active readers, drawing more meaning from the text, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.

Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Geography program. Whether it is used in whole or in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, this resource provides teachers with the important questions to ask, interesting content, which promote creative and meaningful learning.

LEVEL 6 Creating
LEVEL 5 Evaluating
LEVEL 4 Analysing
LEVEL 3 Applying
LEVEL 2 Understanding
LEVEL 1 Remembering

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: 6 LEVELS OF THINKING

Bloom's Taxonomy is a widely used tool by educators for classifying learning objectives, and is based on the work of Benjamin Bloom.

Vocabulary

annual	distributed	isobars	Rocky Mountains
Appalachian Mountains	diverse	isoline	scale
axis	dot density	latitude	scaling it down
barometric pressure	elevation	legend	sea
Canadian Shield	environment	longitude	seasonal
cardinal directions	equator	maps	severe
cartographers	Florida Peninsula	milder	statistical date
choropleth	forested region	orientation	symbols
climate	geographers	Pangaea	temperature
compass rose	globes	plateau	thematic
coniferous	graduated	political map	topographic
continent	grassland	population	tree-line
contour lines	Great Plains	population density	tropics
country	grids	population geography	UV index
deciduous	humidity	precipitation	weather
demography	intermediate	prime meridian	wetland
desert	directions	ratio	world

Mapping Skills with Google Earth™ CCP5788-5

Map Your Continent

North America also includes Mexico, Greenland and the Caribbean Islands. It is a richly **diverse** continent, filled with contrast and extremes. Due to its proximity to the equator, the Caribbean Islands are quite warm. Contrastingly, due to Greenland's closeness to the North Pole, it has a very cold climate. Parts of Canada and Greenland are above the Arctic Circle. There are not a lot of people who live in these areas as the conditions are very harsh and it is difficult to live in this climate. The people and animals of this region have had to adapt the way they live in order to survive.

As you travel further south, the temperatures get much warmer. The areas between the 23 degrees latitude and the equator are known as the **tropics**. The Tropic of Cancer passes through Mexico; the area south of this is warm all year round. Due to the hot weather and nice beaches, these areas are very popular with tourists. For some of the smaller Caribbean Islands, the main industry is tourism.

United States and Canada are amongst the richest countries in the world. They have a lot of industries and export a lot of goods to other countries. Mexico and the Caribbean Islands are relatively poor. They are described as low to middle income countries. In these countries, most people have low to middle incomes.

Mexico is the third largest country in North America and has the second largest population. In northern Mexico there are many deserts, while in the southern part of the country there are numerous rain forests. Mexico has many popular tourist regions; however, farming and the oil industry are its most important industries.

The largest islands in the Caribbean are Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The major industries in this area are farming and tourism. The most popular crops are coffee and bananas. Haiti is the poorest country in North America and relies heavily on tourism. Unfortunately, Haiti has been hit extremely hard by natural disasters in recent years.

Explore with Google Earth™

Find the highest mountain in North America (Mt. McKinley, 20,320 feet/6,194 meters). Find the longest river (Mississippi-Missouri River System, 3,709 miles/5,969 km). Find the largest lake (Lake Superior, 31700 miles squared/82103 km squared). What do you notice about the North American continent?

Map Your Continent

Label the following physical features: Rocky Mountains, Mississippi River, Mackenzie River, Rio Grande, Great Lakes, Great Plains, Mojave Desert, Appalachian Mountains, tree-line, St. Lawrence River, Mt. Mckinley, Mt. Logan.

The Four Great Regions of North America

Canadian Shield

Appalachian Mountains

Eastern Region

Florida Peninsula

Great Plains

Rocky Mountains

SAMPLE