

**CHAPTER 26**

**Guided Reading Strategies 26.1**

**The Indian Perimeter**

**READING THE SECTION** As you read the section, examine each of the pairs of statements below. Circle the letter of the statement in each pair that is true.

- 1. **a.** The countries of the Indian Perimeter border India.  
**b.** The countries of the Indian Perimeter are found at the center of India.
- 2. **a.** The largest country of the Indian Perimeter is Pakistan.  
**b.** Bhutan is the largest country of the Indian Perimeter.
- 3. **a.** The Indus Valley is Pakistan’s main industrial region.  
**b.** The Indus Valley is Pakistan’s main farming region.
- 4. **a.** Nepal and Bhutan are landlocked countries in the Himalayas.  
**b.** Nepal and Bhutan are landlocked countries in the Thar Desert.
- 5. **a.** The Tarai, on the border between Nepal and China, is the world’s tallest mountain.  
**b.** Mount Everest, on the border between Nepal and China, is the world’s tallest mountain.
- 6. **a.** Floods are constantly reshaping the topography of Sri Lanka.  
**b.** Floods are constantly reshaping the topography of Bangladesh.
- 7. **a.** The Maldives is made up of a chain of about 1,200 small coral islands.  
**b.** The Maldives is a large island in the Pacific Ocean.
- 8. **a.** The peaks of the Himalayas are among the coldest places on Earth.  
**b.** Sri Lanka and the Maldives are among the coldest places on Earth.
- 9. **a.** In contrast to Pakistan, most of Bangladesh has dry climates.  
**b.** In contrast to Bangladesh, most of Pakistan has dry climates.
- 10. **a.** Overall, the countries of the Indian Perimeter are rich in natural resources.  
**b.** Overall, the countries of the Indian Perimeter have limited natural resources.

**POST-READING QUICK CHECK** After you have finished reading the section, in the space provided, explain how monsoons affect the weather and vegetation of the Indian Perimeter.

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