

Physical Features of Asia

Use the maps or additional resources to label the following features on the map.
Seas, bays, and gulfs surrounding the continent of Asia:

_____ Sea 55°N 150°E	_____ Sea 30°N 125°E
_____ Sea 10°N 110°E	_____ Sea 10°S 115°E
_____ Sea 20°N 65°E	_____ Sea 33°N 33°E
_____ Gulf 27°N 50°E	
Sea of _____ 40°N 135°E	Bay of _____ 15°N 90°E

Many of the world's largest islands are in Asia. Use latitude and longitude to find them.

_____ 07°S 107°E	_____ 0° 112°E	_____ 05°S 140°E
_____ 15°N 121°E	_____ 0° 101°E	_____ 36°N 135°E
_____ 50°N 142°E		

A lake is a body of water surrounded by land. The world's largest lake is the _____ Sea at 40°N, 52°E. The _____ Sea is at 43°N, 60°E. Lake _____, the world's deepest lake, is at 53°N, 108°E.

Much of Asia is covered by high plateaus and mountains. The highest mountain range in the world is the _____, located between China and India. The Plateau of _____ lies just to the north of these mountains in China. To the northwest of the Himalayas, at about 36°N, 70°E is the _____. The _____ Shan run northeast of the Hindu Kush along the Russia–China border. The area just north of Lake Baikal is called the Central _____ Plateau. The _____ Mountains run north and south and form part of the Europe–Asia border. The boundary is also formed by the _____ Mountains which lie just west of the Caspian Sea. The _____ Mountains are located in western Iran. East of these mountains is the Plateau of _____. The highland area of Turkey is called _____. The _____ Plateau is located in southern India.

Many large rivers drain the continent of Asia. The _____ flows east along the Russia–China border. Siberia is drained by three rivers: the _____, the _____, and the _____. Flowing from the Plateau of Tibet southeast to the South China Sea is the _____ River. Two very large rivers flow east through China: the northern one, which flows into the Yellow Sea, is called the _____ (*Yellow River*) and the southern one is the _____. Flowing out of the Himalayas and into the Bay of Bengal is the _____ River. Also flowing out of the Himalayas but into the Arabian Sea is the _____ River. The _____ and _____ Rivers lie just west of the Zagros Mountains and flow from Anatolia southeast to the Persian Gulf.

Plains, steppes, and deserts are also quite common in Asia. The _____ covers much of southeastern Mongolia. A dry region located between the Ural Mountains and the Aral Sea is known as the _____ Steppe. The desert known as _____ (*the Empty Quarter*) covers much of Saudi Arabia. Just east of the Urals is the West _____ Plain. Just south of the Tien Shan is the desert known as _____ Makan. The Great _____ Desert is located along the border of India and Pakistan.

