

CHILE's Geography: Natural Zones – Terrains - Natural Resources – Economic Activities and Climates.



1. Trace a line between the zone of Chile and its corresponding name.

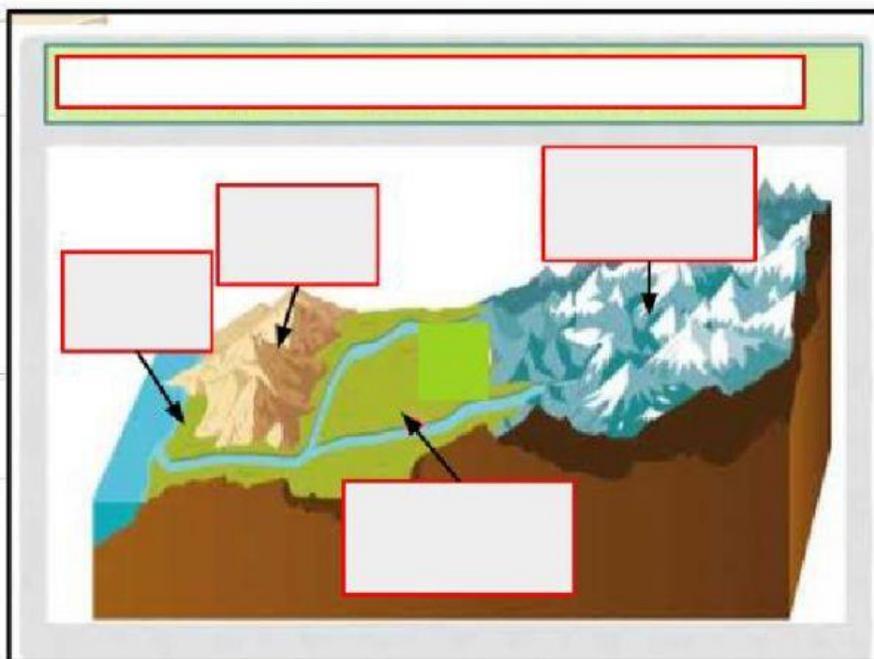
A map of Chile is shown on the left, with different regions highlighted in various colors: red (north), orange, yellow, green, and dark green (south). To the right of the map is a yellow background containing five white boxes with the following text:

- FAR SOUTH**
- CENTRAL ZONE**
- FAR NORTH**
- NEAR NORTH**
- NEAR SOUTH**

2. Label the following illustration by dragging and dropping the right denomination.

INTERMEDIATE DEPRESSION TERRAINS OF CHILE. COASTAL PLAINS

COASTAL MOUNTAIN RANGE ANDES MOUNTAIN RANGE



4. Drag each piece of information to its place in the chart below.

Livestock and extraction of gas.
 Livestock and Tourism
 Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta.
 Camanchaca.
 Semi-arid or Steppe.
 Palena, Gral. Carrera lake and Baker river.
 Santiago, Valparaiso, Viña del Mar and Chillán.
 Desert.
 Tourism and fishing.
 Coastal plains
 Villarrica, Rupanco and Llanquihue lakes, Tolten and Calle-Calle rivers.
 Intermediate Depression.
 Transverse Valleys.
 Loa River.
 Mediterranean.
 Coyhaique, Pto. Natales and Pta. Arenas.
 Bio-Bio, Maipo and Rapel Rivers.
 Intermediate Depression.
 Tamarugal Pampa and Atacama Desert.
 La Serena, Coquimbo and Copiapo.
 Temuco, Pucon, Valdivia.
 Coastal Plains.
 Nahuelbuta Mountain Range, Mount Aconcagua and Central Valleys.
 Andes Mountain Range
 Almost no beaches.
 Intermediate Depression.
 Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry.
 Mining, Tourism.
 Cold-steppe.
 Strait of Magellan, Cape Horn and Fjords.
 Humid temperate.

Characteristic →	Main cities/towns	Economic Activities	Geographical feature(s)	Most inhabitants are found here...(Terrain)	Climate	Hydrography
↓ Zone						
Far North						
Near North						
Central Zone						
Near South						
Far South						