Indiana From North to South

Read the land, then make a map.

4.G.3 "Map and describe the physical regions of Indiana and identify major natural resources and agricultural/crop regions."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each region's name, circle words that describe its land, and draw a box around each crop or natural resource. These marks will help you place features on your own map.

A Trip Across Indiana

1. Start at Indiana's northern edge, where Lake Michigan meets a strip of sandy dunes. Farther inland, the Northern Lakes and Moraines region has small lakes and rolling ridges left by glaciers. Its mix of sandy ground and rich soil supports farms that grow corn and soybeans. As you travel, notice how land and water change from one place to the next.

2. In the middle of Indiana, the Central Till Plain spreads across broad, mostly level ground. Glaciers left a layer of soil here, and farmers grow large fields of corn and soybeans. This is one of the state's main crop areas. The flat land also makes it easier to build roads between farms and towns. On an Indiana map, this region lies south of the northern lakes.

3. The Southern Hills and Lowlands region has more changes in height than the central plain. In south-central Indiana, people quarry limestone from the hills. In the southwest, coal lies beneath lower land. Farms grow corn in some river valleys, but steep hills are harder to farm than level fields. To map this region well, show where the hills, lowlands, and resources differ within the south.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What land features would you show in the Northern Lakes and Moraines region?

2. Where would you label one of Indiana's main corn and soybean crop areas on a north-to-south map? Describe the land there.

3. Where in southern Indiana would you place limestone and coal on a map?

4. Why would a map of southern Indiana show fewer large farm fields on its hills than a map of central Indiana?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Draw a simple map of Indiana with north at the top. Label the three regions, show at least two land features, and place two crops and two natural resources where they belong. Write one sentence explaining how the land affects farming in one place.

ANSWER KEY

Indiana From North to South

GRADE 4 · 4.G.3

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each region's name, circle words that describe its land, and draw a box around each crop or natural resource. These marks will help you place features on your own map. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What land features would you show in the Northern Lakes and Moraines region?	**Show small lakes and rolling ridges. Sandy dunes lie along Lake Michigan at the northern edge.**
2	Where would you label one of Indiana's main corn and soybean crop areas on a north-to-south map? Describe the land there.	**Label the Central Till Plain in the middle of Indiana. It has broad, mostly level ground with large fields.**
3	Where in southern Indiana would you place limestone and coal on a map?	**Place limestone in the south-central hills and coal in the southwestern lowlands.**
4	Why would a map of southern Indiana show fewer large farm fields on its hills than a map of central Indiana?	**The southern hills are steep and harder to farm, while the Central Till Plain has mostly level ground.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Sample map: Northern Lakes and Moraines at the top, with small lakes and corn; Central Till Plain in the middle, with level ground and soybeans; Southern Hills and Lowlands at the bottom, with south-central hills and limestone and southwestern lowlands and coal. Sentence: The level ground of the Central Till Plain makes room for large soybean fields.

Accept any clear map that places the three regions from north to south and locates crops, resources, and land features as described in the passage. The sentence should connect a land feature to farming.