

**CHAPTER** **Project Recording Sheet**  
**9** **Integers**

**Continental Ups and Downs**

It has taken geographers many years to survey the Earth. Now in many places of each continent specific points have been marked so that other measurements can be made. The points, called benchmarks, often have a plaque listing the location, latitude, longitude and, in some cases, altitude above sea level.

<b>Continent</b>	<b>Differences (high – low)</b>	<b>Highest Point (m)</b>	<b>Lowest Point (m)</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Africa		Mt. Kilimanjaro: 5,895	Lake Assal: –156	
Antarctica		Vinson Massif: 4,897	Bentley Subglacial Trench: –2,538	
Asia		Mt. Everest: 8,850	Dead Sea: –411	
Australia		Mt. Kosciusko: 2,228	Lake Eyre: –12	
Europe		Mt. Elbrus: 5,642	Caspian Sea: –28	
North America		Denali: 6,194	Death Valley: –86	
South America		Mt. Aconcagua: 6,960	Valdes Peninsula: –40	

1. Complete the chart showing the differences between the High and Low for each continent. Rank them from greatest difference to least.
2. Create a scale drawing comparing the high and low points of each continent. Use sea level as the baseline on your drawing and show the high and low points above and below sea level.

**Research:** What are the High and Low points of the 50 states? Which state(s) have the greatest differences? Which state(s) have the smallest differences? What is the average (mean) difference?

**Research:** What is the Bentley Subglacial Trench?

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What is the deepest part of the ocean?

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