

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

MODULE 34

SECTION 1 GUIDED READING AND REVIEW

SECTION 1 QUIZ

SECTION 2 GUIDED READING AND REVIEW

SECTION 2 QUIZ

SECTION 3 GUIDED READING AND REVIEW

SECTION 3 QUIZ

REVIEWING MAIN IDEAS

SYNTHESIZING INFORMATION

USING A CROSS-SECTIONAL DIAGRAM

READING A TRADE MAP

EXPRESSING PROBLEMS CLEARLY

GEOGRAPHY AND WORLD LITERATURE

CHAPTER 34 TEST



Name _____
 Date _____ Class _____

Section 1 Guided Reading and Review
Australia

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, complete the chart below with the names of Australia's major cities and one feature that makes each one unique.

| Australia's Major Cities | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| City | Unique Feature |
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 16. _____ |

Directions: In the space provided, write the correct answer to each question.

17. What obligation did the Aborigines pass down in their myths about the Dreamtime?

18. What are three major economic activities in Australia today?

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

19. The first Australians, the _____, probably crossed a land bridge from Southeast Asia to Australia about 50,000 years ago.

20. A(n) _____ is a shallow body of water with an outlet to the ocean.

21. Darwin, Australia, has twice been leveled by _____.

22. The harsh wilderness region of the central and western plains and plateaus in Australia is called the _____.

23. Ranchers provide their sheep and cattle herds with water from _____ bored deep in the earth.

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____



Section 1 Quiz

Australia

A. Vocabulary and Key Concepts

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. rugged land of the Australian interior
- _____ 2. sheep or cattle ranch
- _____ 3. hurricane
- _____ 4. deep wells that tap ground water
- _____ 5. shallow body of water with an outlet to the ocean

Column II

- a. artesian wells
- b. lagoon
- c. station
- d. cyclone
- e. outback

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct ending or answer in the blank.

- _____ 6. On or near Australia's coast are found
 - a. the country's eight major cities.
 - b. most of the country's sheep and cattle stations.
 - c. the majority of the Aborigine population.
 - d. the country's largest deserts.
- _____ 7. Australia's two largest cities, located in the Urban Rim, are
 - a. Brisbane and Hobart.
 - b. Perth and Darwin.
 - c. Sydney and Melbourne.
 - d. Canberra and Adelaide.
- _____ 8. The Aborigines of Australia have
 - a. used up most of Australia's natural resources.
 - b. become extinct.
 - c. protected and cared for the land.
 - d. forgotten all of their ancient ways.
- _____ 9. The climate along Australia's Sunshine Coast is
 - a. humid subtropical.
 - b. too hot and dry to support human activities.
 - c. the same as that of Maine in the United States.
 - d. warm in the summer and bitterly cold in the winter.
- _____ 10. Which of the following statements about Australia's sheep and cattle industry is correct?
 - a. The recent worldwide decline in demand for beef has hurt Australia's cattle industry.
 - b. Australia is one of the world's leading importers of wool.
 - c. Sheep and cattle stations are located in coastal areas.
 - d. Australia is one of the world's leading exporters of wool and cattle.



Name _____
Date _____ Class _____

Section 2 Guided Reading and Review
New Zealand and the Pacific Islands

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read about New Zealand in Section 2, complete the chart below with a brief description of each feature listed.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1. Topography</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>2. Original People</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>3. Land</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>4. Climate</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>5. Economy</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>6. Major Cities</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |

Directions: As you read about the Pacific Islands in Section 2, fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

7. The two main types of Pacific Islands are _____

8. The three groups of the Pacific Islands are _____

9. Tourism is an important activity in the Pacific Islands because it _____

10. Two examples of economic activity in the Pacific Islands that are not related to tourism are _____

11. Most islands achieved independence in the _____

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Define the following terms.

12. geyser _____
13. trust territory _____

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____



Section 2 Quiz

New Zealand and the Pacific Islands

A. Vocabulary and Key Concepts

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. hot spring that shoots jets of heated water and steam
- _____ 2. ring-shaped low island
- _____ 3. area under the control of another nation
- _____ 4. top of an underwater mountain that breaks the surface of the water
- _____ 5. earliest settlers of New Zealand

Column II

- a. geyser
- b. Maori
- c. archipelago
- d. atoll
- e. high island
- f. low island
- g. trust territory

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct ending or answer in the blank.

- _____ 6. New Zealand is made up of
 - a. two large mountainous islands.
 - b. many small islands.
 - c. a mountainous region of Australia.
 - d. a large peninsula.
- _____ 7. New Zealand's gently sloping plains and marine west coast climate make it
 - a. difficult to conduct mining operations.
 - b. ideal for agriculture.
 - c. difficult to build roads and cities.
 - d. unsuitable for agriculture.
- _____ 8. The Maori people of New Zealand
 - a. seek to reclaim their original land.
 - b. continue to make war on one another.
 - c. arrived in New Zealand just after the Europeans.
 - d. make up over half the population of New Zealand.
- _____ 9. The Pacific Island group that has been inhabited the longest is
 - a. Melanesia.
 - b. Micronesia.
 - c. Polynesia.
 - d. Indonesia.
- _____ 10. Which of the following statements is the reason tourism is a major economic activity in the Pacific Islands?
 - a. The islands have the only coral reefs on the earth.
 - b. The islands are noted for their local industries.
 - c. The island nations want to become more like Western nations.
 - d. The islands have appealing climates and have become easier to reach.



Name _____
Date _____ Class _____

Section 3 Guided Reading and Review

Antarctica

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 3, organize information about Antarctica's ice by filling in the charts below.

| The Effect of Antarctic Ice | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| On the continent's elevation | 1. _____ _____ |
| On the land surface | 2. _____ _____ |
| On the Antarctic climate | 3. _____ _____ |

| Types of Ice Formations | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Location | Characteristics |
| Ice sheets | 4. _____ _____ | 5. _____ _____ |
| Glaciers | 6. _____ _____ | 7. _____ _____ |
| Ice shelves | 8. _____ _____ | 9. _____ _____ |
| Pack ice | 10. _____ _____ | 11. _____ _____ |

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

12. A large crack in a glacier is a(n) _____.
13. Ice that extends out over the ocean is a(n) _____.
14. _____ is a mix of icebergs and other floating ice.
15. A(n) _____ is a spot where Antarctic waters meet warmer waters.
16. _____ are shrimplike creatures in Antarctic waters.

Name _____

Date _____ Class _____



Section 3 Quiz

Antarctica

A. Vocabulary and Key Concepts

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. icebergs mixed with ice that has formed in the freezing waters around Antarctica
- _____ 2. large crack in glacial ice
- _____ 3. small shrimplike creatures
- _____ 4. ice that extends out over the ocean
- _____ 5. where frigid waters around the Antarctic meet warmer waters

Column II

- a. convergence zone
- b. pack ice
- c. glaciers
- d. ice shelf
- e. crevasse
- f. krill

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank.

- _____ 6. The dense ice sheets that cover Antarctica create
 - a. a high plateau with frigid, dry conditions.
 - b. fierce blizzards, gale-like winds, and damp air.
 - c. generally cooler conditions over the entire Southern Hemisphere.
 - d. year-round snowstorms.
- _____ 7. Some of the ice formations found on Antarctica are
 - a. crevasses and dunes.
 - b. poles and ranges.
 - c. shelves and glaciers.
 - d. continents and regions.
- _____ 8. The shrimplike creatures called krill are
 - a. endangered due to overfishing.
 - b. an important source of food for whales and fish.
 - c. killing off the offshore fish population.
 - d. the principal food of the people of Antarctica.
- _____ 9. Exploration of Antarctica has gone very slowly because
 - a. the continent has no value to the rest of the world.
 - b. the continent is still reachable only by boat.
 - c. no living creature can survive in Antarctica.
 - d. its climate and distant location make such activity difficult.
- _____ 10. Antarctica's most important resource is its
 - a. krill.
 - b. lead and zinc deposits beneath the ice cap.
 - c. wealth of scientific knowledge to be gained.
 - d. vast oil reserves along the coastal region.



Name _____

Date _____

Class _____

Reviewing Main Ideas

Supporting Main Ideas

Directions: Each of the following sentences states a main idea. Write one or two sentences to support the main idea.

1. Most of Australia's largest cities are located along the coast.

2. Historically, Aborigines have regarded the outback as sacred.

3. Ranching and mining are important industries in Australia's interior.

4. Agriculture is an important part of New Zealand's economy.

5. Over time, the Maori have come to view themselves in a different way.

6. The history and culture of each of the three Pacific Island groups is different.

7. Ice is the dominant feature covering and surrounding Antarctica.

8. Antarctica was the last continent to be discovered and explored.

9. Many nations claim parts of Antarctica.

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____



Critical Thinking

Synthesizing Information

The Australian Channel Run

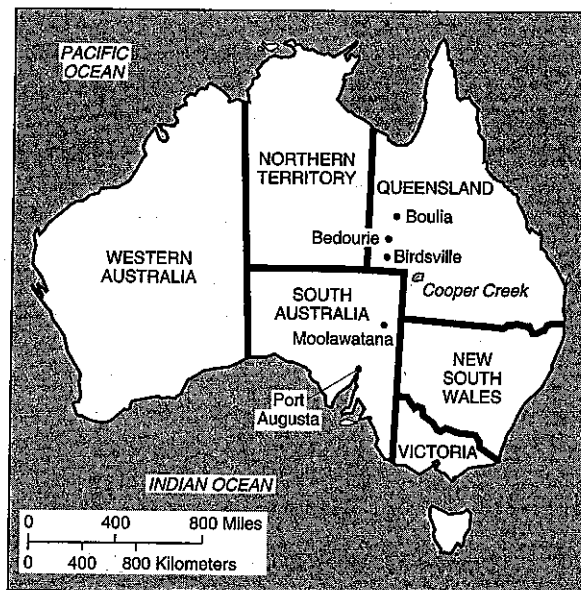
Australia's sparsely inhabited interior region is called the outback. The passage below describes a mail route to this remote region.

Directions: As you read the passage, keep in mind the five themes of geography outlined in Chapter 1. Then, answer the question that follows.

The outback is a hot, dry, and desolate landscape, where temperatures often reach 95°F (35°C) or higher. The land is scorched and rough; during the rainy season, water-filled gullies make it difficult to cross. Yet, ranching in the outback is both profitable to ranchers and important to Australia. Because the cattle and sheep stations are so sparse—in some cases, the closest neighbors might be 80 miles (129 km) apart—it is difficult to maintain links between the ranchers and the rest of the country.

To overcome this difficulty, small planes, independently owned and flown, operate various once-a-week services to the airstrips at 24 cattle and sheep stations. The longest mail run on earth, called the Channel Run, begins in Port Augusta (see map) and covers about 2,000 miles (3,220 km).

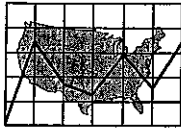
The route includes spots rich in local history and folklore. For example, the plane flies over the Dog Fence, a 3,500-mile (5,630 km) steel mesh barrier that separates sheep pastures from dingoes, or native wild dogs. Australians say the Dog Fence is their answer to China's Great Wall. The mail route crosses the banks of Cooper Creek, near the place where explorers Robert Burke and William Wills perished on their way back from a south-to-north journey across Australia in 1860. When these two men realized they were dying, they buried their food for members of the expedition who were following them. Much of this area is called Kidman country, named for Sir Sidney Kidman, a famous outback cattle baron. In Kidman country, pilots must check ahead to be sure that the landing strips are clear of sheep or cattle before they can land.



Mail planes also stop at Birdsville, the most isolated settlement in Queensland. The population of 30 gets its water from an artesian well almost 4,000 feet (1,219 m) underground. When the water reaches the surface, it is about 150°F (66°C) and must be cooled in tanks before it can be used. Because the water tastes so strongly of sulfur, the residents of Birdsville drink only bottled beverages.

The last stop on the route before the return to Port Augusta is Boulia, a town of 50 houses, a bank, a food store, and a hotel for mail plane passengers. People living on stations hundreds of miles away think nothing of driving into town to pick up their mail and get something to eat at the hotel.

How does Australia's outback illustrate the five themes of geography? Use the information in the passage in Chapter 34 of your textbook to answer the question. Write your answer on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

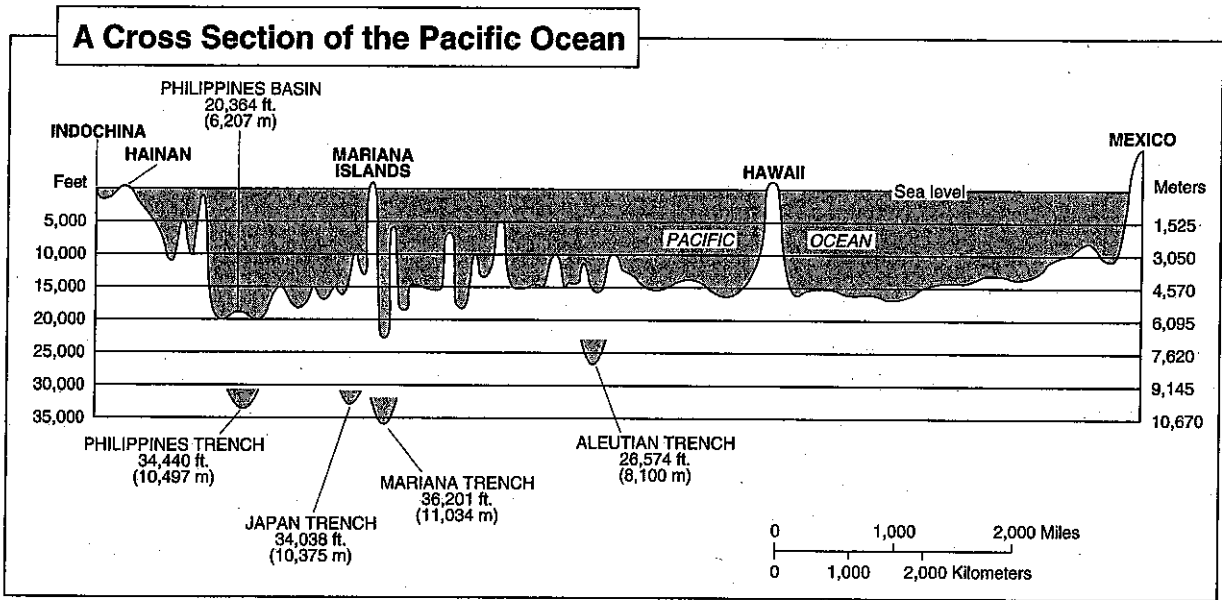


Name _____
 Date _____ Class _____

Map/Graph Skills

Using a Cross-Sectional Diagram

Directions: The diagram below shows a “slice” of the Pacific Ocean, cut along the 20°N line of latitude. Trace this line of latitude on a world map or a globe. Then, use the diagram to complete the activities that follow.



1. Name the physical feature that is 20,364 feet (6,207 m) below sea level. _____
2. Which is deeper, the Aleutian Trench or the Japan Trench? _____
3. What is the deepest area of the Pacific Ocean floor? _____
4. What are the highest and lowest depths marked on the vertical scale?

5. How does the physical “landscape” of the Pacific Ocean floor between the Mariana Islands and Hawaii compare with the physical landscape of the floor between Hawaii and Mexico?

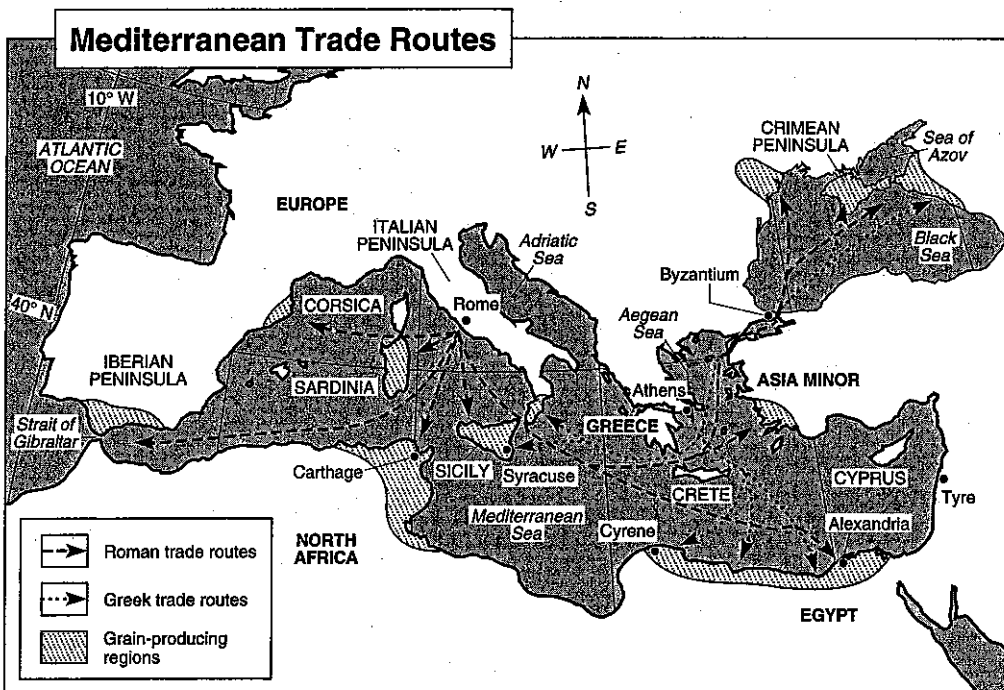
Challenge: Look for diagrams of the Atlantic Ocean in map atlases. How does the “landscape” of the Atlantic Ocean compare with that of the Pacific Ocean?



Reading a Trade Map

A trade map shows the routes people take to exchange goods with other people. The trade map below shows the sea routes that the ancient Greeks and Romans used. It also indicates the regions that produced the grains that the Greeks and the Romans needed to import.

Directions: Study the map and map key below. Then, answer the questions that follow.



1. Which two Mediterranean islands provided grain for the Romans?

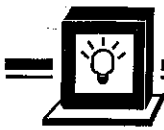
2. What was the nearest port in North Africa to Rome? _____

3. Which sea did the Greeks have to cross in order to reach the Crimean Peninsula?

4. To which Egyptian port did the Romans sail? _____

5. What was the farthest point west that the Romans sailed? _____

6. What does this map suggest to you about the power and influence of the Greeks and the Romans?



| |
|------------------------|
| Name _____ |
| Date _____ Class _____ |

Critical Thinking Skills

Expressing Problems Clearly

To solve a problem, you need to be able to express it clearly. To do that, you need to look at all the relevant facts, identify the main problem, consider all the factors, and decide what can be done about it.

Directions: Read the selection below. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Since the fourteenth century, the Swiss people have protected their mountainside forests, called *Bannwälder*. For hundreds of years, these forests have protected mountain villages and farms from avalanches of snow, falling rocks, and earth slides. But now more than half the trees in the Swiss Alps show signs of damage and decay. Some forests are actually at the point of collapse. One of the main suspects is air pollution, which can injure needles and leaves and change the chemistry of the soil and the plants' ability to absorb nutrients.

Other factors also contribute to tree damage. The forestry practices of the past have created forests containing only one species of tree, all of the same size and age. New trees have not been planted to replace those that have been removed. Then, too, some alpine forests suffer from lack of care; few

people want to work in them because the pay is low. When the forests are neglected, bark beetles become a serious problem.

Weakened trees are easily blown over by windstorms. Once just a few trees in a forest collapse, wind erosion enlarges the hole where the trees once stood. The thin layer of soil that surrounds the trees is washed away, making it difficult to plant new trees. Because leaves break the impact of hard rains and tree roots absorb large amounts of rainwater, serious floods have increased in number in sparsely forested areas.

The Swiss have passed some of the strictest pollution-control laws in Europe. They have also begun a program to give the forests emergency care and are planting thousands of tree seedlings to replace those that have died.

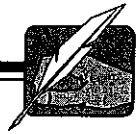
1. What is the problem described in the selection?

2. What are some factors that are contributing to the problem?

3. What actions are the Swiss taking to solve the problem?

4. If the problem is not solved, what might the consequences be for people living in small mountain villages?

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____



Geography and World Literature

My Brilliant Career by Miles Franklin

Under the pen name of Miles Franklin, Stella Franklin (1879–1954) wrote the novel *My Brilliant Career* when she was just 16 and living in the Australian outback of New South Wales. In this excerpt, Sybylla Melvyn and her family have just moved from the mountains to a farm near Goulburn, south of Sydney.

My first impression of Possum Gully was bitter disappointment—an impression which time has failed to soften or wipe away.

How flat, common, and monotonous the scenery appeared after the rugged peaks of the Timlinbilly Ranges!

Our new house was a ten-roomed wooden structure, built on a barren hillside. Crooked stunted gums [Australian evergreen trees] and stringybarks, with a thick underscrub of wild cherry, hop [leafy vine], and hybrid wattle [woody plants with flower clusters], clothed the spurs which ran up the back of the detached kitchen. Away from the front of the house were flats, bearing evidence of cultivation, but a drop of water was nowhere to be seen. Later, we discovered a few round, deep, weedy water-holes down on the flat, which in rainy weather swelled to a stream which swept all before it. Possum Gully is one of the best watered spots in the district, and in that respect has stood to its guns in the bitterest drought. Use and knowledge have taught us the full value of its fairly clear and beautifully soft water. Just then, however, coming from the mountains where every gully had its limpid creek, we turned in disgust from the idea of having to drink this water.

I felt cramped on our new run [sheep-grazing property]. It was only three miles wide at its

broadest point. Was I always, always, always to live here, and never, never, never to go back to Bruggabrong? That was the burden of the grief with which I sobbed myself to sleep on the first night after our arrival.

Mother felt dubious of her husband's ability to make a living off a thousand acres, half of which were fit to run nothing but wallabies [small kangaroos], but father was full of plans, and very sanguine concerning his future. He was not going to squat henlike on his place as the cockies [small farmers] around him did. He meant to deal in stock, making of Possum Gully merely a depot on which to run some of his bargains until reselling.

Dear, oh dear! It was terrible to think he had wasted the greater part of his life among the hills where the mail came but once a week, and where the nearest town, of 650 inhabitants, was forty-six miles distant. And the road had been impassable for vehicles. Here, only seventeen miles from a city like Goulburn, with splendid roads, mail thrice weekly, and a railway platform only eight miles away, why, man, my fortune is made! Such were the sentiments to which he gave birth out of the fullness of his hopeful heart.

Excerpt from *MY BRILLIANT CAREER* by Miles Franklin.
Published by St. Martin Press.

Directions: Think about what you have read. Then, answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What does the narrator dislike about Possum Gully?
2. Why do you think the narrator's mother is skeptical about her husband's ability to make a living on these thousand acres?
3. **Making Comparisons** What are the differences between Possum Gully and the narrator's former home?

Name _____
 Date _____ Class _____



Test Form A

The Pacific World and Antarctica

A. Vocabulary

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank. You will not use all the terms. (14 points)

Column I

- _____ 1. shrimplike creatures that provide food for whales and fish
- _____ 2. first inhabitant of Australia
- _____ 3. region that is supervised by another nation
- _____ 4. point at which the frigid waters around Antarctica meet the warmer waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans
- _____ 5. harsh wilderness region in central and western Australia
- _____ 6. shallow body of water with an outlet to the ocean
- _____ 7. hot spring that shoots jets of steam and heated water into the air

Column II

- a. ice shelf
- b. outback
- c. atoll
- d. geyser
- e. krill
- f. Aborigine
- g. convergence zone
- h. artesian well
- i. crevasse
- j. cyclone
- k. pack ice
- l. lagoon
- m. trust territory

B. Key Geographic Concepts and Skills

Directions: Write the letter of the correct ending or answer in the blank. (50 points)

- _____ 8. The first European settlers came to Australia primarily for which of the following reasons?
 - a. as a solution to overcrowded prisons
 - b. because of prolonged drought
 - c. in search of new farmland
 - d. because of economic recession
- _____ 9. Which of the following statements about Australia's Urban Rim is *not* true?
 - a. The Urban Rim is sparsely populated because it is one of the hottest and driest regions in the country.
 - b. Three of Australia's most important cities—Sydney, Melbourne, and Canberra—lie within this region.
 - c. The Urban Rim is a cup-shaped region in southeastern Australia that extends from the Great Dividing Range to the eastern coast.
 - d. Moist winds from the Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea bring frequent rains to the Urban Rim, making it an extremely fertile area.
- _____ 10. Which of the following statements explains why Canberra was chosen as the capital of Australia?
 - a. Canberra, the nation's largest city, has a magnificent harbor laced with small coves.
 - b. Canberra has a mild climate and gentle terrain.
 - c. Canberra's location was selected to balance competing political interests in several of Australia's states.
 - d. Canberra is an important cultural center in Australia and home to the nation's famous Opera House.

© Prentice-Hall, inc.

Name _____

Date _____ Class _____

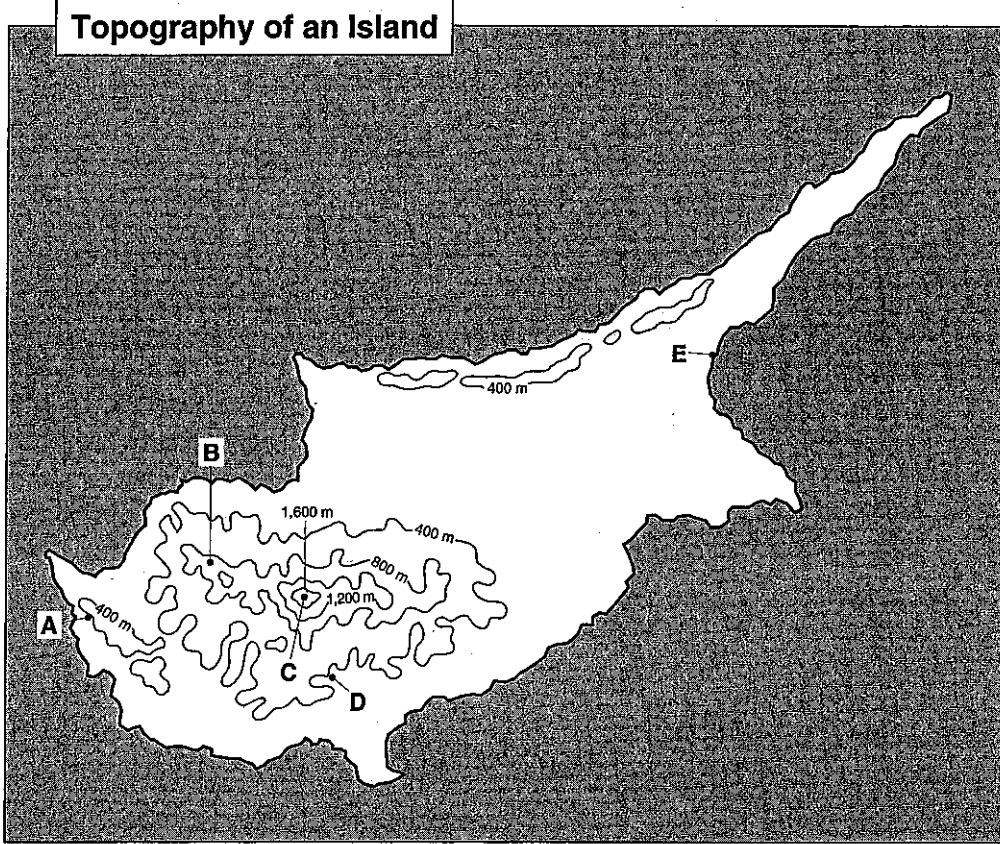
Test Form A, continued

- _____ 11. What is the major economic activity in the outback?
- dairy farming and the production of cheese
 - mining of the many minerals found in the region
 - ranching of sheep and cattle in the dry region
 - forestry, for the valuable woods from Australian timber
- _____ 12. All of the following are accurate statements about present-day New Zealand *except*
- farming and raising livestock are the most common economic activities.
 - the majority of the population lives in cities.
 - the majority of the population lives on North Island.
 - the capital city of Wellington is the only major city located inland.
- _____ 13. Which of the following statements about New Zealand's first inhabitants is *not* true?
- The origin of the Maoris is in dispute by scholars.
 - The Maoris lost most of their land in the 1800s to the British colonists.
 - The Maoris are trying to reassert their claims to the land.
 - Today, the Maoris comprise about 40 percent of New Zealand's population.
- _____ 14. Which of the following is more likely to be found on a low Pacific island than on a high Pacific island?
- volcanoes
 - coral reef
 - people of European descent
 - people who fish
- _____ 15. Which of the following statements does *not* reflect a way in which cold and ice affect the climate and weather in Antarctica?
- The ice reflects the sun's rays, making temperatures colder.
 - Frigid Antarctic waters mix with warmer ocean waters and cause violent storms.
 - The thickness of the ice distorts the earth and makes it pear-shaped.
 - The coldness and elevation of the ice cause extreme dryness.
- _____ 16. What is the greatest Antarctic resource being utilized today?
- fresh water supplied by the massive icebergs
 - oil and meat supplied by the region's whales and seals
 - the wealth of mineral deposits beneath the ice
 - the scientific information being shared by many nations
- _____ 17. In contrast to many of the other Pacific Islands, Samoa
- discourages tourism.
 - is not an independent nation.
 - was not settled by Polynesians.
 - is a major exporter of sugar cane.

Name _____
 Date _____ Class _____

Test Form A, continued

Directions: Use the map below to answer questions 18–21. Write your answer on the lines provided. (12 points)



18. What is the highest elevation on the island? _____
19. Which point is lower, point A or point B? _____
20. Around what point is the land flattest? _____
21. Is the land steeper between point C and point D or between point C and point E? _____

C. Critical Thinking

Directions: Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper. (24 points)

22. **Making Comparisons** Contrast the ways that the Aborigines and the European settlers interacted with the land in Australia.
23. **Identifying Relationships** What is the relationship between the way the Pacific Islands were ruled by outsiders and the type of governments that are in place today?
24. **Synthesizing Information** Why has no country been able to stake a valid national claim to Antarctica?

© Prentice-Hall, Inc.