

# Guided Reading Activity

networks

## Australia and New Zealand

### Lesson 1 *Physical Geography of Australia and New Zealand*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

##### I. Landforms

- A. Australia is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ even though it is surrounded by water, because of its massive size.
- B. Australia's Western Plateau is also referred to as the Great Sandy, the \_\_\_\_\_, or the bush.
- C. New Zealand is made up of two parts: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. New Zealand's highest peak, \_\_\_\_\_, is part of the Southern Alps in the South Islands.
- E. The coast, lakes, and rivers are carved by the action of \_\_\_\_\_.

##### II. Water Systems

- A. Australia is the \_\_\_\_\_ inhabited continent.
- B. New Zealand, in contrast, has an abundance of \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. In Australia, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ supply water used for farming.
- D. Australia has pressurized underground water, known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

##### III. Climate, Biomes, and Resources

- A. The climates in Australia range from \_\_\_\_\_ zones to \_\_\_\_\_ regions.
- B. New Zealand's climates range from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ off the coast of Australia, the world's largest, is a World Heritage Site.

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## Australia and New Zealand

### Lesson 2 *Human Geography of Australia and New Zealand*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

**A. Main Idea:** Strong indigenous cultures were confronted by arriving European cultures.

1. **Detail:** Australia's indigenous people are known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Detail:** Between A.D. 900 and the 1300s, the \_\_\_\_\_ arrived from eastern Polynesia and settled in New Zealand.
3. **Detail:** The British explorer Captain \_\_\_\_\_ claimed both lands for his home country, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. **Detail:** In 1788, Great Britain began to use Australia as a \_\_\_\_\_ to relieve the overcrowded British prisons.
5. **Detail:** In 1901, \_\_\_\_\_ formed a \_\_\_\_\_, a largely self-governing country within the British empire.
6. **Detail:** In 1907, \_\_\_\_\_ became a \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Main Idea:** Immigration, migration, and geography have shaped the society, culture, and centers of population in Australia and New Zealand.

1. **Detail:** In 1967, the Australian government recognized the Aborigines as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Detail:** About \_\_\_\_\_ of New Zealand's population is Maori.
3. **Detail:** Both countries have been a favored destination of \_\_\_\_\_ from all over the world.
4. **Detail:** In Australia, most people live along the \_\_\_\_\_. In New Zealand, most people live in \_\_\_\_\_ areas along the \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Main Idea:** Both countries were British colonies, and their dealings with the people there before them developed over time.

1. **Detail:** Australia and New Zealand both provide free, compulsory \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Detail:** Children of Aborigines in the 1900s were called the \_\_\_\_\_ because they were removed from their homes and placed with foster parents or in boarding schools.

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### Australia and New Zealand

**3. Detail:** Maori people became more \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1970s and 1980s, and received substantial \_\_\_\_\_ from the government and later an apology.

**D. Main Idea:** The economies of Australia and New Zealand cooperate in many ways.

**1. Detail:** Both countries have signed a \_\_\_\_\_ that eliminates trade barriers between the two countries.

**2. Detail:** Australia has natural resources, including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Detail:** New Zealand's economy, which is very diverse, has a large \_\_\_\_\_ sector, including wool production, dairy products, lamb, beef, cereals, and vegetables.

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

Evaluate how Aborigines and Maori are treated in Australia and New Zealand, respectively. Which country is more inclusive? Base your answer on evidence from the text.

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# Guided Reading Activity

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic consisting of several thin, intersecting lines that form a network-like structure, with a small circle at one of the intersection points.

## Australia and New Zealand

### Lesson 3 *People and Their Environment: Australia and New Zealand*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.

##### I. Managing Resources

- A. What are stations, and why are they so large?

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- B. What agricultural advantages does New Zealand have, and why is this good for grazing animals?

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- C. How does farming in Australia compare with farming in New Zealand?

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- D. Why do introduced plants and animals harm the environment?

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##### II. Human Impact

- A. What is soil salinity and what causes it?

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- B. Why is soil salinity a problem?

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## Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

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### Australia and New Zealand

C. What problems do the Great Barrier Reef and other coral reefs face?

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### III. Addressing the Issues

A. What is Caring for Our Country?

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B. What is the Australian Government Envirofund?

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C. What environments in Australia and New Zealand has the World Wildlife Fund helped protect?

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D. What is the Resource Management Act, and which country passed it?

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E. What is the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, and where is it?

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# Guided Reading Activity

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## Oceania

### Lesson 1 *Physical Geography of Oceania*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

##### I. Landforms

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of three island groups: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. Islands which are mountainous and volcanically active are known as \_\_\_\_\_ islands.
- C. There are also \_\_\_\_\_ islands, which are ring-shaped barrier reefs known as \_\_\_\_\_ that are left behind after dead volcanoes submerge.
- D. The landscape of low islands increased \_\_\_\_\_ between people, since there were few physical barriers.

##### II. Water Systems

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean is the largest body of water on the planet, with the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of all the oceans.
- B. The \_\_\_\_\_ divides the ocean into the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. The deepest point of any ocean in the world, at 36,198 feet (11,033 m) deep, is in the \_\_\_\_\_, located near \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. The ability to travel in well-built \_\_\_\_\_ helped to develop \_\_\_\_\_ between islands.

##### III. Climates, Biomes, and Resources

- A. Most of Oceania has a \_\_\_\_\_ wet climate, and is \_\_\_\_\_ all year round.
- B. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a generally windless band near the Equator where air rises vertically instead of blowing horizontally.

# Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

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## Oceania

C. \_\_\_\_\_ islands have poor soils and few resources except for the \_\_\_\_\_.

D. \_\_\_\_\_ islands have rich soil that support diverse \_\_\_\_\_.

## Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the questions below.

Describe Hawaii's location and geography. What part of Oceania is it in? What kinds of islands does it have? What is its climate? What is unusual about Hawaii's islands?

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# Guided Reading Activity

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## Oceania

### Lesson 2 *Human Geography of Oceania*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

**A. Main Idea:** The islands of Oceania have been home to indigenous cultures for thousands of years and experienced European colonization beginning in the 1800s.

1. What social structures and beliefs did indigenous cultures possess before Europeans arrived?

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2. How did European settlement change life in Oceania?

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3. What political changes occurred after World War I and World War II?

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**B. Main Idea:** Migrations from Asia and between the islands led to the settlement of the three major island groups.

1. What are the three main island groups in Oceania?

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2. Why are there Asian communities in the South Pacific?

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3. What are the largest and smallest populations of the populated islands?

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# Guided Reading Activity *cont.*

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## Oceania

**C. Main Idea:** Today's Oceanic societies have been shaped by a variety of cultures. South Pacific countries practice a blend of European, Asian, and indigenous traditions. Native peoples developed lifestyles in harmony with their natural environment.

1. What were some effects of the vast distances of open ocean separating the peoples of the South Pacific from the rest of the world?

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2. What are the effects of poor economies and low standards of living?

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3. What are two traditional arts of the region?

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**D. Main Idea:** Agriculture is the most important economic activity in the region, but new industries such as tourism also contribute to national economies.

1. What draws tourists to the area?

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2. Who used to control the best farmland and to whom has it been returned?

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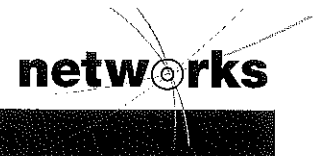
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3. What two technological improvements have benefited the economy?

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# Guided Reading Activity



## Oceania

### Lesson 3 *People and Their Environment: Oceania*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

**A. Main Idea:** The people of Oceania use, and often protect, their islands' natural resources.

1. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ increases the amount of land available for cultivation, and reduces \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Another way to increase productivity and preserve the soil is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ industry is an incentive for foreign companies to manage the natural resources of the region.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is partnering with hotel and resort owners to reduce tourism's impact on the environment.
5. The low islands of Oceania are in danger of rising \_\_\_\_\_ due to climate change.
6. Many countries in Oceania have \_\_\_\_\_ economies.

**B. Main Idea:** Humans in Oceania and elsewhere have affected the environments of the islands of the region.

1. The testing of \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1940s and 1950s led to massive amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ on Rongelap Atoll.
2. Climate and weather are sensitive to \_\_\_\_\_ weather patterns, leading to both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Rising sea levels cause loss of \_\_\_\_\_ and cause salt water to enter the supplies of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are destroyed by ocean warming.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are causing deforestation in Papua New Guinea's rain forests.

## Guided Reading Activity *cont.*



## Oceania

**C. Main Idea:** The people of Oceania are taking action in response to changes in their environments.

1. The nuclear legacy has led to \_\_\_\_\_ activism to prevent a repeat of the Rongelapp Atoll tragedies.
2. Eight Pacific Island countries control \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's tuna supply and has an agreement to manage tuna populations \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has programs to protect, restore, and maintain water quality near \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is working to reduce damage to \_\_\_\_\_ caused by sugarcane production.
5. Oceania is very concerned with the possibility of rising \_\_\_\_\_.

## Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

Select one of the environmental efforts described in this lesson. Which country or group of countries is affected and who is managing the effort? Explain why did you selected this effort.

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