

Oceania And Antarctica: Text Analysis Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

PART 1: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Match each term with its definition by writing the correct letter in the blank.

Terms:

- _____ and Places
- _____ Students can guess the meaning of each word
- _____ then review its definition
- _____ the flip card
- _____ to

Definitions:

- .
- ,
- , or do the reverse, using
- 's toggle button to switch from "Term"
- "Definition" mode. Students can also use the flip

PART 2: CLOSE READING

Read the passage below about Oceania And Antarctica. Then answer the questions that follow.

Lesson 1 Big Idea Australia and New Zealand share a similar history and culture but have unique natural environments. Main Ideas •The physical geography of Australia and New Zealand is diverse and unusual. •Native peoples and British settlers shaped the history of Australia and New Zealand. •Australia and New Zealand today are wealthy and culturally diverse countries.

Lesson 2 Big Idea The Pacific Islands have tropical climates, rich cultures, and unique challenges. Main Ideas •Unique physical features, tropical climates, and limited resources shape the physical geography of the Pacific Islands. •Native customs and contact with the Western world have influenced the history and culture of the Pacific Islands. •Pacific Islanders today are working to improve their economies and protect the environment.

Essential Question Preview Has isolation proven to be helpful or harmful to the region of Oceania and Antarctica? Have the students consider the Essential Question and capture their initial responses. Explore the Essential Question •Tell students that people from Southeast Asia gradually settled the Pacific Islands, including Australia and New Zealand, over thousands of years. Have students examine a physical map of the Pacific Islands. Point out that many of the islands lay a great distance from Southeast Asia and from each other. Ask students to draw conclusions about how early people may have been able to settle these islands. •Tell students that people from Europe—Great Britain, Spain, France—began to explore and settle the islands of the Pacific in the 1500s. Lead a discussion about how this might have affected the culture in these places. Encourage students to keep the Essential Question in mind as they work through the module. Help students plan inquiries and develop their own supporting questions such as: Why was Oceania settled later than other areas of Earth? What are some of the ways that isolation has hindered the economic development of Oceania? You may want to assign students to write a short essay in response to the Essential Question when they complete the module. Encourage students to use their notes and responses to inform their essays. Explore the Online Video ANALYZE VIDEOS Great Barrier Reef, Part 1: A Reef in Danger Invite students to watch the video to learn about the Great Barrier Reef and the challenges it faces today. Geography Why is bleaching so harmful to coral? Possible answer: Bleaching is the loss of algae that coral needs. N SW EPAPUA NEW GUINEASOUTHEAST ASIA Port MoresbySOUTHEAST ASIA PAPUA NEW GUINEA A U S T R A L I A NEW ZEALANDNAURU SOLOMON ISLANDSPALAU VANUATU FIJITUVALU TONGASAMOAK I R I B A

T I MARSHALL ISLANDS FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA Canberra Wellington Auckland Sydney Melbourne Adelaide Perth Port Moresby Tasmania Chatham Islands New Ireland Niue Midway Islands Wake Island Kingman Reef Easter Island Howland Island Johnston Atoll Palmyra Atoll Tahiti Marquesas Islands Pitcairn Islands Guam Bougainville Loyalty Islands New Guinea Gilbert Islands Line Islands SOUTHEAST ASIA INDIAN OCEAN PACIFIC OCEAN Tasman Sea Coral Sea South China Sea Darling River Murray River Great Barrier Reef Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.) Wallis and Futuna (FRANCE) American Samoa (U.S.) Hawaiian Islands (U.S.) Cook Islands (N.Z.) French Polynesia (FRANCE) New Caledonia (FRANCE) 120°E 140°E 160°E 160°W 140°W 120°W 100°W 80°W 180°40°S 20°S 20°N 0° 0° Equator National capital Other cities Projection: Miller Cylindrical 0 500 1000 Miles 0 500 1000 Kilometers Island boundaries are for convenience only and do not represent international boundaries. ANTARCTICA Antarctic Peninsula South Pole Transantarctic M tns. Ross Ice Shelf Ronne Ice Shelf SOUTHERN OCEAN SOUTHERN OCEAN Ross Sea Weddell Sea 90°W 60°W 30°W 120°W 150°W 180°0° 30°E 60°E 90°E 120°E 150°E Antarctic Circle Explore ONLINE! In this module, you will learn about the geography and history of Oceania and Antarctica. You will also learn how parts of this region have been shaped by a mixture of native cultures and Western influence.

- Giants of Easter Island: Settling the Pacific Islands
- Moai Stone Heads of Easter Island

Document-Based Investigations Graphic Organizers Interactive Games Channel One News Video: Great Barrier Reef, Part 1: A Reef in Danger Image with Hotspots: Maori Culture Process Steps: The Formation of an Atoll Channel One News Video: Penguins and Climate Change Geographic Feature: Antarctica's Ice Shelves VIDEOS, including . . . Essential Question Has isolation proven to be helpful or harmful to the region of Oceania and Antarctica? Oceania and Antarctica Module 32 What You Will Learn Lesson 1: Australia and New Zealand 1003 The Big Idea Australia and New Zealand share a similar history and culture but have unique natural environments. Lesson 2: The Pacific Islands 1010 The Big Idea The Pacific Islands have tropical climates, rich cultures, and unique challenges. Lesson 3: Antarctica 1016 The Big Idea Antarctica's unique environment has made it an important site for research. 1000 Module 32 1000 Module 32 Explore the Map and Images Oceania and Antarctica: Political This map highlights Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, and Antarctica. To orient students to the location of the Pacific world, point out Southeast Asia on the left side of the map and the coastline of the Americas on the upper right side. Make certain students understand the wide area that the Pacific Islands encompass. Also note the insert of Antarctica. If possible, locate Antarctica on a classroom map of the world. Geography Uluru, also known as Ayers Rock, is a monolithic rock formation that is sacred to the local Aborigines. History There are more than 600 moai statues on Easter Island, and they weigh 14 tons on average. Culture The Sydney Opera House, located in Sydney, Australia, is considered one of the great architectural wonders of the world. Analyze Visuals What physical features do you notice in the photo of Uluru? Possible answers: large rock formation, small shrubs and brush, reddish sand Online Module Flip Cards Use the flip cards as a whole class activity or in student pairs to preview the module's Key Terms and Places. Students can guess the meaning of each word, then review its definition, or do the reverse, using the flip card's toggle button to switch from "Term" to "Definition" mode. Students can also use the flip cards at the end of the module as a review tool before taking the Module Assessment. Online Map Activity Students can use this activity to review some of the locations discussed in this module. To complete, have students drag each label to the correct location on the map. Lesson 3 Big Idea Antarctica's unique environment has made it an important site for research. Main Ideas

- Freezing temperatures, ice, and snow dominate Antarctica's physical geography.
- Explorations in the 1800s and 1900s led to Antarctica's use for scientific research.
- Research and protecting the environment are key issues in Antarctica today.

Culture Sydney's Opera House is one example of the vibrant culture that exists throughout Oceania. History The famous moai statues on Easter Island reflect the rich history of Oceania. Geography From Uluru in the dry Australian Outback to freezing Antarctica, the Pacific realm is a land of great geographic variety. 1001 Oceania and Antarctica Oceania and Antarctica 1001

Main Idea:

What is the main idea of this passage? Underline the sentence that best states it.

Supporting Details:

List three supporting details from the passage:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

PART 3: INFORMATIVE WRITING

Using information from the passage and your own knowledge, write an informative paragraph about Oceania and Antarctica. Include at least three vocabulary terms from Part 1.

PART 4: REFLECTION

Complete the following sentences:

One new thing I learned about Oceania And Antarctica is...

One question I still have about Oceania And Antarctica is...
