


Chapter
32
Section 1

Guided Reading Activity 32-1

The Physical Geography of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica: The Land

Use with Chapter 32
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to locate the mammoth rocks and endless deserts of Australia's interior, to describe the volcanic mountains and coral reefs of the Pacific Islands, and to explain the icy landscape and ice cap climate of Antarctica.


 As you read Section 1, fill in the blanks below.

1. _____ is the only place on earth that is both a country and a continent.
2. Australia's major area of hills and mountains is the _____, which stretches from Cape York Peninsula southward to the island of Tasmania.
3. A low expanse of flat land called the _____ covers nearly two-thirds of Australia.
4. The Great Barrier Reef is made of _____ that was formed by the limestone skeletons of tiny sea animals.
5. The "high" islands of Oceania are _____ mountains that rise high above sea level.
6. An _____ is a ring-shaped island formed by coral along the rim of an underwater volcano.
7. Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the Solomon Islands are examples of _____ made of rock that has risen from continental shelves on the ocean floor.
8. New Zealand's _____ is dominated by the towering Southern Alps.
9. Along the jagged western coast of New Zealand's South Island are numerous finger-like inlets formed centuries ago by _____.
10. Scientists have observed—more clearly in _____ than in other parts of the world—the effect of human industrialization on the earth's ozone layer.

Chapter
32
Section 2**Guided Reading Activity 32-2***The Physical Geography of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica: The Climate and Vegetation*

Use with Chapter 32
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to locate the climate regions of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica and to identify the vegetation patterns of the region.

 As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below.

1. In the South Pacific, _____ is crucial in creating great contrasts in climate and vegetation.
2. The driest area of Australia is the _____.
3. Two native forms of vegetation— _____ and _____ —dominate the landscape of Australia's steppe climate region.
4. Oceania generally has a _____ climate, in which warm days follow one another in an almost unbroken chain.
5. The combination of high temperatures and strong rains have made _____ difficult for Pacific islanders.
6. In the Northern Hemisphere, the Pacific's currents flow in an enormous _____ circle; in the Southern Hemisphere, that circle flows _____.
7. With the exception of its mountain areas, New Zealand has only one climate region— _____.
8. Small shrubs called _____ carpet the central volcanic plateau of New Zealand's South Island.
9. _____ is one of the highest and driest of the continents.
10. In the _____ climate zone of Antarctica, summer temperatures may reach almost 60°F (15.6°C).