

Chapter
34
Section 1

Guided Reading Activity 34-1

Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica Today: Living in Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica

Use with Chapter 34
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to compare the kinds of agriculture practiced in the South Pacific region, to examine the reasons for economic interdependence in Australia and Oceania, to identify the transportation and communication challenges facing the Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica regions, and to locate the industries that thrive in Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica.

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

1. New Zealand and Australia export large quantities of farm products—especially _____, _____, _____, and _____.
2. Because livestock must cover a large area to find vegetation, Australian _____, or ranches, are mammoth—as large as 6,000 square miles (15,540 sq. km).
3. On the low Micronesian islands, _____, or dried coconut meat, is often the only farm product exported.
4. Farming is more widespread on the high islands of Oceania, where _____ and _____ support a variety of crops.
5. Antarctica's icy coastal waters are a rich source of _____.
6. _____ is a leading exporter of diamonds, gold, bauxite, and iron ore.
7. Most of the South Pacific's ore is exported to _____ to be made into cars and appliances.
8. Almost all manufacturing in the South Pacific region is done in _____ and _____.
9. Modern air travel has increased _____ in the South Pacific region.
10. Scientists in Antarctica's coastal stations depend on _____ and _____ to deliver needed goods.

Chapter
34
Section 2**Guided Reading Activity 34-2***Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica Today:
People and Their Environment*

Use with Chapter 34
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to understand the impact on the environment of new animal species introduced to Australia and Oceania, to illustrate how industrial development has affected the land and climate of South Pacific countries, and to explain the impact of human exploration on the environment of Antarctica.

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

- _____ and _____ make the Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica culture regions home to a unique and fragile environment.
- _____ introduced a variety of animals and plants— camels, rabbits, sheep, and sugarcane—to Australia.
- Australia's most well-known native animals include _____, mammals that give birth to offspring that mature in a mother's pouch.
- In Australia's Northern Territory, _____ are upsetting nature's balance by killing lizards, snakes, birds, and other animals.
- _____ carry a highly contagious disease that is deadly to New Zealand's cattle industry.
- The people of Nauru have prospered from the mining of _____.
- In Papua New Guinea, intense logging has exposed the deforested land to _____ and _____.
- As a result of United States atomic tests in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the _____ today is still unsafe for human occupation.
- Perhaps the greatest environmental danger to Antarctica is the hole that pollution is making in the _____, allowing more of the _____ to reach the earth's surface.
- In the 1991 Madrid Protocol, 31 nations agreed to ban _____ in Antarctica for 50 years.