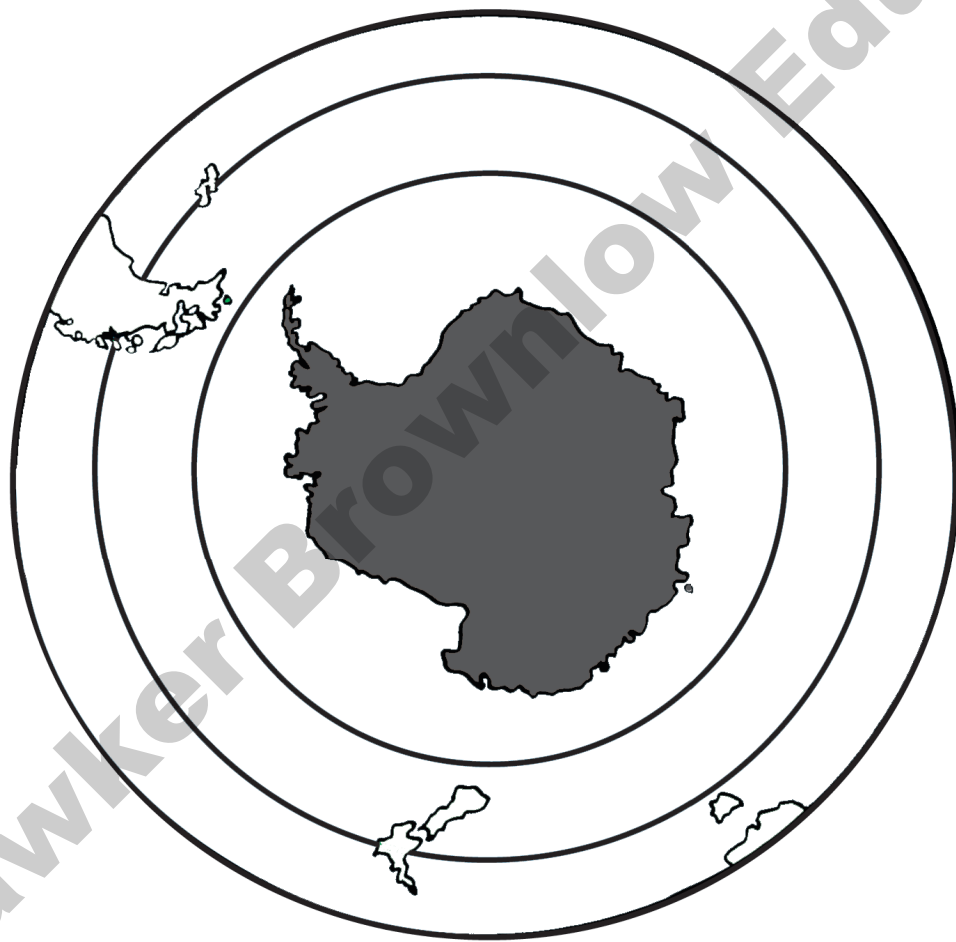


World Geography Series

Years 4–6

# ANTARCTICA



*Julia Jasmine*



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# Introduction

## About This Book

*World Geography Series: Antarctica* presents an overview of the geography of the continent of Antarctica. It is divided into five sections: Space, Place, Environment, Interconnection and Regions.

Each section contains a selection of teaching pages, maps, activities, interesting facts, review questions and puzzles or games. A plan for using the material to construct a geography centre is also included, as well as ideas for putting together a book as a culminating activity.

## About the World Geography Series

The World Geography series consists of seven books, each dealing with a different continental region: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

The books provide reproducible activities to aid primary teachers in teaching the topic of continents in alignment with the Australian Curriculum: Geography Knowledge and Understanding strand for Years 4–6, outlined in the table below. However, they can also be used to support the teaching of a range of geography topics from the curriculum, such as sustainability, the environment, cultural diversity and the natural and built features of places.

Further, the World Geography series has been designed to facilitate the integration of geography study with other subjects, including English, Civics and Citizenship, History and the Arts.

### Continents in the Australian Curriculum: Geography Knowledge and Understanding Strand for Years 4–6

<b>Year 4</b>	<p>The location of the major countries of Africa and South America in relation to Australia, and their main characteristics, including the types of natural vegetation and native animals in at least two countries from both continents (ACHGK020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using geographical tools, for example, a globe, a wall map or digital application such as Google Earth, to identify the major countries of Africa and South America and their relative locations</li> <li>• using a globe to investigate the Great Circle routes of aeroplane travel between Australia and the major countries of Africa and South America</li> <li>• researching the main types of natural vegetation and native animals in a climate zone in Australia and comparing them with those found in a similar climate in Africa or South America</li> </ul>
<b>Year 5</b>	<p>The location of the major countries of Europe and North America in relation to Australia and the influence of people on the environmental characteristics of places in at least two countries from both continents (ACHGK026)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using geographical tools, for example, a globe, wall map or digital application such as Google Earth, to identify the relative location of the major countries of Europe and North America and their environmental characteristics</li> <li>• researching the changes made by people to a particular environment in a country in Europe or North America</li> </ul>
<b>Year 6</b>	<p>The location of the major countries of the Asia region in relation to Australia and the geographical diversity within the region (ACHGK031)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using geographical tools, for example, a globe wall map or digital application such as Google Earth to identify the geographical division of Asia into North-East, South-East, South Asia and West Asia (the Middle East)</li> <li>• exploring the diversity of environments, in the Asia region, or in part of the region, or in a country in either North-East, South-East or South Asia</li> <li>• investigating the differences in the population size, density, life expectancy and per capita income between countries across the world</li> <li>• describing the location of places in countries of the Asia region in absolute terms using latitude and longitude</li> </ul>

Adapted from ACARA 2014, *Australian Curriculum: Geography*,  
<http://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/humanitiesandsocialsciences/geography/Curriculum/F-10>

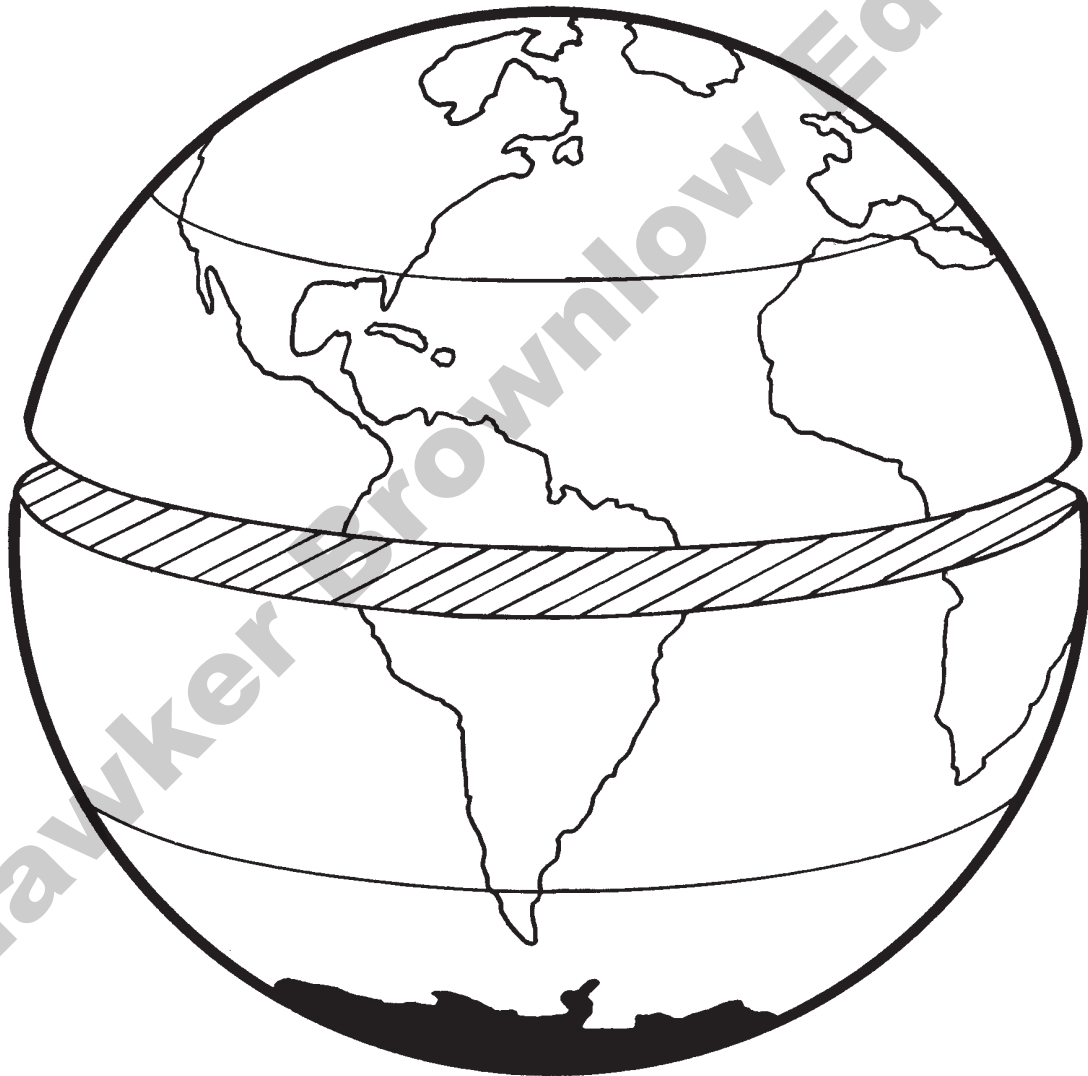


# Where on Earth Is Antarctica? (2 of 5)

If you think of the Earth as a ball (a sphere or globe), you can draw a line around the middle (the equator) and separate the two halves into the top half (Northern Hemisphere) and the bottom half (Southern Hemisphere). Now you can talk about something as being in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere.

More lines are drawn around the Earth parallel to the equator and evenly spaced from the equator to the North and South Poles. They are called parallels or lines of latitude. They are numbered in degrees, starting with  $0^\circ$  at the equator and usually spaced at  $15^\circ$  intervals, ending with  $90^\circ$  N at the North Pole and  $90^\circ$  S at the South Pole.

(Geographers further divide their degrees into minutes and seconds so they can be very precise in locating the position of anything on the Earth's surface.)



If you divide the Earth into its Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Antarctica lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere.



Access this reproducible resource at: [go.hbe.com.au](http://go.hbe.com.au)



# Features of Antarctica (4 of 6)



16. Polar Plateau \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. Queen Maud Land \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Queen Maud Mountains \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

19. Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

20. Ronne Ice Shelf \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. Roosevelt Island \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22. Ross Ice Shelf \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

23. Ross Sea \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# People Adapt to and Change the Environment *(1 of 2)*

People adapt to and change the environment in many ways. Think of some possible solutions that may solve these environmental problems:

Very dry conditions for farming:

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Hills too steep for crops:

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Areas that flood:

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Housing in hot climates:

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# Movement Includes People, Ideas and Products *(1 of 2)*

People go places for business and for pleasure. Going somewhere for pleasure is called touring.

Where have you gone for pleasure?

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Where would you like to go?

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Ideas can travel too. List some of the different ways ideas travel from place to place.

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Products also travel. What are some of the ways products travel?

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# East Antarctica (5 of 5)

## Animals Across the Curriculum (cont.)

### 6. The Tern

This bird migrates thousands of kilometres each year. Where does it come from? Where does it go? How far does it fly?

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7. Use a column graph to compare the sizes (length and weight) of five Antarctic seals. Keep track of your facts here as you do your research.

Seal	Length	Weight



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