

World Geography Free Sample

Full unit includes:

181 pages

7 continents

Learning made easy!

**Designed for
2nd - 5th grades.**

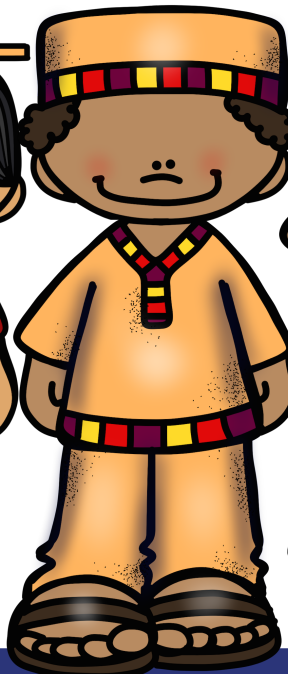
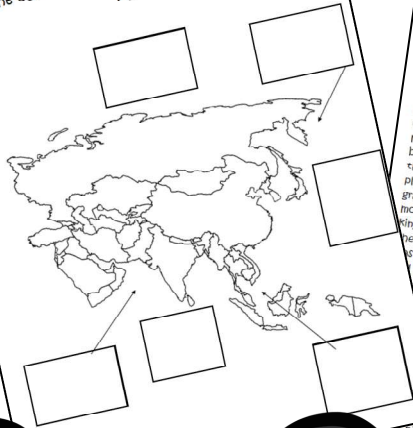


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Asia Geography

Color the area surrounding Asia blue and label six of the oceans and seas that are located around Asia.



The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China was built in different sections over a span of 2,000 years. It is so long and big that astronauts can see it from outer space. It starts at the Yellow Sea and goes west over plains and mountains into China. The first king of China made many new changes when he became king and China became one country instead of many smaller states. This Qin King and China became the people of China to speak one language, use the same money, and he ordered his General to build a wall to keep out the people who kept invading China. The wall was called the Long Wall. The Long Wall was started with rail workers and others being made, and then a wall was built to connect them. In the mountains the wall was built with rocks and stones. In the desert plains they used wooden walls and dirt and grass to build the walls. Many years later the king named Han, and the wall was renamed the Han Wall. Many times parts of the wall were destroyed and built again. Find China and color it green.



Qin King continued mud bricks
Han grass
The King of China was the _____
instead of many _____
called the _____ Wall. In the _____
and _____
many years later a different King, _____
and the wall was renamed the _____

Search + Circle

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- PHILIPPINES
- TURKMENISTAN
- CHINA
- RUSSIA
- JAPAN
- SAUDI ARABIA
- INDIA
- MONGOLIA

The Arabian Peninsula

A peninsula is a piece of land that is almost completely surrounded by water but a small part of the land is connected to a very large piece of land. The Arabian Peninsula is the largest peninsula on Earth. It consists of seven countries: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Yemen, and the United Arab Emirates. The biggest country on the peninsula is Saudi Arabia. Most of the peninsula is hot, dry, sandy desert. An oasis is a hole filled with water. It could be small or large, found in the desert. Oases are very important in a desert, and on the Arabian Peninsula date trees are planted in oases and more dates are grown on the peninsula than anywhere else in the world. Most of the animals that live on the peninsula have to be able to live in dry desert conditions. There are no thick forests and few trees on the peninsula. Find the Arabian Peninsula and color it yellow.



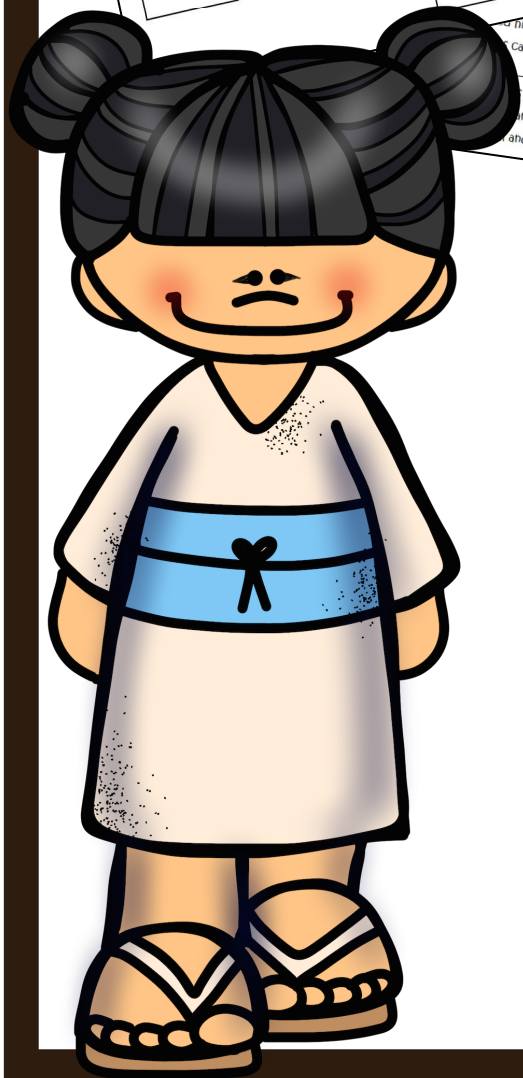
warmer
Arabian
dates

seven
Most
anywhere

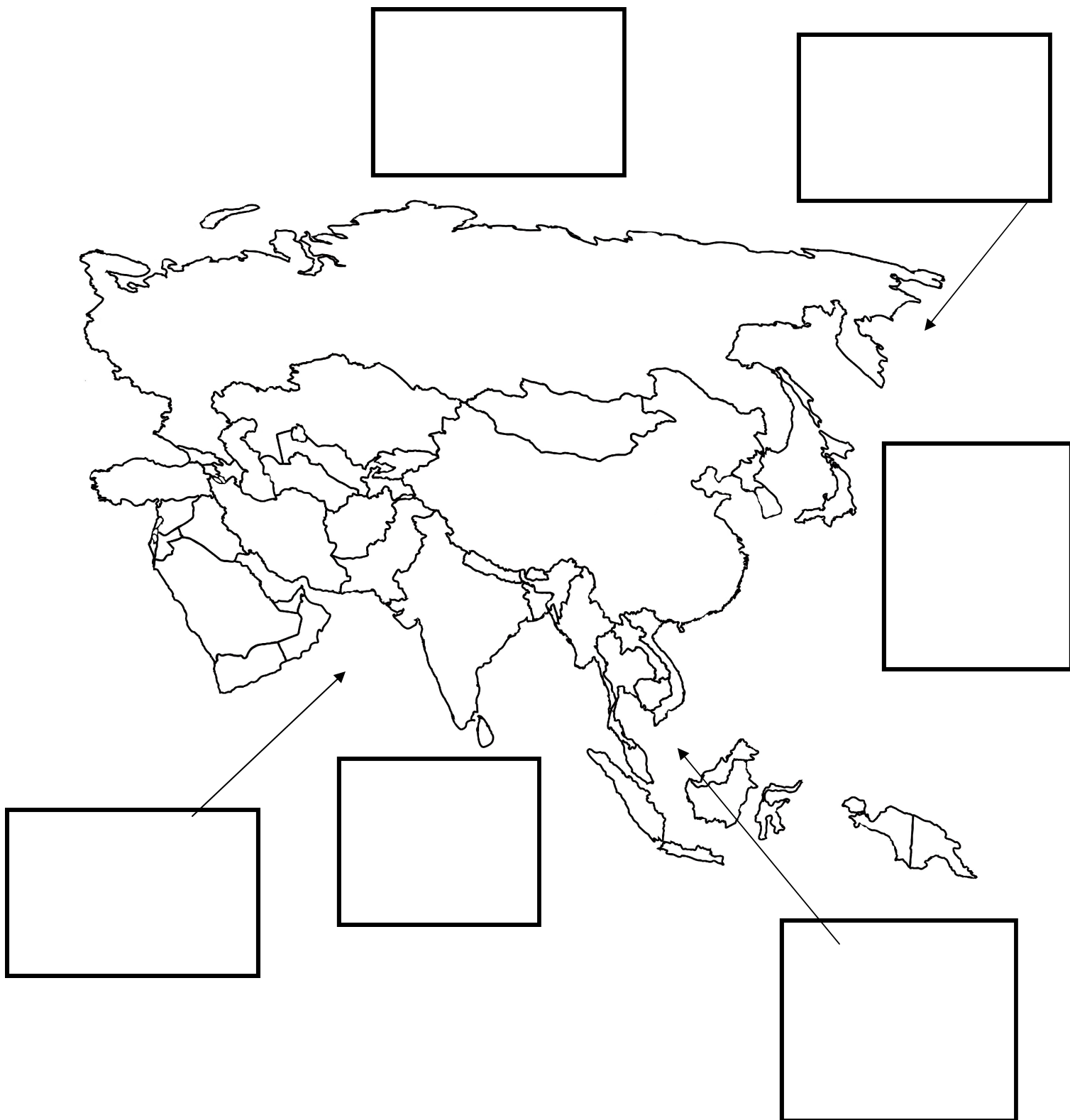
surrounded
people
animals

connected
largest

is almost completely
of the land is still
Peninsula is the
countries
Peninsula is hot and dry
can find
and
in the Arabian Peninsula
peninsula than



Color the area surrounding Asia blue and label six of the oceans and seas that are located around Asia.



The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China was built in different sections over a span of 2,000 years. It is so long and big that astronauts can see it from outer space. It starts at the Yellow Sea and goes west over plains and mountains into China. The first king of China made many new changes when he became king and China became one country instead of many smaller states. This Qin King commanded all the people of China to speak one language, use the same money, and he ordered his General to build a wall to keep out the people who kept invading China. It was called the Long Wall. The Long Wall was started with tall watchtowers being made, and then a wall was built to connect them. In the mountains the wall was built with rocks and stones. In the desert the wall was built with mud bricks. In the plains they used wooden walls and dirt and grass to build the walls. Many years later more of the wall was built under a different king named Han, and the wall was renamed the Han Wall. Many times parts of the wall was destroyed and built again. Find China and color it green.



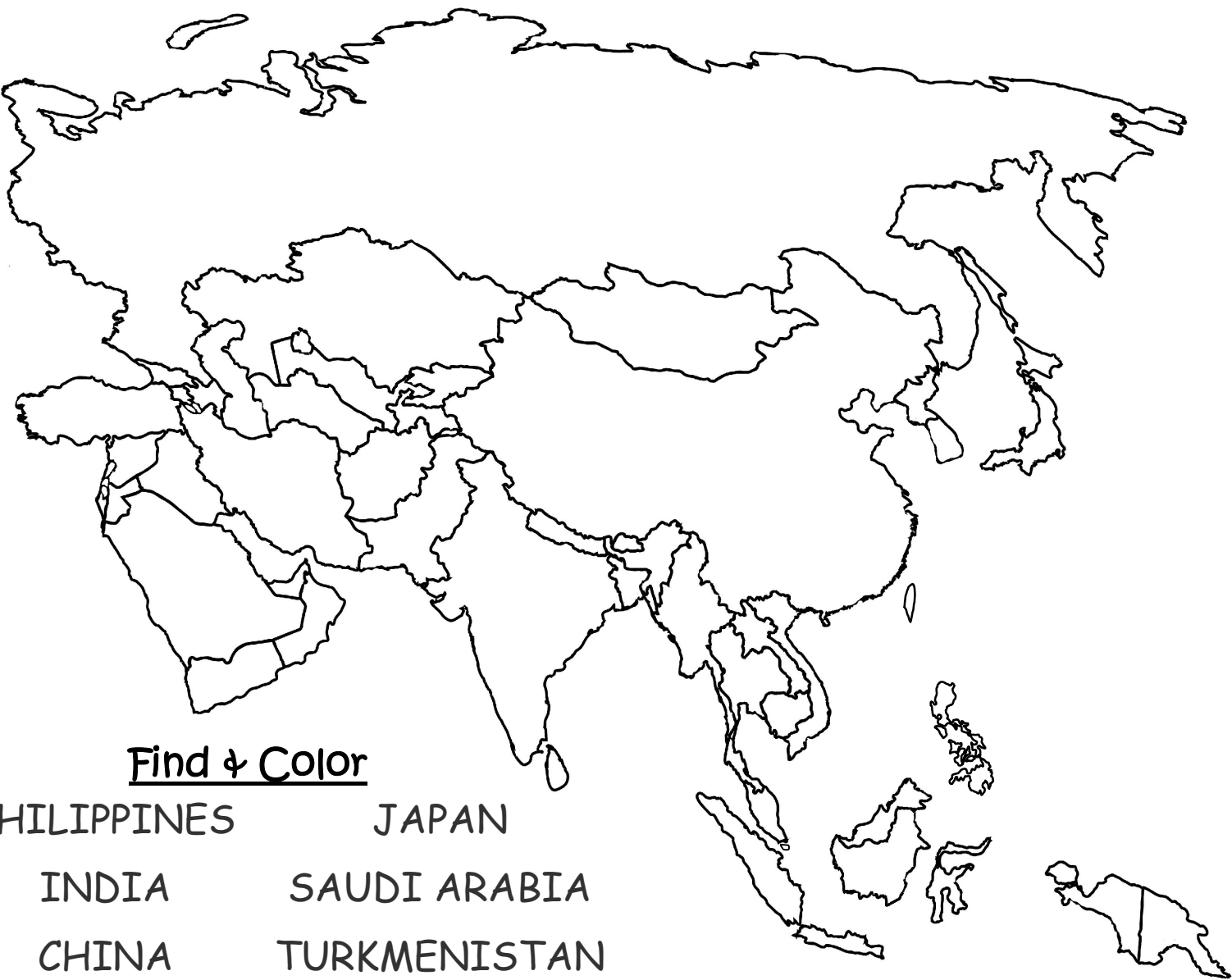
country	Qin King	Wall	Yellow
rocks	continued	Han	invaders
Long	mud bricks	grass	dirt

The Great _____ of China begins at the _____ Sea and travels west. The king of China was the _____ and he made China into one _____ instead of many different states. He ordered his General to build a wall to keep out _____. Back then it was called the _____ Wall. In the mountains the wall was built with _____, in the desert _____ were used, and in the plains _____ and _____ was used to build the walls. Many years later a different king, King Han, _____ building the wall and the wall was renamed the _____ Wall.

X D F M O N G O L I A W F C
 H R K L P O N N F D S C C H
 T H U E W Q K C E T V B H J
 H H I S A U D I A R A B I A
 G F W Q S V G H N J F D N P
 Y T U J N I S X C D E R A A
 H T K L P K A N H J I I H N
 B V T Y F V C C D V U A K O
 P P H I L I P P I N E S U Y
 T U R K M E N I S T A N A H

Search + Circle

- PHILIPPINES
- TURKMENISTAN
- CHINA
- RUSSIA
- JAPAN
- SAUDI ARABIA
- INDIA
- MONGOLIA

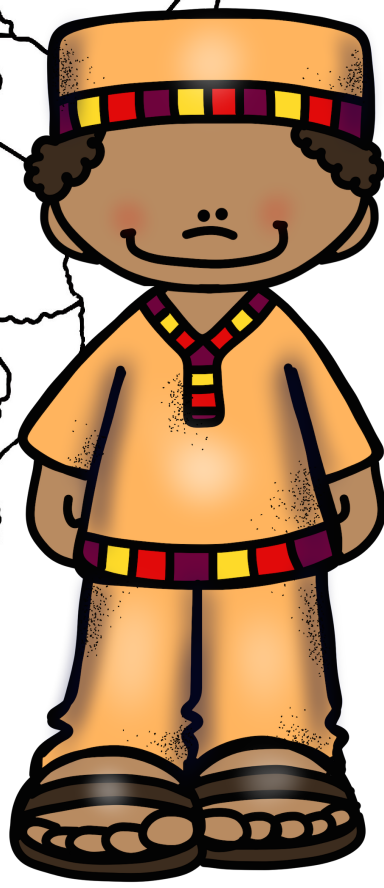


Find & Color

- PHILIPPINES
- INDIA
- CHINA
- RUSSIA
- JAPAN
- SAUDI ARABIA
- TURKMENISTAN
- MONGOLIA

Africa

Geography



Search + Circle

BURUNDI
EGYPT
GUINEA
LESOTHO
MOROCCO
MALI
TANZANIA

Find + Color

BURUNDI
EGYPT
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
LESOTHO
MOROCCO
MALI
TANZANIA

Pyramids

In Africa, especially along the Nile River, Egypt has also pyramids have been found in Sudan. The pyramids in Egypt were made from granite and sandstone. In Egypt and Sudan, the pyramids are made of mud. For thousands of years, the tallest pyramids were in Egypt. The pyramids in Sudan are much smaller than the pyramids in Egypt. The pyramids in Sudan were made from clay or mud. Treasure hunters would dig inside the pyramids to look for gold and jewels.

The Nile River flows through _____ countries. Many fruits and vegetables grow along the Nile because it _____ every year making the soil very _____. _____ from the Nile was used to make houses which were nice and _____ inside. Nile Perch grow up to _____ feet long. The _____ can dig itself into a mud _____ for up to _____ years during very dry seasons. The _____ plant was used to make _____ and _____.

The Nile River

The Nile River is over 4,000 miles long. It flows through nine countries. The Nile River floods every year, which makes the soil around it very fertile. Fertile means the soil is full of good things that make plants grow big and healthy. Wheat, rice, grapes, and oranges are just some of the foods grown near the Nile. Many canals were made to carry water from the Nile to villages and farms. Mud from the Nile was used to make houses. This thick mud helped to keep the houses nice and cool inside. Nile Perch, a fish that lives in the Nile, eat so much fish, they grow up to 6 feet long. The Marbled Lungfish, which grows up to 6 1/2 feet long, can dig itself into a mud cocoon for up to two years during very dry seasons. The Papyrus plant grows very well along the Nile and was used to make paper and sandals. Find the Nile River on a map and draw it in with a blue crayon.



cocoon	nine	sandals	papyrus
two	floods	mud	Marbled Lungfish
cool	six	fertile	paper

The Nile River flows through _____ countries. Many fruits and vegetables grow along the Nile because it _____ every year making the soil very _____. _____ from the Nile was used to make houses which were nice and _____ inside. Nile Perch grow up to _____ feet long. The _____ can dig itself into a mud _____ for up to _____ years during very dry seasons. The _____ plant was used to make _____ and _____.

Search + Circle

D I F S H J K U Y T R S Z X
 J V O I A S S C B F T R M G
 H O M E S W W L R T G B A J
 K R I R P A X E D S Y B L K
 O Y S R W Z G S J U L P I N
 N C D A C I R O H G E W Q K
 C O T L B L W T H A K F K S
 Z A O E M A R H F N Q B E G
 H S Y O T N L O K D N H N U
 I T G N V D Y F V A C D Y U
 J K O E D S A Q Z X C F A B

UGANDA

LESOTHO

SWAZILAND

IVORY COAST

KENYA

SIERRA LEONE

MALI

Find & Color

UGANDA

LESOTHO

SWAZILAND

IVORY COAST

KENYA

SIERRA LEONE

MALI



North America

Geography



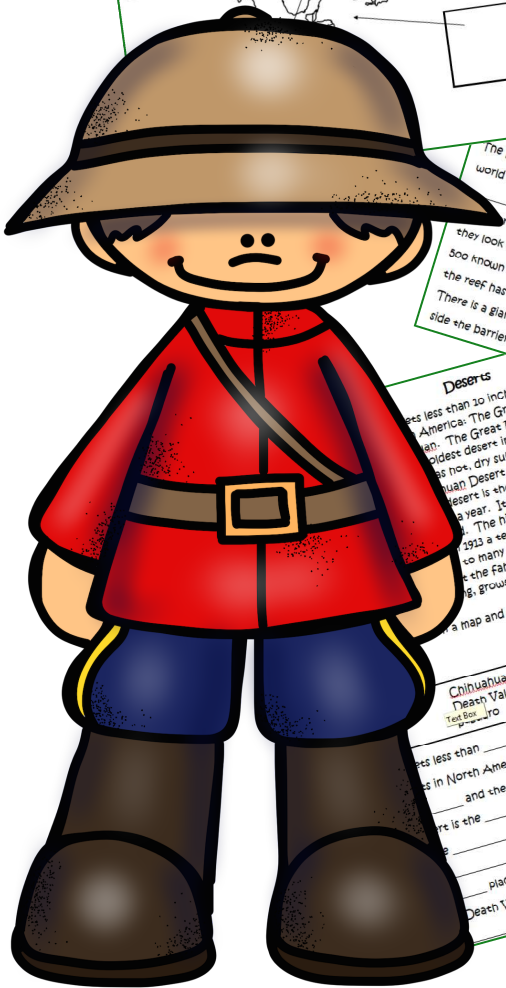
Color the area surrounding North America blue and label the oceans and seas that are located around North America.

The Belize Barrier Reef

The Belize Barrier Reef is the second largest barrier reef in the world, the Great Barrier Reef off the coast of Australia. Thousands of people visit each year to snorkel and scuba dive. The Belize Barrier Reef is home to about 36 types of soft corals. Corals are animals not plants, though they look a bit like plants. Hard corals are also called stony corals because they have hard skeletons that are made of the same thing as you. There are also 500 known species of fish that live in the reef. Scientists say that since only 10% of the reef has been explored so many new species might be discovered! The Great Blue Hole is a giant sinkhole about 920 feet deep. It is within the country of Belize and is a popular spot for scuba diving. Inside the sinkhole you can see white scuba diving equipment and coral that is purple.

The Belize Barrier Reef is the _____ largest barrier reef in the world and is located off the _____ coast of Belize. The reef has been explored so many new species might be discovered! The Great Blue Hole is a giant sinkhole about 920 feet deep. It is within the country of Belize and is a popular spot for scuba diving. Inside the sinkhole you can see white scuba diving equipment and coral that is purple.

soft coral are _____ types of coral. Even though the reef has been explored so many new species might be discovered! The Great Blue Hole is a giant sinkhole about 920 feet deep. It is within the country of Belize and is a popular spot for scuba diving. Inside the sinkhole you can see white scuba diving equipment and coral that is purple.



Deserts

Deserts are areas with less than 20 inches of rain a year. There are many deserts in North America. The Great Basin Desert is the largest desert in North America. It is a semi-arid desert with low, dry summers and snowy winters. The Mojave Desert is the driest desert in North America. It is a hot, dry desert with very little rain. The highest temperature ever recorded in the Mojave Desert was 134.1 F in 1913. The highest temperature ever recorded in the Mojave Desert was 134.1 F in 1913. The highest temperature ever recorded in the Mojave Desert was 134.1 F in 1913.

Chihuahuan Desert Valley is the _____ largest desert in North America. The Mojave Desert is the _____ driest desert in North America. The highest temperature ever recorded in the Mojave Desert was 134.1 F in 1913. The highest temperature ever recorded in the Mojave Desert was 134.1 F in 1913.



Word search grid:

X	S	M	C	U	B	A	S	Q	B	E
I	J	N	B	H	U	Y	G	H		
O	R	I	C	O	W	Q	N	O		
L	I	Z	E	K	U	Y	T	N		
M	A	I	C	A	M	N	O	D		
L	U	C	G	I	B	F	U			
A	N	D	A	N	Q	E	R			
E	M	U	F	G	V	B	A			
R	A	G	U	A	R	S				
T	H	S	S	Q	N	J				

Picture

The Panama Canal

In 1881 France began making a canal that would allow ships to travel from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean without having to go all the way around South America which is very long and dangerous. Instead, ships can go through that super skinny part of land that connects North and South America through the country of Panama. But France stopped working on the Canal. 23 years later the United States began working on the Panama Canal project and 10 years later it was finished! People visit the Canal to watch the ships pass through the locks. It takes a ship about 12 hours to pass through the Panama Canal. Each ship that passes through must pay for using the Canal, which is called paying a toll. Richard Halliburton, who was an American adventurer, swam across the entire Panama Canal and he also had to pay a toll. He paid the lowest toll in the Canal's history, which was 36 cents! Find the country of Panama and color it red.



Panama	dangerous	United States	12
lowest	South	Halliburton	toll
France	Canal	Pacific	36

_____ began building the Panama _____ so that ships could travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the _____ Ocean without going all the way around _____ America. Going around South America is long and can be _____! The _____ took over the project and after 10 years they finished it! Going through the locks takes about _____ hours. Each ship that passes must pay a _____. Richard _____ is famous for swimming across the entire _____ Canal and for paying the _____ toll ever! He paid only _____ cents!

South America Geography



The Amazon River
The Amazon River is about 4,000 miles long, which is about the distance between New York and Rome. It is home to thousands of varieties of fish and mammals. The pink dolphins, which has a hump instead of a fin, and a very long snout, is only found in the Amazon River. Piranhas, which are quite small fish with very sharp teeth, are important to the Amazon River because they eat weak fish and dead animals that would pollute the river if left there. The largest living mammal in the Amazon River is the Amazonian manatee, growing up to 9 feet long and weighing 1,000 pounds. They are nicknamed "sea cows". Electric eels, great catfish, also call the Amazon River home. The Amazon River is very important to the South American people as a way to transport goods.



The Andes Mountains
The Andes mountains are a very large mountain range that stretches from the southern tip of South America all the way up to the coast at the northern tip. Over thirty of the tops, or peaks, of the Andes mountains are volcanoes. Some of the volcanoes are inactive and do not erupt, but many still do erupt. The Andes are home to millions of South Americans. Many are farmers. Fertile land, which is land good for farming, is precious in the Andes. The lower slopes can be used to grow corn or coffee but the high peaks are cold and snowy. The land where crops cannot grow can be used to raise mountain animals like alpacas. Alpacas are important because they are useful for carrying packs down the steep mountain slopes. Alpacas are also valuable because their wool is used to make clothes.



piranhas
thousands
miles long. It is home to
thousands of
to the Amazon River
the river.
home is the Amazonian
The Amazon River is
way to transport

Find the Andes mountains on a map of South America.

steep slopes	Andes
inactive	Farmers
	alpacas

Search & Circle

PERU
BOLIVIA
URUGUAY
SURINAME
VENEZUELA

K S X S V N E Z U E L A L
W B A K U L P I S A D J K H
G R O W T R U E B C X D F H
E J M L S S I U R U G U A Y
P O N N I D S N V U T H G E
E V E N E V V B A W H H I K
F V E N O O I M M G F W Q
N V G H N J F A C V E T U

Find & Color

PERU
BOLIVIA
URUGUAY
SURINAME
VENEZUELA

Unscramble

ALVEEZUN _____
IIOALBV _____
UEPR _____
GRYUUAU _____
ISNMEAR _____

The Atacama Desert

The Atacama desert is the driest, non-polar, area on the whole earth! Scientists think that some areas of this desert have never, ever gotten any rain at all!

This desert is in a two-sided rain shadow. This means that the clouds that carry the rain drop most or all of their rain on the tops of the mountains and then there is no rain left to fall once they go over the mountains to the other side. The Atacama desert has mountains on both sides so the rain clouds are blocked on both sides of the desert. Soil in the Atacama desert is similar to the soil found on Mars, so scientists use this desert for testing their instruments that get sent to Mars.



Find the Atacama Desert on a map and color in its location with an orange crayon.

Soil	mountains	never	driest
South America	Mars	Atacama	
clouds	both	rain	

The _____ desert is the _____ area on earth. Some scientists even think that some areas of the desert have _____ gotten any rain. A rain shadow happens when the _____ that carry the rain drop the rain on the _____ and there is no _____ left over. The Atacama desert has rain shadows on _____ sides! The _____ found in the Atacama desert is like the soil found on _____. The Atacama desert can be found in _____.

Search & Circle

PERU

BOLIVIA

URUGUAY

SURINAME

VENEZUELA

K S X S V E N E Z U E L A L
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 G R O W T R U E B C X D F H
 E J M L S S I U R U G U A Y
 P O N N I D S N V U T H G E
 E V E N E V V B A W H H I K
 F V E N O O I M N M G F W Q
 N V G H N J F A C V E T U J



Find & Color

PERU

BOLIVIA

URUGUAY

SURINAME

VENEZUELA

Unscramble

ALVEEEZUN _____

IIOALBV _____

VEPR _____

GRYUUAV _____

ISNMEUR _____

Antarctica

Geography



South Pole

The South Pole sits in the very center of Antarctica. Here the sun sits in the sky every year and it is dark all day and all night for six months. The sun is up all day and all night for the other six months. The South Pole is marked with a shiny metal ball on the ground. Surrounding the South Pole are twelve different countries. The Antarctic Treaty was made to protect the continent from being hunted, and any minerals like gold that might be found there. The Treaty also says that Antarctica does not belong to any one country, rather it belongs to all the countries together. Visitors are allowed to travel to Antarctica but they are made to promise that they will not leave any trash on the continent. Now 45 countries have signed the treaty. Once Antarctica was finally discovered, a race to reach the South Pole first began. Many people tried, but many failed. Finally, in 1911, Roald Amundsen became the first explorer to reach the South Pole. He used a team of dogs to help him reach it.

Countries that surround the South Pole	Candy cane	dogs
Who was the first to reach the South Pole?	Roald Amundsen	center
What is the weather like at the South Pole?	protect	twelve

Antarctica

Antarctica is considered the coldest and windiest continent! It is also the driest continent because most of the continent does not get rain and not much snow actually falls. The world's lowest temperature was recorded on Antarctica, at -128.6 Fahrenheit. Layers and layers of ice cover almost all the land. The winters are very long and the summers are very short. Even during the summer the temperature barely gets above freezing. Some of the ice at the edge of Antarctica melts during the summer. Some of the ice at the edge of Antarctica freezes again and then it melts during the summer. Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern and Indian Oceans.

Explorers

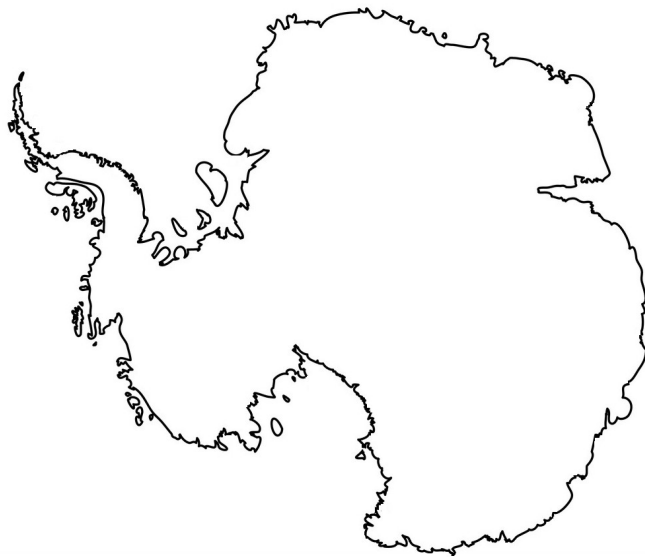
A long time ago explorers were excited to explore Antarctica because they thought they might find new fruits, plants, animals, new land for claiming, and even gold. No one knew how big or small it was, they just knew something was down there. Many tried but the storms, oceans and ice kept them away for hundreds of years. Sometimes the ships would get stuck in the ice. In the late 1700s Captain James Cook came the closest, but still did not discover the continent. Finally, in 1820, two Russian explorers became the first to officially discover the continent and in the same year a British explorer saw the mountain peaks of the Antarctic Peninsula. About a year later an American sealer named Captain John Davis became the first explorer to set foot on Antarctica. This opened the doors for many other explorers as well as hunters. Then there was a race to see who could reach the South Pole first. The race came down to two explorers and in the end Roald Amundsen won that race! He had four men with him and they used sleds pulled by dogs to get over the snow and ice. Roald had to make sure he packed everything they would need, especially the right food! Another famous explorer was Ernest Shackleton. He tried to win the race to the South Pole but he had to turn back before he found it. But you can still go visit his research hut he lived in while on Antarctica.

discover South Pole	hunters South Pole famous	John Davis Ernest Shackleton Russian	1820 gold
---------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------

Long ago explorers were excited to explore Antarctica because they thought they would find new _____, plants, _____, or even _____ . In _____ two explorers became the first to officially _____ Antarctica. A year later an American sealer named Captain _____ became the first explorer to set foot on Antarctica. This opened the door for many explorers and _____ became the first explorer to reach the _____ . Another very _____ explorer was _____ .

Transantarctic Mountains and Volcanoes

The Transantarctic Mountains cross almost the entire continent and divide Antarctica into two sections: Lesser Antarctica and Greater Antarctica. This range is about 2,200 miles long, which makes it one of the longest mountain ranges in the world. The tops of the high peaks of the mountain range are one of the few places that are not covered with snow. Instead you can see the jagged rocks of the mountains. Scientists have found 138 volcanoes on Antarctica and they think there are more undiscovered volcanoes buried under the ice! Most of these volcanoes are inactive, meaning they do not erupt. Mount Erebus is the southern-most active volcano in the world. It even has a lava lake, which means that its crater is filled with molten lava. There are less than ten lava lakes currently on earth. Find the Transantarctic Mountains on a map and draw them brown on the map.



2,200	Lesser	Greater	more
volcano	138	entire	Mount Erebus
lake	Crater	two	lava

The Transantarctic Mountains cross almost the _____ continent and divide Antarctica into _____ sections: _____ Antarctica and _____ Antarctica. This range is about _____ miles long. Scientists have found _____ volcanoes on Antarctica and they think there are many _____ buried under the ice. _____ is the southern-most active _____ in the world. It even has a _____ lake, which are quite rare. A lava _____ means that the _____ of the volcano is filled with molten lava. There are less than ten lava lakes on Earth.

Europe Geography

The Black Forest
 About 35% of Europe is covered in forests. Perhaps the most famous forest in Europe is the Black Forest which is located in Germany. It got its name because of the tall conifers that block out much of the sunlight, making the forest almost black as you walk through it. This forest inspired many fairy tales, including Hansel and Gretel written by the Brothers Grimm. The rivers flowing through the Black Forest sound like names that belong in fairy tales, like the Enz, the Kinzig, the Neckar, and the Murg. If you visit the Black Forest you can buy an amazingly small cuckoo clock that is carved of wood. In the Black Forest, you can go to the cuckoo clock in the villages and villages inside the Black Forest.



Black Forest
 Fairy tales
 Hansel and Gretel

Search + Color

B H U Y G V C F C R D X Z S
 C Z E C H R E P U B L I C H
 J K U Y T R S Z X J O O P A
 Q X M N O R T S H Z J O O P A
 C C I B F S F E U B C C D C
 G R N O E X R N V A O K E E
 U O G S B S A A L G T J R L
 I A F N R Q N O X Z L S N A
 H T S I N J C C J A F B N
 I R A C S E J I O N K L D
 S A C Y T K N A I E D Z O P

Find + Color



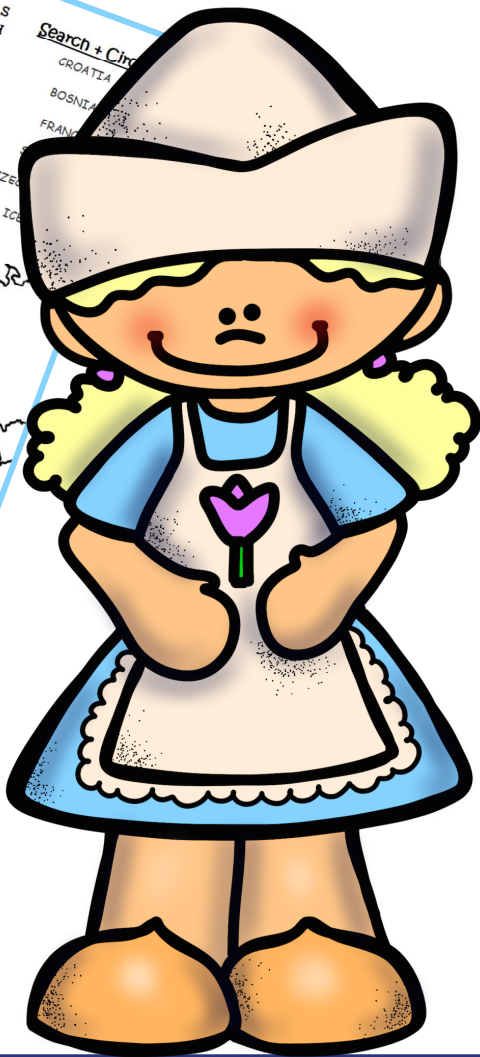
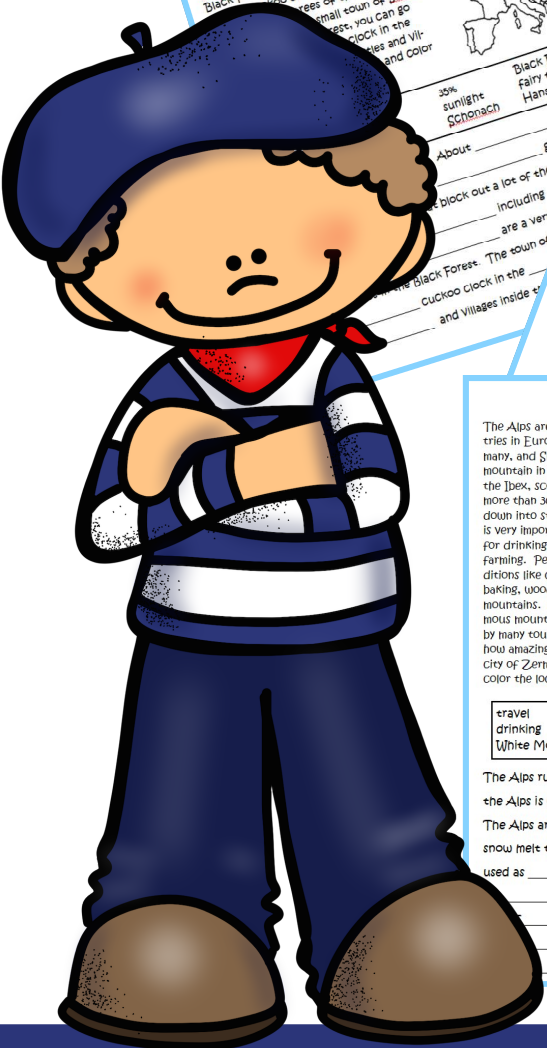
The Alps
 The Alps are a very large mountain range that runs through eight different countries in Europe: France, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia. Mont Blanc, which means White Mountain, is the highest mountain in the Alps. The Alps are home to many animals such as the chamois, the ibex, scorpions, bearded vultures, bears, wolves, and lynxes. In fact there are more than 30,000 different species of animals. When the snow melts and runs down into streams and rivers that water is very important to the cities in Europe for drinking water and water used for farming. People visit to see cultural traditions like cheese-making, sheep herding, baking, wood carving and the beautiful mountains. Matterhorn peak is a very famous mountain in the Alps, and is visited by many tourists every year because of how amazing it looks looming over the city of Zermatt in Switzerland. Find and color the location of the Alps blue.

travel	Zermatt	sheep herding	Farming
drinking	eight	Mont Blanc	30,000
White Mountain	Matterhorn	important	

The Alps run through _____ countries. The highest mountain in the Alps is called _____, which means _____.

The Alps are home to more than _____ species of animals. The snow melt that runs down into rivers is very _____ because it is used as _____ water and for _____.

_____ peak is a very famous mountain that looms over the _____ in Switzerland. Many people from around the _____ to see cultural traditions like cheese-making and _____.



The Black Forest

About 35% of Europe is covered in forests. Perhaps the most famous forest in Europe is the Black Forest which is located in Germany. It got its name because of the tall conifers that block out much of the sunlight, making the forest almost black as you walk through it. This forest inspired many fairy tales, including Hansel and Gretel written by the Brothers Grimm. The rivers flowing through the Black Forest sound like names that belong in fairy tales, like the Enz, the Kinzig, the Nogold, and the Murg. If you visit the Black Forest you can buy an amazingly carved cuckoo clock that is carved of wood from the trees of the Black Forest. In fact in the small town of Schonach in the Black Forest, you can go see the biggest cuckoo clock in the world! There are many castles and villages inside the forest. Find and color Germany.



cuckoo clocks	forests	35%	Black Forest
biggest	world	sunlight	fairy tales
trees	Castles	Schonach	Hansel and Gretel

The Black Forest is in Germany. About _____ of Europe is covered in _____. The _____ got its name because of the tall _____ that block out a lot of the _____. This forest inspired many _____ including _____.

Amazingly carved _____ are a very popular souvenir carved from the trees in the Black Forest. The town of _____ houses the _____ cuckoo clock in the _____! There are many _____ and villages inside the Black Forest.

B Y I F B S B M U O L W Q A
 K B L P I C E L A N D G R E
 W U Y U N B L X D F H E J M
 U L S Q W F A H J K L P O F
 N G D S C V R T H G E W Q I
 C A T V B S U H H I K F D N
 Z R O K M N S G F W Q B V L
 H I J F D C V Y T U J N M A
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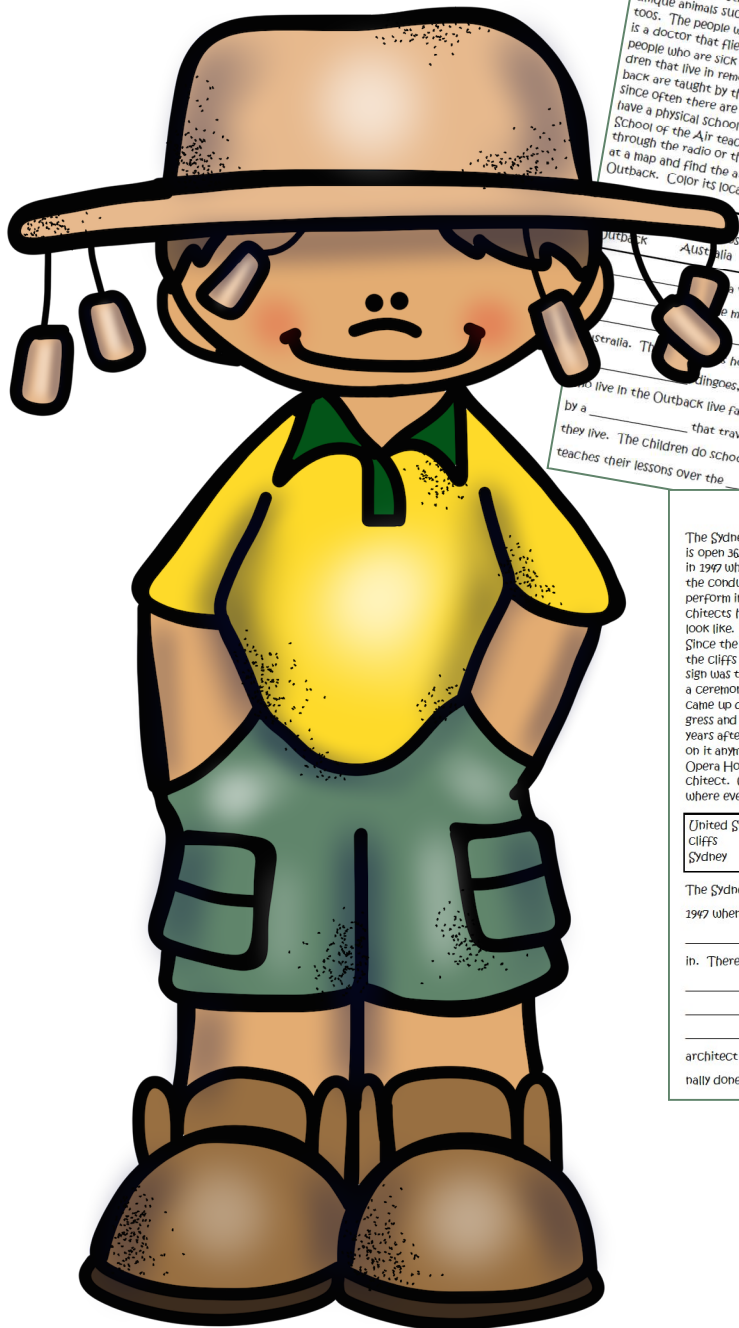
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Australia and Oceania Geography



The Outback

The Outback is a very large area that takes up most of Australia. In the middle it is very dry and there are many deserts, but there are also woodlands and mountain ranges. There are several hot, dry deserts in the middle. The Great Victoria Desert is the largest desert in Australia. The Outback has the longest straight roads in the world. The Outback is home to many unique animals such as kangaroos, wild dogs called dingoes, emus, and cockatoos. The people who live in the Outback live far away from towns so there is a doctor that flies on a plane to visit.

The children that live in remote areas of the Outback are taught by the School of the Air since often there are not enough kids to have a physical school building. The School of the Air teaches school through the radio or the internet. Look at a map and find the area called the Outback. Color its location orange.



_____ is a very large area that takes up most of Australia. In the middle it is very _____.

_____ is the largest desert in Australia. The Outback is home to many unique animals such as kangaroos, emus, and _____.

_____ live in the Outback live far away from towns. _____ are taught by a _____ that travels by _____.

_____ teaches their lessons over the _____.

Lake Eyre

Lake Eyre is the largest lake in Australia. Even though it is the largest lake it is rarely filled with water! It sits in the dry, desert area of Australia that does not get much rain and so it is almost empty for most of the year. It is a saltwater lake and when it is dry there is a crust at the bottom of the lake made up of salt and clay. It is also the lowest point in Australia, and sits at 52 feet below sea level. Usually sea level is the lowest point but this lake sits down below the sea level. It is sort of unusual. Many people visit this lake and camp around it. Lake Eyre is what is called a 'boom or bust' ecosystem. When it rains and floods, algae and small plants begin to grow and frog eggs hatch, and then insects appear. The birds are then attracted because of all the frogs and bugs, and soon other flowers and plants grow attracting small animals like rabbits and mice. That is the boom time. But then the water dries up and all the animals leave again. This is the bust time. Find Lake Eyre on a map and mark its location blue.



_____ is almost _____ lake. It is also _____ feet below sea level. _____ ecosystem. When it rains and plants start appearing which _____.

_____ This is the _____ time.

Sydney Opera House

The Sydney Opera House opened in 1973. Now it has about 2,000 shows a year, is open 365 days a year, and is visited by over 8 million people a year. It started in 1967 when a conductor from the United States moved to Sydney to become the conductor for the Sydney Symphony Orchestra and instead of a theatre to perform in all he had was the town hall. In 1956 there was a competition and architects had to send their drawings of what they would make the opera house look like. There were 223 different entries but Jørn Utzon of Denmark won! Since the location chosen for the new Opera House was near a harbor he used the cliffs and sails you see at the harbor in his design. Some thought the design was too crazy, but some thought it was exactly what they needed! In 1959 a ceremony marked the beginning of construction. Of course many problems came up during the building of the Opera House which slowed progress and made it much more expensive than it was supposed to be. Years after it started the government said Jørn Utzon was not on it anymore. He left Australia and never went back to see the Opera House was finished without him. Peter Hall was chosen to direct. On October 20, 1973 it was finally done and had a ceremony where even the Queen of England, Queen Elizabeth II visited.

United States	competition	conductor
cliffs	grand opening	Jørn Utzon
Sydney	1973	Queen

The Sydney Opera House opened in _____.

1967 when a _____ from the _____.

_____ and was not happy there was no _____.

in. There was a _____ to find an architect _____.

_____ of Denmark won! Since the job _____, he used the _____.

_____ as inspiration. Many problems of _____.

architect named _____ was chosen to _____.

_____ of England came _____.

Tasmania

Tasmania, sometimes called *Tas* for short, is an island state of Australia. Over 500,000 people live on Tasmania, most of those people living in or near the capital city of Hobart. It is called a Natural State as just under half the state consists of areas where animals are protected and cannot be hunted. The island is named after a Dutch explorer named Abel Tasman who was the first European to see the island in 1642. Tasmania is covered with many mountains and overall has cool temperatures all year. The Tasmanian Devil is now only wild in Tasmania. They are small, black, sort of roundish looking animals. But despite looking a little fat all the time they are quite fast animals that can climb trees and swim across rivers quite quickly! They store fat in their tails and so if a Tasmanian Devil has a very large tail you know it is very healthy! They are carnivores, which means they eat meat, and they hunt that meat at night using their whiskers to find prey. See that small island that is just south of Australia? That is Tasmania. Color it red!



cool	mountains	protected	Natural State
fat	wild	carnivores	Dutch
whiskers	tails	Tasmania	Abel Tasman

_____ is an island state of Australia. It is called a _____ because almost half of the state is a place where animals are _____.

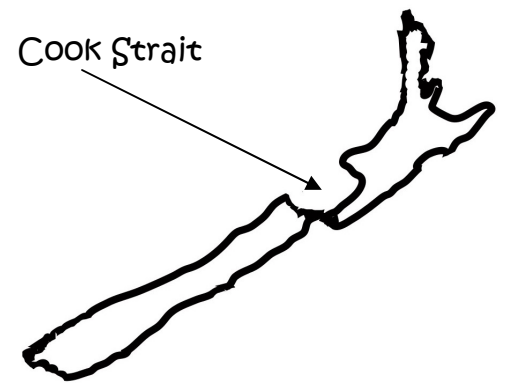
_____ The island was named after a _____ explorer named _____.

_____ and has _____ temperatures all year. The Tasmanian Devil is only _____ in Tasmania. They store _____ in their _____.

_____ so a big tail means a healthy animal! They are _____ which means they eat meat. They hunt at night using their _____ to find prey in the dark.

New Zealand

New Zealand consists of two main islands, North Island and South Island, and many small islands. The two main islands are separated by the Cook Strait. New Zealand has a lot of mountains, they are called the Southern Alps. The tallest mountain on New Zealand is called Mount Cook. It also has glaciers on top of those mountains, volcanoes, and geysers. Many people visit New Zealand every year to see the beautiful scenery and to ski on the snow covered mountains. New Zealand has many amazing animals such as the Kiwi bird, Little Blue Penguins, Keas, Hector Dolphins, Yellow-eyed Penguins, Fur Seals, and many more. The biggest city in New Zealand is called Auckland, which is located on the North Island.



Color the North Island Green and the South Island Orange.

Cook Strait
ski
small

South
scenery
volcanoes

North
New Zealand
Southern Alps

New Zealand is really two main islands _____ Island and _____ Island. It also has many _____ islands. North Island and South Island are separated by the _____. The mountains on _____ are called the _____. There are also glaciers, _____, and geysers on New Zealand. New Zealand is home to the _____ bird, Little _____ Penguins, Keas, Fur _____, Hector Dolphins and many more animals. The biggest city in New Zealand is called _____ and is on the North Island.