World Geography

Activities



Chapter 6

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World Geography

Chapter 6, Activities

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 1

Borders and Boundaries of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 1:
Borders and Boundaries

Using the map below, write the country or territory in the corresponding numbered blank. Use the lines between the island groups to help you.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

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13. _____ 14. _____
15. _____

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

16. Oceania is the smallest of all the regions, both geographically and by population; culturally, the many land masses that comprise it are quite similar as well. _____
(a) True or (b) False

17. The most accepted definition of Oceania admits the continent of Australia, the islands of New Zealand and part of _____, and a wide smattering of adjacent and proximate islands, including _____, New Caledonia, and the Solomon Islands.

18. Why is East Timor often lumped in with Southeast Asia? _____
_____

Match the region of Oceania with the correct corresponding definition or description.

____ 19. Australasia
____ 20. Melanesia
____ 21. Micronesia
____ 22. Polynesia

(a) sometimes perceived as a triangle, with points at New Zealand, Easter Island, and Hawaii
(b) directly north and east, and includes Papua New Guinea and the islands southeast
(c) Australia and New Zealand
(d) includes the Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Kiribati

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

23. Australia is both the smallest and least populous continent in the world, earning the nickname the "_____."

24. The Cook Strait separates two islands in _____.
(a) New Zealand. (b) Australia.
(c) Fiji. (d) Papua New Guinea.

25. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 1

Terrain of Oceania



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Define ***atoll***. _____
_____
_____

2. The *Lord of the Rings* film trilogy introduced Western audiences to the grandeur of _____
_____

(a) Australia. (b) Fiji.
(c) French Polynesia. (d) New Zealand.

3. Most of Australia is _____, particularly in the west, where lies the Western Plateau.

4. In the extreme west of Australia is the Hamersley Range, which is relatively short and low, although it is the highest range in Western Australia. _____

(a) True or (b) False

5. Which of the following lies across the Great Sandy Desert and is one of the most unspoiled areas in all of Australia? _____

(a) the Hamersley Range (b) the Kimberley
(c) the Napier Range (d) Arnhem Land

6. Canyons and gorges abound in the MacDonnell Ranges, and dry-climate trees and low scrub live here._____ (a) True or (b) False

7. Uluru is a reddish island mountain known more commonly known as _____
_____.

8. Define ***aquifer***. _____
_____
_____

9. The Great Dividing Range is the _____-longest mountain range in the world, running more than 2,000 miles from Cape York in the north to beyond Melbourne in the south.

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10. Most of Australia's population is located _____ of the Great Dividing Range.

(a) north (b) south
(c) east (d) west

11. Like Australia, much of Papua New Guinea is flat and dry, with a single mountain range running the length of the country. _____ (a) True or (b) False

12. Which of New Zealand's two islands has higher elevations? _____

13. Other islands are largely _____ and _____ _____.

Match the correct mountain with the country in which it is located.

____ 14. Mount Wilhelm	(a) Australia
____ 15. Mount Tomanivi	(b) Fiji
____ 16. Mount Cook	(c) Papua New Guinea
____ 17. Mount Kosciuszko	(d) New Zealand
____ 18. Mount Zeil	

19. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____ _____ _____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 1

Bodies of Water
of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 3:
Bodies of Water

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

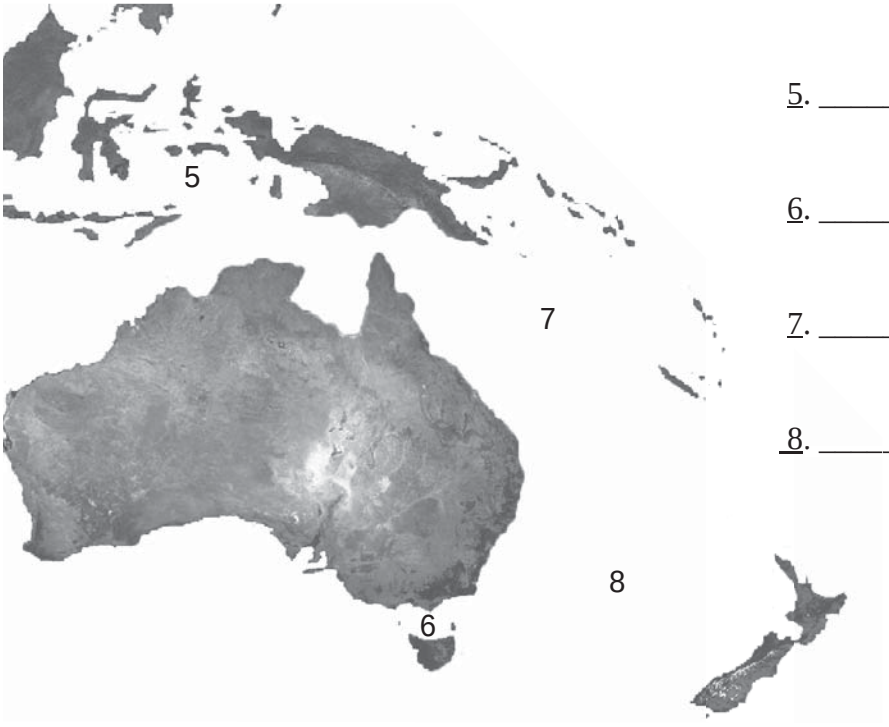
1. Challenger Deep is almost as deep as Mount Everest is high. _____
(a) True or (b) False

2. Define ***trench***. _____
_____
_____

3. Name two life forms uncovered in Challenger Deep by manned descents. _____
_____

4. The islands of the Bismarck Archipelago enclose the _____
(a) Bismarck Sea. (b) South Pacific Ocean.
(c) Solomon Sea. (d) Gulf of Papua.

Write the correct body of water in the corresponding numbered blank.



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

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Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

9. From where does the Coral Sea derive its name? _____
_____

10. The Koro Sea is located close to _____
(a) New Zealand. (b) Papua New Guinea.
(c) Fiji. (d) the Cook Islands.

11. What extremely deep body of water is about two-thirds the size of the United States? _____
_____

12. Define ***continental divide***. _____
_____
_____

13. Which represents the correct path of the Murray River, Australia's longest river? _____
_____
(a) Australian Alps > Albury–Wodonga > Mildura > Indian Ocean
(b) Great Dividing Range > Mildura > Lake Alexandrina
(c) Australian Alps > Albury–Wodonga > Mildura > Lake Alexandrina
(d) Great Dividing Range > Mildura > Albury–Wodonga > Indian Ocean

14. What is unique about Hindmarsh Island? _____
_____
_____

15. Many of Australia's interior rivers are dry for much of the year. Which is NOT a reason why this is? _____
(a) They are irrigated heavily.
(b) The rivers are fed by monsoon rains, which are highly seasonal.
(c) The area is hot and dry, so evaporation occurs quickly.
(d) The land is flat.

16. These same rivers are quite prone to flooding. _____
(a) True or (b) False

17. The longest river on the island of New Guinea is the _____.

18. Lake Te Anau and Lake Taupo are both located in New Guinea. _____
(a) True or (b) False

19. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 1

Climate and Precipitation of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 4:
Climate and Precipitation

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. French Polynesia, the island group of which Tahiti is a part, lies in what climate zone? _____
_____

(a) tropical wet (b) tropical wet and dry
(c) highland (d) marine

2. A Mediterranean climate, as seen in Perth and Adelaide, Australia, is characterized by _____ summers and mild winters with _____.

3. Which climate zone comprises nearly 40% of Australia's land area? _____
(a) Mediterranean (b) semiarid
(c) arid (d) humid subtropical

4. All of Oceania's assorted island groups have tropical or marine climates. _____
(a) True or (b) False

Write the correct climate zone in the corresponding numbered blank.

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____



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Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

10. The warmest months in New Zealand are _____ through _____.

11. In New Zealand, why are areas to the west of the mountains wetter than areas to the east?
_____
_____

12. On _____, nighttime temperatures even in summer can dip below freezing.
    (a) New Zealand
    (b) Tasmania
    (c) the Great Dividing Range
    (d) Papua New Guinea

13. In Sydney and Brisbane, summer and fall are wetter than winter. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

14. Define ***outback***. _____
_____
_____

15. The outback region is desert—topographically and climatologically similar to the _____ _____.

16. Define ***flash floods***. _____
_____
_____

17. Name two reasons for temperature changes in Australia's southwest. _____
_____
_____

18. Australia's northern region is by far its wettest. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

19. Even on the highest mountain slopes in Papua New Guinea, a tropical climate zone persists, as the tropical latitudes do not allow for alpine climate conditions. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

20. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 1

Vegetation and Wildlife of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 5:
Vegetation and Wildlife

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. What Australian animal is the equivalent to North America's white-tailed deer? _____
   (a) eagle (b) moose
   (c) taipan (d) kangaroo

2. Where is this animal depicted in Australia today? What are some examples of its cultural influence? Give at least two. _____
   _____
   _____

3. Most of Australia is _____, meaning vegetation is scarce and undeveloped.
   (a) beach and low scrubland
   (b) scarred by riverbeds
   (c) desert
   (d) covered by long, high mountain ranges

4. Papua New Guinea is a beautiful world in all respects, vegetation included, while New Zealand is a thriving, dynamic rainforest. _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. Geographers around the world agree that the _____ is the South Pacific's most important life form.

6. Define ***coral reef***. _____
   _____
   _____

7. Circle the animals in the word bank that live in and around the Great Barrier Reef.

WORD BANK

giant squid	seagull	sperm whale	humpback whale
jellyfish	seahorse	trout	dolphin
eagle	sea turtle	black bear	dove

8. Define ***cay***. _____
   _____

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9. What are coral? Are they plants or animals? How do scientists know? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

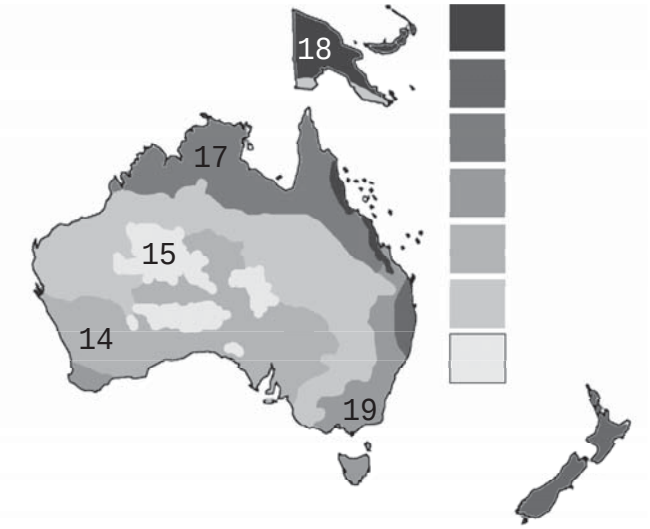
10. The box jellyfish is one of the most venomous animals in the world, just behind the faint-banded sea snake. _____ (a) True or (b) False

11. The _____ is the most venomous land snake on Earth.

12. Which of the following venomous animals does NOT live in Australia? _____
(a) taipan (b) Irukandji jellyfish
(c) black widow (d) redback spider

13. Name two relatives of the kangaroo. _____

Refer to the Vegetation in Oceania map in the text and answer the questions.



14. Which of the following are either tropical or subtropical vegetation zones?
_____
(a) 14, 16
(b) 16, 17, 18, 19
(c) 16, 17, 19
(d) 14, 16, 19

15. The tropical savanna zone touches all of the following EXCEPT the _____
_____
(a) desert zone.
(b) midlatitude shrubland zone.
(c) tropical seasonal and shrub zone.
(d) mixed forest zone.

16. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

Ask your teacher for the quiz over topics 1 - 5 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test.

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 2

Famous Events and Sites
of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 6:
Famous Events and Sites

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Why did Japanese forces decide to occupy Port Moresby, sparking the battle of the Coral Sea? _____
_____
_____

2. The Battle of the Coral Sea was significant because it was the first naval battle that was conducted entirely by air warfare. Ship crews actually never spotted each other during the battle, and all losses were a result of airstrikes rather than ship fire. _____
(a) True or (b) False

3. Japan won the Battle of Midway, the second of the two significant battles discussed in the text. _____ (a) True or (b) False

4. What characteristic does Midway Island share with other Pacific islands such as Wake Island, Easter Island, and Fiji? _____
(a) isolation (b) lack of human settlement
(c) high volcanoes (d) ruled by Western countries

5. Cultural development and settlement in most of Oceania is recent, especially when compared with Europe or Asia. _____ (a) True or (b) False

6. Which nation was explored in the 15th and 16th centuries but was a colony of Britain until 1947? _____
(a) Australia (b) New Zealand
(c) Fiji (d) Tuvalu

7. The Sydney Opera House, completed in 1973, is used primarily as a venue for _____
_____
(a) sporting events. (b) political rallies and campaigns.
(c) performing arts. (d) school field trips.

8. Give two interesting facts about the Sydney Opera House. _____
_____
_____

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9. Ayers Rock is reddish-orange in color, but can have many hues from yellow to purple depending on the _____ and _____.

10. As discussed in the text, Ayers Rock provides all of the following opportunities EXCEPT _____

(a) parasailing. (b) hiking.
(c) climbing. (d) sightseeing.

11. _____ is considered one of the most livable and pleasant cities in the world, its climate a good host for cultural and historical events.

12. The Round House, completed in 1830, was once open for tours and sightseeing and is now a prison. _____ (a) True or (b) False

13. Define ***urban design***. _____
_____
_____

14. What event benefitted Melbourne tremendously? _____
_____

15. Christchurch Cathedral in Christchurch, New Zealand, features a(n) _____ style.
(a) Gothic (b) Victorian
(c) modern (d) avant garde

16. Sky Tower is the tallest building in the Southern Hemisphere. _____
(a) True or (b) False

17. Define ***lagoon***. _____
_____
_____

18. The U.S. military has a large presence on _____
(a) Fiji. (b) Andersen Island.
(c) Papua New Guinea. (d) Guam.

19. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 2

Races and Ethnicities
of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 7:
Races and Ethnicities

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. As depicted in the film *Rabbit-Proof Fence*, what happened to Aborigine children during the 19th and 20th centuries? _____
_____

2. Where did the name of the film (and the book on which it was based, *Follow the Rabbit-Proof Fence*) come from? _____
_____

3. What was one example of the Aborigines' mistreatment during the British colonial era? _____
_____

(a) genocide
(b) adults were taken from their children
(c) segregation
(d) they were prohibited from speaking their native languages

4. The Stolen Generations is still a controversial name for the policy of removing Aboriginal children from their families between 1870 and 1970 in order to assimilate them into white society. _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. Define ***miscegenation***. _____
_____
_____

6. What is the difference between the terms "aboriginal" and "Aborigine"? Be specific. _____
_____
_____

7. Aborigines were mostly uniform in language, lifestyle, religion, and culture. _____
(a) True or (b) False

8. Australia was established in the late 18th century as a(n)
(a) extension of the French Empire.
(b) British penal colony.
(c) American trading post.
(d) British shipping port.

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Order the following events in Australian history, with (1) representing the first event and (6) the last.

____ 9. Statute of Westminster adopted
____ 10. Melbourne becomes a population center
____ 11. part of the continent formally claimed by Great Britain
____ 12. first white inhabitants arrive
____ 13. colonies come together in a loose federation
____ 14. Willem Janszoon arrives

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

15. About 92% of Australia is white, mostly of British descent. _____
(a) True or (b) False

16. Name three important minority ethnic groups in Australia. _____
_____

17. _____ peoples live mostly in the large cities on the coasts, especially in the northern city of Darwin.
(a) Aborigine (b) Asian
(c) French (d) Filipino

18. The Aborigines are disproportionately concentrated in _____
_____ or on long-held tribal lands.

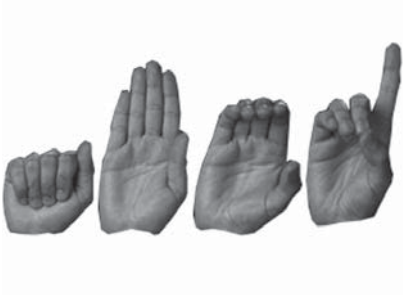
19. New Zealand was once part of Australia. _____
(a) True or (b) False

20. The indigenous people of New Zealand are the _____.

21. In Papua New Guinea, most residents hail from native New Guinean or _____ ancestries.
(a) Polynesian (b) Micronesian
(c) Australian (d) Melanesian

22. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 2

Languages of Oceania



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Papua New Guinea has a higher language density than any other country in the world.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

2. The most widely spoken language in Papua New Guinea is _____
(a) English. (b) Hiri Motu.
(c) Tok Pisin. (d) Abadi.

3. What are some of the reasons for the plethora of languages in Papua New Guinea, especially with so considerably few people? Give specific details. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Papuan languages constitute their own family on par with the great language families of the world, such as Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan. _____
(a) True or (b) False

5. The language family predominates across the entire island of New Guinea, not just Papua New Guinea, and numbers probably just shy of _____.

6. What is a ***pidgin*** language? _____
(a) a bird language adopted by humans in Papua New Guinea
(b) a language characterized by rapid variation of pitch while speaking that is not used to distinguish words
(c) a language that is the primary language of government and society
(d) a simplified language that develops as a means of communication between two or more groups that do not share a common language

7. What is one drawback of the declining number of languages in Papua New Guinea? One advantage? _____
_____

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8. In Australia, English is used by _____% of the population.

(a) 50 (b) 65
(c) 80 (d) 92

9. What kind of accent did early settlers of Australia have? _____

10. Which is NOT an important minority language in Australia? _____

(a) Italian (b) Dutch
(c) Greek (d) German

11. The number of Aborigines who retain some knowledge of Aboriginal languages is dropping.

_____ (a) True or (b) False

12. New Zealand's official languages are English, Maori, and _____ _____.

13. Which of the following is a true statement? _____ _____ _____

(a) Unlike many other areas where native languages have been overtaken by colonial languages, Maori has experienced a resurgence.
(b) About 700,000 New Zealanders speak Maori as their principal tongue.
(c) Maori people have not yet undertaken aggressive efforts to save their language from extinction.
(d) The New Zealand and Australian varieties of sign language are identical.

Write "AU" if the term is used in Australia and "NZ" if it is used in New Zealand.

_____ 14. the bush _____ 15. biscuit _____ 16. togs
_____ 17. lorrie _____ 18. pinch (steal) _____ 19. trolley

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

20. What two languages are spoken in Fiji? _____

21. Which of the following languages is least spoken in the Mariana Islands? _____

(a) Chamorro (b) Philippine
(c) English (d) Chinese

22. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____ _____ _____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 2

Religions of Oceania



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Australia and New Zealand are notable exceptions to the tendency of Westernized countries to be post-religious, not caring much about religion. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

2. Oceania was largely settled by the _____
   (a) Anglican English. (b) Protestant British.
   (c) Catholic Irish. (d) pagan Pacific Islanders.

3. Few Oceanians attend worship services on a regular basis, increasing numbers have dropped even _____, and non-native, _____ _____ are growing rapidly.

4. What percentage of Australia's total population does Roman Catholicism claim? _____

5. The Anglican Church of Australia is an arm of the main Anglican Church, headquartered in England. _____ (a) True or (b) False

6. All of the following denominations number a few hundred thousand in Australia EXCEPT ___ _____
   (a) Presbyterianism (b) Lutheranism
   (c) Eastern Orthodoxy (d) Mormonism

7. Most of Australia's non-Christians are _____, which includes self-avowed atheists, agnostics, and Australians who have perhaps long identified with Christianity, but no longer do because that identification was only on a nominal basis.

8. New Zealand has a higher percentage of residents who identify with Christianity than does Australia. _____ (a) True or (b) False

Refer to the Importance of Religion map in the text and answer the following questions.

9. Where is religion less important, in Australia or in the U.S.? _____

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10. Which of the following categories does Papua New Guinea fall into? _____

_____

(a) most religious (b) more religious
(c) least religious (d) no data

Match the religion or denomination with the correct description or location in New Zealand.

____ 11. Anglican (a) negligible total
____ 12. Presbyterian (b) scattered throughout the country
____ 13. Catholic (c) throughout the North Island
____ 14. Hindu (d) about two percent of the country
____ 15. Maori (e) dominates in the South Island

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

16. Name two reasons for the decline of Christianity in Oceania. _____

_____

_____

17. Define ***humanism***. _____

_____

_____

18. All Christian denominations are declining in Oceania. _____

(a) True or (b) False

19. The Aborigines' religion is rooted in _____ and is often geographical in nature.

20. What is the Dreamtime? _____

_____

21. Which of the following is NOT a true statement in Aboriginal religion? _____

_____

(a) Aborigines presuppose two parallel worlds, a physical and a spiritual, which come into contact at various points.
(b) Human souls are immortal, existing both before and after physical life.
(c) Various gods exist in the different cultures, and the common elements of the story differ widely.
(d) Some Aboriginal sites are held sacred and are off-limits to outsiders under law.

22. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____

_____

_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 2

Transportation of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 10:
Transportation

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. How did Amelia Earhart make history in 1928? _____
_____

2. Which of the following progressions represents Amelia Earhart's around-the-world flight attempt? _____
   (a) United States > South America > Hawaii > New Guinea
   (b) United States > South America > Africa > Southeast Asia > New Guinea
   (c) South America > Africa > Southeast Asia > United States
   (d) New Guinea > Howland Island > United States > South America > Africa

3. What is the most widely held assumption about what happened to Amelia Earhart?
   (a) She crashed into the ocean.
   (b) She crash-landed on an island and was kidnapped by Japanese troops.
   (c) She survived the trip and returned to the United States to assume a new identity.
   (d) She was abducted by Filipino aliens.

4. As they were in 19th-century America, _____ were a big part of life for Australians a century ago.

5. Why was the development of Australian commercial and population centers along the coasts a traveler's nightmare? _____
_____
_____

6. About one in two Australians owns a vehicle. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

7. Most of Australia's population is _____, and the majority use personal vehicles as their primary transportation method, whether for _____, leisure, or vacationing.

8. In Australia, vehicles travel on the right side of the road. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

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9. Which of the following does not have speed limits?

(a) South Australia (b) New South Wales
(c) Northern Territory (d) Tasmania

10. The government has taken an active role in funding rail transport and regulation, with the _____ owning the main manufacturer of rail track.

11. Well-maintained and popular metro systems in Sydney and Melbourne help alleviate clogged highways and roads. _____ (a) True or (b) False

12. Why are there so few road connections between Papua New Guinean cities? _____
_____
_____
_____

13. New Zealand is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT _____
_____

(a) high interior mountains.
(b) predominantly coastal population.
(c) a lack of cargo shipping.
(d) personal automobile ownership in cities.

14. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

Ask your teacher for the quiz over topics 6 - 10 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test.

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 3

Governments of Oceania



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. What country, including tranquil North Beach and chaotic capital city Suva, is discussed in the introduction? _____

   (a) Fiji (b) Kiribati
   (c) Palau (d) La Jolla

2. What was the immediate reason for President Josefa Iloilo's suspension of the constitution and disbanding of the government in the country from Question 1? _____
   _____
   _____

3. Fiji has been plagued by coups and coup attempts over the past few decades. _____

   (a) True or (b) False

4. Define ***junta***. _____
   _____
   _____

5. Which role best summarizes that of the president of Fiji? _____
   _____

   (a) purely formal with no real powers
   (b) head of government; confirmed by lower legislative house; appoints cabinet
   (c) mostly formal, but with emergency powers
   (d) diplomatic, confined to receiving dignitaries and traveling abroad

6. What is the Great Council of Chiefs? Why does it exist? Is it currently active, and if not, why not? _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

7. Fiji has had a relatively stable government for the past few years. _____

   (a) True or (b) False

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Write the correct form of government in the corresponding numbered blank.



8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____ 11. _____
12. _____ 13. _____

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

14. Why are political parties on Nauru largely irrelevant? _____
_____

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15. In Australia, why might tax or appropriations bills have to originate in the House of Representatives rather than the Senate? Think about the United States Congress, which awards each just state two senators, but an entire delegation to the House of Representatives is based on the state's population. Use critical thinking. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

16. Australia's political system was modeled on the U.S. system and is still quite similar to the United States'. _____ (a) True or (b) False

17. Which is the most conservative party in Australia? _____
(a) Labor Party (b) Liberal Party
(c) Queensland Party (d) National Party

18. Papua New Guinea has a unicameral parliament. _____
(a) True or (b) False

19. Name two problems that plague Papua New Guinea and its quest for political stability. ____
_____
_____

20. Kiribati employs a _____
(a) presidential system. (b) parliamentary system.
(c) junta. (d) totalitarian system.

21. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 3

Diplomatic Relations
of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 12:
Diplomatic Relations

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Name two international organizations of which Nauru is a part. _____
_____

2. In what war did Japanese troops bombard and occupy Nauru? _____
(a) World War I (b) World War II
(c) Korean War (d) Vietnam War

3. Define ***asylum***. _____
_____
_____

4. Nauru and other small countries receiving defense from larger nations receive benefits far outweighing the cost. _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. Indeed, many archipelagos and island chains in Oceania—Kiribati and the Solomon Islands, for instance—rely heavily on _____ to sustain their livelihoods and populations.

6. Define ***protectorate***. _____
_____
_____

7. Which of the following is a true statement? _____
(a) France receives much-needed financial assistance from New Caledonia.
(b) Australia provides for New Zealand's defense through a Memorandum of Understanding.
(c) Papua New Guinea and Australia are the only two countries with developed foreign policies and many diplomatic missions.
(d) Guam receives large payments for hosting U.S. military installations.

8. In small countries, what does diplomacy revolve around? _____
_____
_____
_____

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Write (a) if the nation is a Commonwealth member, (b) if it is a Commonwealth suspended member, and (c) if it is not a Commonwealth member.



9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

15. What does it mean to be part of the Commonwealth of Nations? _____
_____

16. Which has NOT hindered Fiji's diplomatic relations in recent years?
(a) its pattern of coups d'état
(b) its preferential treatment of native citizens over Indian and Asian immigrants
(c) its claim to a reef also claimed by Tonga
(d) its roots in British colonialism

17. Australia and New Zealand have a strong relationship. _____
(a) True or (b) False

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18. What is the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation? _____
_____

19. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 3

Economic Systems
of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 13:
Economic Systems

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The 5,700-square-mile island nation of East Timor is a radically different world from its Oceanic neighbors. _____ (a) True or (b) False

2. What percentage of East Timor is engaged in agriculture? _____
   (a) 10 (b) 35
   (c) 60 (d) 90

3. What has given East Timor's economy a much-needed boost? _____
   _____

4. Australia and New Zealand are generally considered almost as capitalistic as the United States. _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. What is New Zealand's currency called? _____

6. Identify three positive trends or realities in New Zealand's economy. _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

Refer to the GDP per Capita map and answer the following questions.

7. Australia has a GDP per Capita over $30,000. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

8. Papua New Guinea has a higher GDP per capita than New Caledonia. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

9. Which has the lowest GDP per capita? _____
   (a) New Zealand (b) Vanuatu
   (c) Papua New Guinea (d) Australia

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Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

10. _____ has played a major role in Australian economics since the 1980s, particularly in the _____.

11. Australia's federal government charges a 10% tax on most all goods and services purchased.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

12. Which item is NOT subject to Australia's goods and services tax? _____
_____

(a) fresh food (b) food purchased at a restaurant
(c) vehicle maintenance (d) clothing

13. Because the federal government collects the goods and services tax, Australia's states have seen a major drop in revenue since the tax's inception. _____
(a) True or (b) False

14. Questions of taxes, economic policy, and regulation vs. deregulation are of little importance in Papua New Guinea, largely because _____
_____.

15. The Papuan government earns no money from taxing rural revenues; even if taxes were levied, government power to collect them is severely limited due to _____
_____

(a) a lack of interest in Congress.
(b) poor economic conditions.
(c) the impossibility of travel.
(d) religious restrictions on taxes.

16. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 3

Natural Resources
of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 14:
Natural Resources

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Beginning in New South Wales and eventually centering on Victoria, the gold rush brought hundreds of thousands of prospector-immigrants to the young colony, dramatically spurring growth in _____ and _____.

2. The Australian gold rush was by many measures more successful than California's two years earlier. _____ (a) True or (b) False

3. What percentage of the world's gold supply currently comes from Australia? _____
   (a) 1.7 (b) 11
   (c) 12 (d) 30.9

4. While areas like the Latrobe Valley or Hunter Valley in Victoria and New South Wales, respectively, continue to provide gold, most of the mining today occurs in _____ _____ and _____.
   (a) Queensland; the Northern Territory
   (b) Western Australia; Tasmania
   (c) South Australia; Western Australia
   (d) Queensland; South Australia

5. Which is NOT a mineral found in Australia, according to the text? _____
   (a) nickel (b) diamonds
   (c) uranium (d) tantalum

6. _____ is among the world's foremost nickel suppliers, providing up to a quarter of the globe's total nickel resources.

Match the natural resource with the country in which it is prevalent.

____ 7. undeveloped oil resources
____ 8. timber
____ 9. natural gas and geothermal energy
____ 10. nickel
____ 11. diamonds

(a) Australia
(b) New Caledonia
(c) Papua New Guinea
(d) New Zealand

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Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

12. What is so significant about Australia's Merlin Mine? _____
_____
_____

13. _____ is the national gemstone of Australia.
(a) Opal (b) Zinc
(c) Iron ore (d) Gold

14. Why is New Caledonia's dependence on nickel perilous for the country's economy? _____
_____
_____

15. Define ***aluminum smelter***. _____
_____
_____

16. In Papua New Guinea, copper and silver combine with timber and agricultural resources to support the economy. Timber is important, though officials have raised concerns over large-scale timber harvesting in a sensitive ecological zone. _____
(a) True or (b) False

17. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 6, Section 3

Imports, Exports, and Major Industries of Oceania

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 15:
Imports, Exports, and Major Industries

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Recent data indicates the Great Barrier Reef generates how much money for Australia each year? _____
   (a) $5 million (b) $500 million
   (c) $5 billion (d) $50 billion

2. Tourists from Asia and the Americas flock here to take in the spectacular natural wonder of the country, and to browse its historical sites, as well, such as indigenous settlements and battlefields of the New Zealand land wars. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

3. What island in French Polynesia is world renowned as a tourist destination and vacation hotspot? _____

4. Define ***sociological***. _____
   _____
   _____

5. Tourism is spread evenly across Oceania, not more pronounced in one place than another.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

6. Where were the Summer Olympics held in 2000? _____
   (a) Melbourne, Australia
   (b) Canberra, Australia
   (c) Christchurch, New Zealand
   (d) Sydney, Australia

7. Australia is foremost a developed economy, so _____ dominate the economy.

8. Which does NOT fall under the services umbrella? _____
   (a) tourism (b) auto manfacturing
   (c) banking (d) retail stores

9. American retailers and brands like KFC and Payless are absent in Australia. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

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10. Name three mining companies in Australia. _____
_____

11. Banking is a major component of New Zealand's economy. _____
(a) True or (b) False

12. Which of the following is among New Zealand's favored trade partners? _____
(a) the United States (b) Taiwan
(c) Singapore (d) Chile

13. How is New Zealand self-sufficient in food processing? _____
_____
_____
_____

14. Which is a New Zealand investment firm? _____
(a) Contact Energy (b) Infratil
(c) Telstra (d) Cole

15. Agriculture comprises _____% of the Solomon Islands' GDP and _____% of Kiribati's.

16. Define ***domain name***. _____
_____
_____

17. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

Ask your teacher for the quiz over topics 11 - 15 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test.

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