

Name: Key

P: All



Australia—Why do people live where they live?

Directions: Use the maps to help you answer the questions.

1. What does map 1 show? Climate Map of Australia - climate types
2. What is the most dominant type of climate in the middle of Australia? A mix of grassland and desert.
3. What is the most the type of climate along the eastern coast? Temperate
4. What does map 2 show? About how many people live in different parts of Australia.
5. Why do you think that the coast is more densely populated than the inner region of Australia?
It is more densely populated because the coast is temperate and it can support more life than a desert.
6. What is map 3 showing? The natural resources across Australia.
7. What types of natural resources are in Australia? Precious metals, coal, mineral sands, etc.
8. What types of jobs could these resources bring?
Coal mining, mineral mining, and processing the goods.
9. Compare map 2 and map 3. What type of conclusion can you draw by comparing the two maps?
The people are in the same locations as the natural resources. So, the people are most likely finding jobs with these resources.

Guided Reading Notes: Pages 264-277.

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Australia is unique in that it is both a continent and a country.
2. Australia is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean on the east and the Indian Ocean on the west.

3. Australia's geography is unique in that it is the only country on the world's smallest and flattest continent. It is also the driest continent, other than Antarctica.
4. The largest part of Australia is desert. Little rain falls in the central part of the country.
5. The coastal areas of Australia are the most highly populated. Most people live along the eastern coast.
6. The term outback refers specifically to Australia's dry interior. The outback is mainly open countryside, including vast areas of grazing land.
7. Minerals have always been important to Australian trade.
8. Another of Australia's natural resources is arable land. There are enough areas with good soil and rainfall to make farming an important business.
9. The best way to visualize Australia is to think of huge desert plains stretching across the country's middle. There are milder climate along the southeastern and southwestern coasts.
10. Most of Australia is located on the continent's mainland, but Australia also includes Tasmania, a large island south of the mainland, and several other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
11. The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef, and it lies a short distance off the northeast coast of Queensland.
12. The Coral Sea, an important source of coral for the Great Barrier Reef, is part of the Pacific Ocean.
13. At almost the exact center of the continent a reddish rock towers out of the flatlands. This rock is a monolith called Uluru.
14. Southwest of Uluru are the states of South Australia and Western Australia, home of the Great Victoria Desert.