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Antarctica – Place

Antarctica is a continent unlike any of the others. Think about what you know or what you think you know about the continent at the southern part of the world. Use the boxes to organize your ideas. Share your ideas with the class.

**Climate** (The normal weather of a place)

- Falling
- Rising

**Location** (Where a place is found)

- (The people who live in a place)

**Population**

- Wildlife (The animals that live in a place)

**Other ideas I have**

1. Antarctica is a continent with few contrasts. While there are long mountain ranges from Antarctica also makes it unlike any other continent.

   - The fact that no people come from Antarctica also makes it unlike any other continent.

   - Did you know that Antarctica has six months of darkness followed by six months of light? Each of these features helps us better understand Antarctica and describe it as a place.

   - Antarctica is a continent with few contrasts. While there are long mountain ranges that are easily seen, most areas of the continent are covered in a thick sheet of ice. In some places, this ice is more than two miles thick! Everywhere you look, you see ice, snow, or cold, barren rock. Even the waters surrounding Antarctica are frozen for much of the year. Tall, frosty icebergs can be seen floating in the icy waters. Large ice shelves and, in summer, a few small, rocky beaches are home to penguins and seals. Whales swim in the icy coastal waters.

2. Thinking As You Learn: Retelling to the sheet later in the unit. As you learn more about Antarctica, look back at this list. Confirm your accurate ideas with ✓ check marks. Cross out ideas that are inaccurate. You may also add to your notes any new ideas that you have learned. Use a colored pencil, crayon or a pen to show the new things you have learned.

   - What are some of Antarctica’s physical characteristics?

   - The wildlife of Antarctica can be found along the shores of the sea. Many kinds of penguins live here, along with seals and whales at sea. Their food is found in the water, because few plants grow here except for lichen. Penguins and seals eat fish, while the whales eat plankton and krill. Most countries recognize the importance of preserving these species.

   - The few people who visit Antarctica are usually scientists who study this frozen land or the atmosphere above it. These researchers live in small research stations that have been designed to protect them from the cold, harsh weather. If these scientists were not there, there would be no people in Antarctica.

3. Antarctica’s Lowest Antarctica’s “Warmest”

   - **Yearly Temperature: Average Temperature:**
     - **Month of the Year:**

   - Antarctica’s Average Yearly Temperature:
     - **Yearly Temperature:**

   - Antarctica’s “Warmest” Recorded Temperature:

   - Antarctica’s “Warmest” Month of the Year:
     - **Average Temperature:**

   - Antarctica’s Average Yearly Temperature is...
     - **Average Yearly Temperature:**

   - **Antarctica’s “Warmest” Recorded Temperature:**

   - **Antarctica’s “Warmest” Month of the Year:**
     - **Average Temperature:**

   - **Antarctica’s Average Yearly Temperature:**

4. **What kinds of things do scientists study in Antarctica?**

   - Answer each question with a complete sentence.

   - **Research**

     - Everyone knows that the South Pole is found in Antarctica. But have you ever wondered where the South Magnetic Pole is? Is it in Antarctica? Is it somewhere else? Using an atlas, find the South Magnetic Pole on a map of Antarctica. Then research the South Magnetic Pole and find out how it affects compasses around the world.

     - The ice covering Antarctica is almost two miles thick. That is more than 10,500 feet thick! That is taller than all the Empire State Buildings tall! For all of that ice to remain, Antarctica must have cold climate. But just how cold is it?

     - Research Antarctica’s temperatures. Complete the following boxes to share the information you find. (You’ll need a compass to do this.)

5. **Describe the landscape of Antarctica.**

   - Antarctica’s landscape features include:

   - **Antarctica’s Average Yearly Temperature:**

6. **What are some of Antarctica’s physical characteristics?**

   - Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - a) Using those things that geographers use to describe place:

     - Automobiles
     - Wildlife
     - Where people live
     - Mountains
     - Languages spoken
     - Physical characteristics
     - Ice sheet

   - b) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - c) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - d) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - e) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - f) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - g) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - h) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - i) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - j) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - k) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - l) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - m) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - n) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - o) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - p) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - q) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - r) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - s) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - t) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - u) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - v) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - w) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - x) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - y) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.

   - z) Using the words that you have circled, write a short paragraph describing what is meant by the word place. You may look back at the reading for ideas as well.
Crossword Puzzle!

Across
1. Antarctica is in the _____ hemisphere
4. Used to travel short distances in Antarctica
8. Imaginary line running around the middle of the Earth
9. _____ are one of Antarctica’s unique physical characteristics
12. There are seven of these large land masses on Earth
14. Antarctica is a cold, frozen __________
15. The continent closest to Antarctica is _____
16. Much of Antarctica is _____ because few people live there
17. A word that describes how people, ideas and products move from place to place

Down
1. The few people who visit Antarctica are _____
2. To find Antarctica on a map, look for the _____
3. It is very _____ to move from place to place in Antarctica
5. Pollution is harming the _____ layer in the atmosphere above Antarctica
6. Much of the pack ice is melting because of _____
7. A kind of wildlife that lives along the shores of the sea in Antarctica
10. A ship that breaks a path in the ice for other ships
11. Absolute location is the place where the lines of latitude and _____ cross
13. A word that describes the normal weather of a place

WORD LIST
- penguins
- longitude
- difficult
- climate
- desert
- snowmobiles
- scientists
- South America
- icebergs
- South Pole
- movement
- icebreaker
- global warming
- equator
- uninhabited
- southern
- continent
- ozone
- scientists
- satellite
- aerosol
- greenhouse effect
- active volcano
- shoreline

Comprehension Quiz

Part C

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the difference between absolute location and relative location? As an example, describe Antarctica’s relative location.

2. How do we describe place? Describe Antarctica as a place.

3. Describe what is meant by human and environmental interactions. Explain how global warming is affecting Antarctica’s ice shelves and pack ice.

4. What do we mean by movement in geography? Why is movement difficult in Antarctica? Give at least three reasons.

5. What is a region? Describe Antarctica as a region.

SUBTOTAL: /16
Antarctica – Place

Answer each question with a complete sentence.

3. What kinds of things do scientists study in Antarctica?

4. Describe the landscape of Antarctica.

Research

5. Everyone knows that the South Pole is found in Antarctica. But have you ever wondered where the South Magnetic Pole is? Is it in Antarctica? Is it somewhere else? Using an atlas, find the South Magnetic Pole. Show the South Magnetic Pole on a map of Antarctica. Then research the South Magnetic Pole and find out how it affects compasses around the world.

6. The ice covering Antarctica is often more than two miles thick. That is more than 10,500 feet thick! That is equal to at least seven Empire State Buildings tall! For all of that ice to remain, Antarctica has a very cold climate. But just how cold is it?

Research Antarctica’s Temperatures, and complete the following boxes to share the information you have discovered.

Antarctica’s Coldest
Month of the Year: Average Temperature: Recorded Temperature:

Antarctica’s “Warmest”
Month of the Year: Average Temperature: Recorded Temperature:

Antarctica’s Average Yearly Temperature is... falling rising

Across:
1. southern
2. snowmobiles
4. Equator
9. icebergs
12. continent
14. desert
16. South America
17. movement

Down:
1. scientists
2. South Pole
3. difficult
5. ozone
6. global warming
7. penguins
10. icebreaker
11. longitude
13. climate

After You Read

NAME: ____________________