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South America—South America is the fourth-largest continent in the world. It has many countries in it. You can see a picture of a map of South America below. As you can see, it is a big continent. It has mountains, deserts, forests, and jungles. It also has lakes, seas, and rivers. It has farms and cities. Many, many people live there.

Antarctica—The fifth-largest continent is Antarctica. Antarctica does not have any countries in it. It does not have sand deserts, forests, or jungles. It does not have farms and cities. The continent of Antarctica is located at the South Pole. The only people who live there are people who are working there to learn more about it. Antarctica is completely frozen, so it is too cold to live there all the time like they do on the other continents. You can see a picture of a map of Antarctica below.

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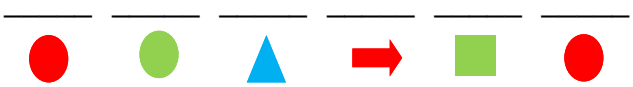
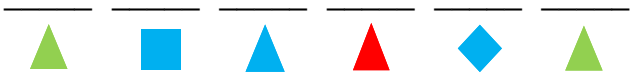
Unit One—Continents: Activity One

Decoding

A	C	E	F	H	I	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	U

Each of the letters above has a symbol underneath it. Match the symbol under the lines below to the codes above and fill in the letters to spell the names of the continents.





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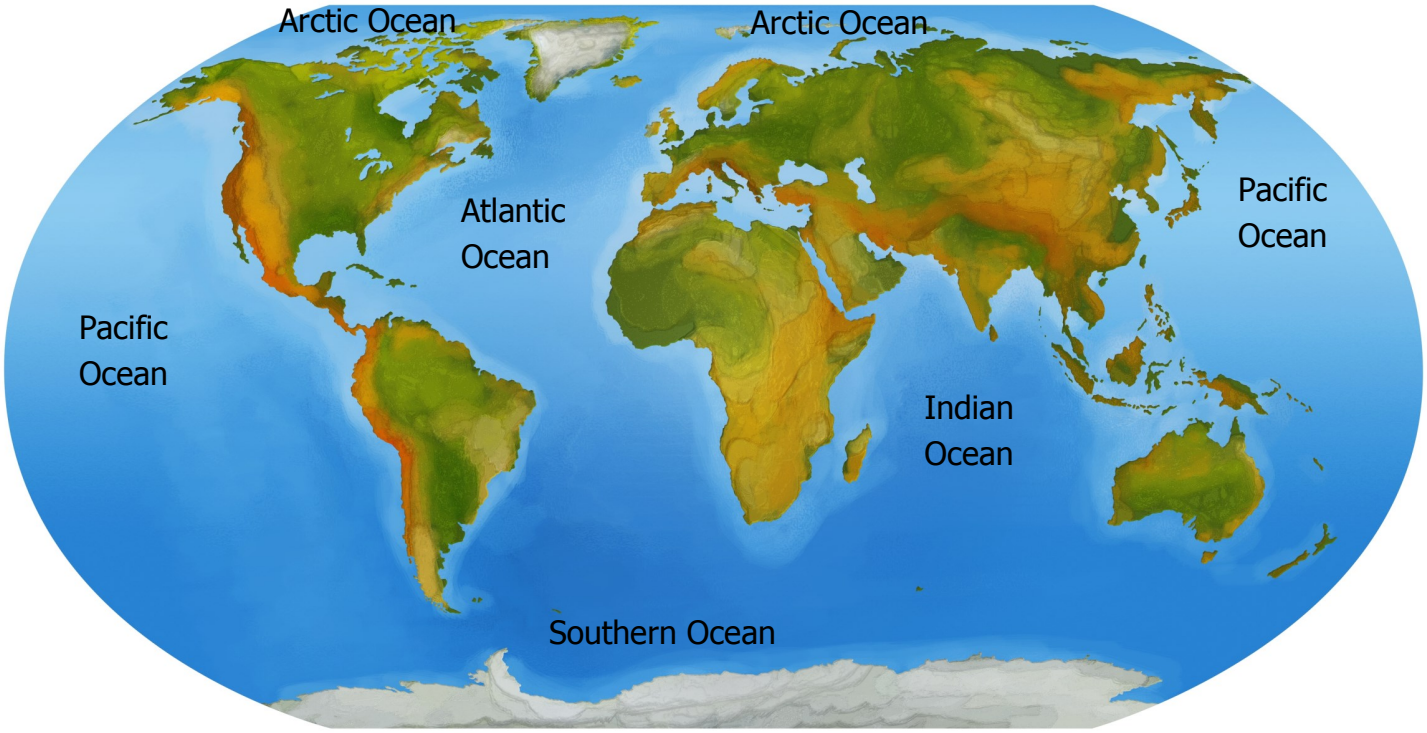
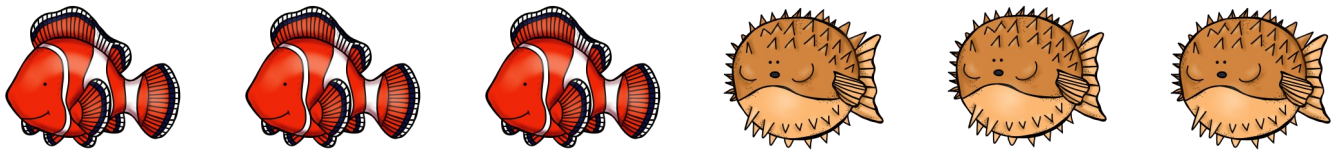
Below is a map showing the five major oceans of the earth.



There is much life in the oceans, even the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean, which are extremely cold and icy.

Some of the smallest life in the oceans is the plankton. Plankton includes both plantlike and animal like. Plantlike plankton is called phytoplankton. Many are so small you can only see them with a microscope. They are used for food by both small and large marine animals. Some types of phytoplankton are made to live only in the colder water, and even in sea ice. Other types of phytoplankton live in more moderate temperatures. Animal plankton, called zooplankton, includes many types of one-celled life that are not able to swim on their own.



Of course, fish are one of the most common animals found in the oceans of the world. There are over 14,000 kinds of fish that live in the ocean. One of the smallest fish in the world is the goby that lives in the Indian Ocean. It is only about 0.4 inches long. Other fish have special abilities that allow them to live in very deep parts of the ocean. For example, the deep-sea anglerfish and lantern fish are able to produce light with a part of their bodies that helps them attract other types of animals that they can eat. Other fish, including the tuna and mackerel, have a special shape to their bodies that allows them to swim very fast.

Unit Two—Geographical Features: Activity One

Match the name of the mountain to the continent you would find it on. Continents can be used more than once.

_____Mount Everest

_____Aconcagua

_____Mt. Denali (Mt. McKinley)

_____Mount Annapurna

_____Mount Kosciuszko

_____Mount Toubkal

_____Mt. Rainier

_____Mount Kilimanjaro

_____Mt. Erebus

_____Mt. Elbrus

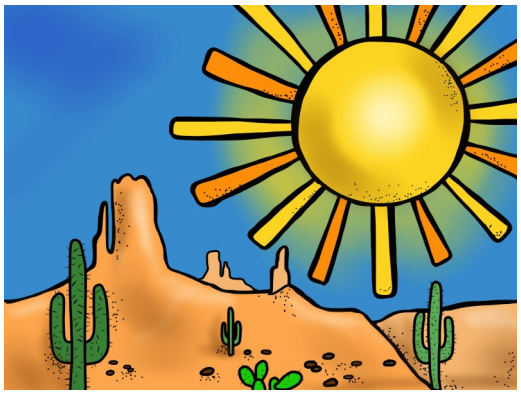
_____Mt. Hood

_____Mt. Vinson

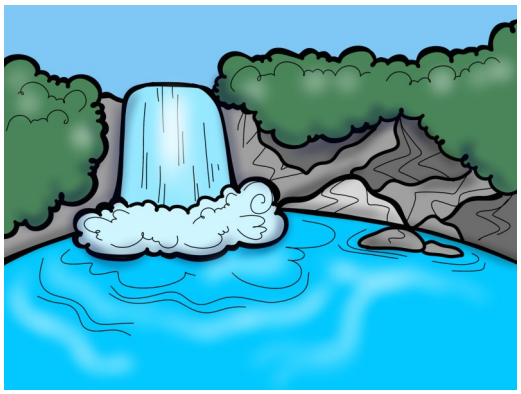
_____Mt. St. Helens

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Antarctica
6. Europe
7. Australia

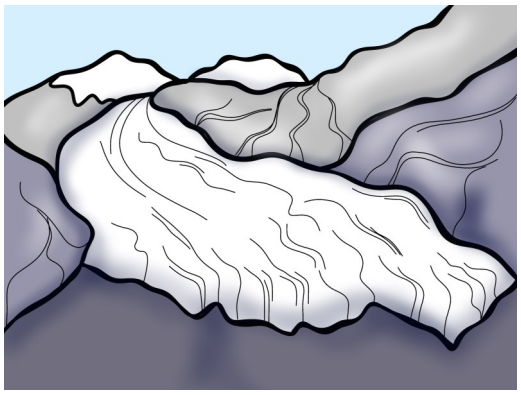
13. desert—a very dry area of land. It does not receive more than 10 inches of precipitation per year. Examples of deserts are, in South America, the Atacama Desert; in Australia, the Great Sandy Desert; in North America, the Great Basin Desert; and in Africa, the Sahara Desert.



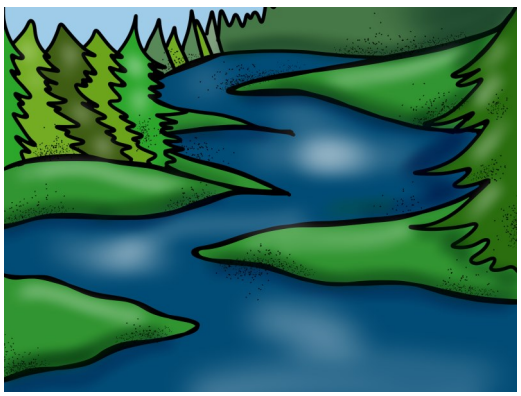
14. waterfall—flow of water falling from a steep, high place; also called a cascade. Examples of waterfalls are, in Asia, Nachi Falls; in Europe, Rhine Falls; in Australia, Russell Falls; and in Africa, Victoria Falls.



15. glacier—a large body of ice that moves very slowly. Glaciers are often found at the top of very high mountains where the temperature is always very cold.



16. river—a large, natural flow of water that goes across land, usually starting in the mountains or hills. The end of a river is where it flows into another river, an ocean, or a lake. Examples of rivers are, in Europe, the Rhine River; in Africa, the Nile River; in South America, the Amazon River; and in Australia, the Murray River.



Unit Three—Landforms and Biomes—Activity Two

Match the word to the definition.

_____1. mouth

_____2. elevation

_____3. channel

_____4. current

_____5. bay

_____6. drainage basin or watershed

_____7. border or boundary

_____8. volcano

_____9. precipitation

_____10. tributary

a. a wide waterway between two very large areas of land that are close to each other

b. an opening in the earth's crust, at the top of, or sometimes on the sides of a mountain or hill. Its cone shape allows lava, ash, rocks, and gases to erupt out of it.

c. a body of water, smaller than a gulf, that is partially surrounded by land

d. the point where a river connects to the ocean

e. any form of water that falls to the earth naturally from the atmosphere

f. the height above or below sea level of something

g. a freshwater stream that flows into a larger stream, river, or other body of water, such as a lake

h. steady, known flow of water within a larger body of water

i. collects the precipitation it receives and distributes it into streams

j. the line that separates two pieces of land. It can be a naturally occurring line or an invisible manmade line.

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