

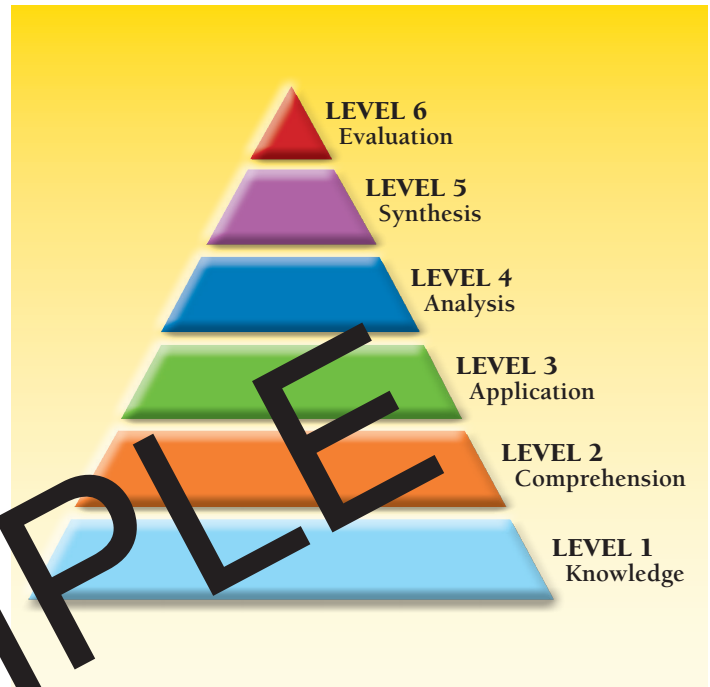


Bloom's Taxonomy

Our resource is an effective tool for any **GEOGRAPHY PROGRAM**.

Bloom's Taxonomy* for Reading Comprehension

The activities in our resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students' reading comprehension and understanding of important geography concepts. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, and using language at a remedial level, information and questions are given that challenge students to not only recall what they have read, but move beyond this to understand the text and concepts through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation, students become active readers, drawing more meaning from the text, attaining a greater understanding of concepts, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.



Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Geography program. Whether it is used in whole or in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, our resource provides teachers with essential information and questions to ask, inspiring student interest, creativity, and promoting meaningful learning.

SAMPLE

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: 6 LEVELS OF THINKING

**Bloom's Taxonomy is a widely used tool by educators for classifying learning objectives, and is based on the work of Benjamin Bloom.*



Vocabulary



- hemisphere • latitude • longitude • equator • geographer • absolute
- habitable • exact • relative • location • links • continent • feature • coast
- access • trade • aboriginal • coral reef • desert • mountain • interactions
- physical • characteristic • adapt • decades • vegetation • warrens • species
- extinct • environment • spectacular • threats • rural • urban • transportation
- subway • monorail • remote • impassable • ferries • products • Outback
- communication • unique



Australia - Location



When we want to know where a place is, we can ask for directions or perhaps look at a map. Someone answering our question will probably tell us the location of a place by describing the things around it and the things that connect it to other places. This kind of description is called **relative location**. How do we describe the location of a place on a map? We can describe *exactly* where a place is by giving its **absolute location**. On a map, we can do this by looking at where lines of **latitude and longitude** cross.



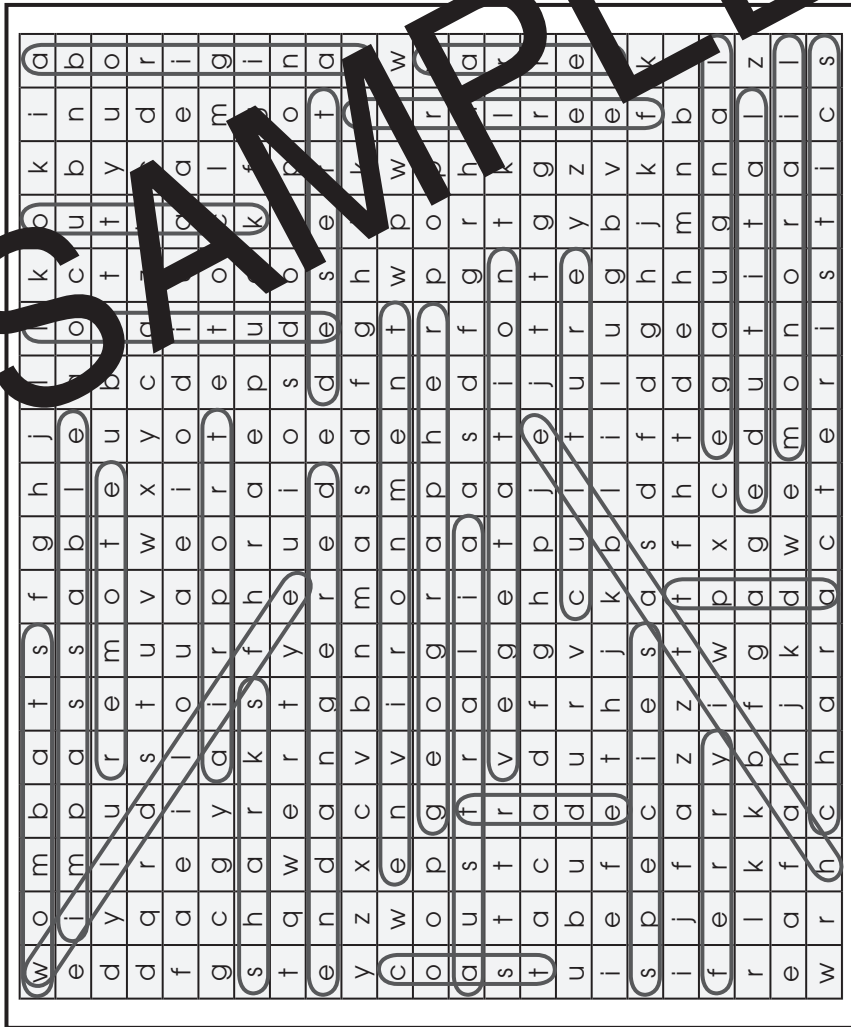
Australia is the world's smallest habitable continent. It is made up of the large island of Australia, and the smaller islands of Tasmania and New Zealand. Even so, it is difficult to accurately describe its exact location. Why? It is because the eastern coast of New Zealand is more than 4,000 miles away from Australia's western coast! It is easier to describe Australia's relative location by looking at those features and places around it.

Many interesting features help us describe Australia's relative location. Australia is in the southern hemisphere, south of the Equator. Since Australia is an island, it is surrounded by water. The Pacific Ocean lies to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the west and south. To the north are three smaller bodies of water called the Arafura Sea, the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Torres Strait. To the northeast is a part of the Pacific Ocean known as the Coral Sea. These bodies of water provide links between Australia and other parts of the globe. To the north and northwest are the islands of Indonesia and New Guinea, and to the south is Antarctica. To the east and northeast are many other smaller islands that make up an area known as Oceania.

How can we best describe Australia's location?



Word Search Answers



Part A

- a) **T**
- b) **F**
- c) **T**
- d) **T**
- e) **T**
- f) **T**
- g) **F**
- h) **T**

Part B



Part C

1. Possible answers:
Absolute – a place's exact location using latitude and longitude
Relative – a place's location describing the features around it, and the connections it has to other places
Australia – west of the Pacific Ocean, east of the Indian Ocean, south of New Guinea, in the southern hemisphere
2. Possible answers:
 deserts, mountains, remote, unique animals, cities
3. Possible answers:
 Rabbits multiplied rapidly and could not be controlled; they caused soil to be blown or washed away because they ate too much vegetation; may have caused extinction of some species by eating their food.
4. Possible answers:
 How people, ideas, and products are moved from place to place (i.e. trains, planes, cars, ships, bus, bicycle, e-mail, radio, television, internet, telephone)
5. Possible answers:
Region – an area of land, either large or small, described by:
 physical characteristics, vegetation, language
Outback – few people, dry, rough, desert, remote, home to many of Australia's aboriginal peoples



Australia Political Map

