



LESSON ONE.

Draw a map of Oceania (or Oceania) like this small one, showing the following islands and their names: Australia, Papua (pap'oo-ah) or New Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra (su-mah'trah), Java, Tasmania, New Zealand, Philippine (fil'ip-pin), Celebes (sel'e-beez).

Which of these islands are south of the Equator? Which are north of the Equator? Which are crossed by the Equator? Through which does the Tropic of Cancer pass? In what two zones is Australia? In what zones are most of the islands of the Pacific Ocean? What island is nearest Asia? Which is the largest island between Australia and Asia? What island south of Borneo?

Write the names of the colonies, or divisions, of Australia; the names of the principal products of Australia and the other islands; and the capitals.

Write and complete the following sentences:

We left SAN FRANCISCO, the principal seaport of the Pacific coast of _____, in a steamer for Sydney, a seaport of _____. We sailed _____ward to _____, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, and thence _____ward to Auckland, a seaport of _____, and then _____ward to _____, the capital of New South Wales. We began this voyage in the _____ Zone, and ended it in the _____ Zone.



LESSON TWO.

1. Oceania is unlike the other grand divisions of the Earth, because it consists entirely of islands.

2. It is believed by many that Asia, long ago, extended further southeast than it does now, and that a part of it sunk below the surface of the water; leaving only those portions above the sea which are now the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and other islands of Malaysia.

3. All the islands included in Polynesia (*many islands*) and Micronesia (*small islands*) are volcanic; many of them are yet lofty and rugged mountains, but others have sunk beneath the sea, so that only the coral (*kor'al*) reefs which encircle their tops are above the surface.

4. These reefs, or islands of coral, are like great rings, with one or two openings through which the sea enters. The island is called an atoll (*a toll*'), and the inclosed water, a lagoon.

5. Coral is composed of the skeletons of small creatures, called the coral polyp (*pol'ip*).

6. Winds, waves, and birds carried seeds from distant lands; and, in this way, the islands were covered with plants and fruit trees.