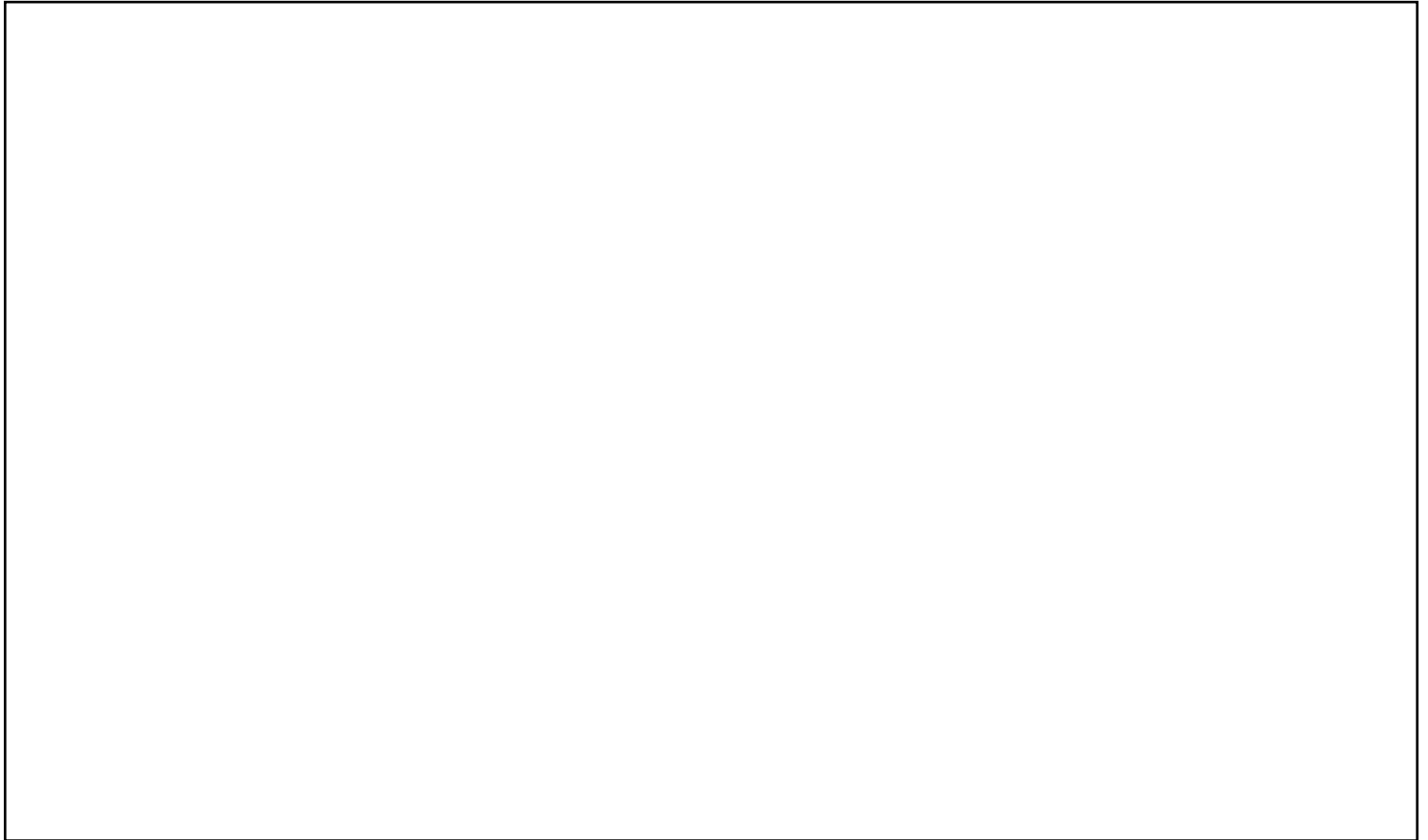


Using information found on pages 6–7 of the book, draw a traditional Inuit home or community.



Briefly describe the distinguishing features of the home or community.




Traditionally, how were Inuit communities organized? Using the information found on pages 8–9 of *Inuit*, as well as the library and online content, research traditional Inuit social structures. Then, write an expository paragraph explaining your findings in the space below.

An expository paragraph is a group of sentences that provide information on a topic, give directions, or explain an event. Your expository paragraph will provide information on a topic.

An expository paragraph has three parts. The first part is the topic sentence. The topic sentence is usually the first sentence. It tells readers what the paragraph will be about and catches their attention. Supporting sentences generally follow the topic sentence. They provide details explaining or supporting the topic sentence. At the end of an expository paragraph, a sentence wraps up, or summarizes, the ideas expressed in the paragraph. This is called the concluding sentence. It is usually a strong statement.

Topic Sentence


Supporting Sentences


Concluding Sentence






Using the information in the book, verify whether the following information is true or false. Check your answers in the book. If the statement is false, write the correct answer below it. List the page number where you found your information beside your answer.

Statement 1	Bannock is made of meat, fat, and berries.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	
Statement 2	More than 350,000 people in Canada speak Inuktitut.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	
Statement 3	Each Inuit community has one chief.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	
Statement 4	Inuit religious leaders were called <i>angakkuit</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	
Statement 5	The Nunavut territory was created in 2002.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	Page Number	



Test your knowledge of Inuit tools, weapons, and defense by answering these brain teasers.

1. What is an Inuit sled called?

2. What materials did the Inuit tip their harpoons with?

3. What is a *nitsiq*?

4. What did the Inuit use sealskin balloons for?

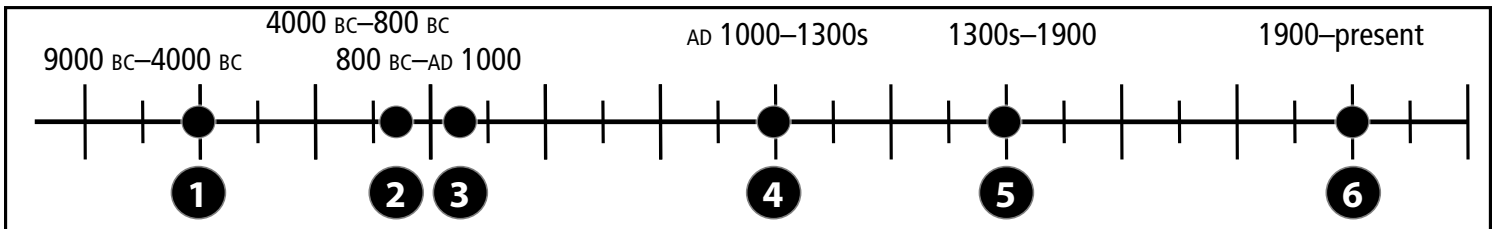


Religion is an important aspect of Inuit culture. Using the information found on pages 16–17 of the book, as well as the library and online content, choose three traditional or modern aspects of the Inuit peoples’ religious beliefs and practices. Beside each entry, write a short explanation of the chosen aspect. Once you are finished, find a partner and discuss your findings. Did you and your partner choose the same things?

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OR PRACTICE	SIGNIFICANCE
1.	
2.	
3.	



Number the events below in the order they would appear on the timeline. Write the number in the box beside each event. Check your answers with pages 28–29 of the book.



The Thule people move from northern Alaska and replace the Dorset people.

The Dorset people begin to use more advanced weapons and tools.

People migrated from Siberia to North America.

Inuit cultures that use dogs and build igloos develop

The Inuit begin to claim back their traditional rights and revive their culture.

A group of people moved from Alaska towards northern Canada

