

Student	Name:	

Sly Oliver Working and Living in Antartica

1. What inspired Sly Oliver to work in Antarctica?
a. A childhood book he readb. Watching a National Geographic episodec. A school project about Antarcticad. A recommendation from a friend
Answer:
2. What is the first step in applying for a job in Antarctica through the USAP?
a. Submitting a physical fitness testb. Completing an extended background checkc. Applying through the USAP application processd. Attending a job fair for Antarctic positions
Answer:
3. What is one of Sly Oliver's primary responsibilities at McMurdo Station?
a. Conducting scientific researchb. Operating heavy equipment to groom airfieldsc. Leading tours for visitorsd. Building new facilities
Answer:
4. What is the approximate size of McMurdo Station during its full capacity?
a. 200-400 people b. 500-800 people c. 800-1200 people d. Over 2000 people
Answer:
5. How does Sly Oliver stay warm while working outside in Antarctica?
a. By using a heating deviceb. By wearing multiple layers, including insulated clothing and "Big Red

c. By staying indoors during extreme cold

Answer: _____

d. By using portable heaters on-site

6.	What are the extreme temperature ranges mentioned by Sly Oliver in Antarctica?
	 a. Highs of 50°F and lows of -10°F b. Highs in the mid-30s and lows as cold as -70°F with wind chill c. Highs of 60°F and lows of -30°F d. Highs in the 40s and lows around -50°F
	Answer:
7.	What advice did Sly Oliver give to students about pursuing their goals?
	a. Take life slow and steadyb. Only aim for achievable goalsc. "Life is too short; shoot for the stars."d. Focus on comfort over ambition
	Answer:
**	Written Response Questions**
	Describe the daily routine of Sly Oliver at McMurdo Station. Include work hours and leisure ctivities.
	Why does Sly Oliver consider it important to explore and make the most of his time in Antarctica? ow does this reflect on his outlook on life?
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O	O. Discuss the significance of teamwork and preparation in Sly Oliver's work as a heavy equipmen perator in Antarctica. How do these qualities contribute to safety and success in such extreme punditions?