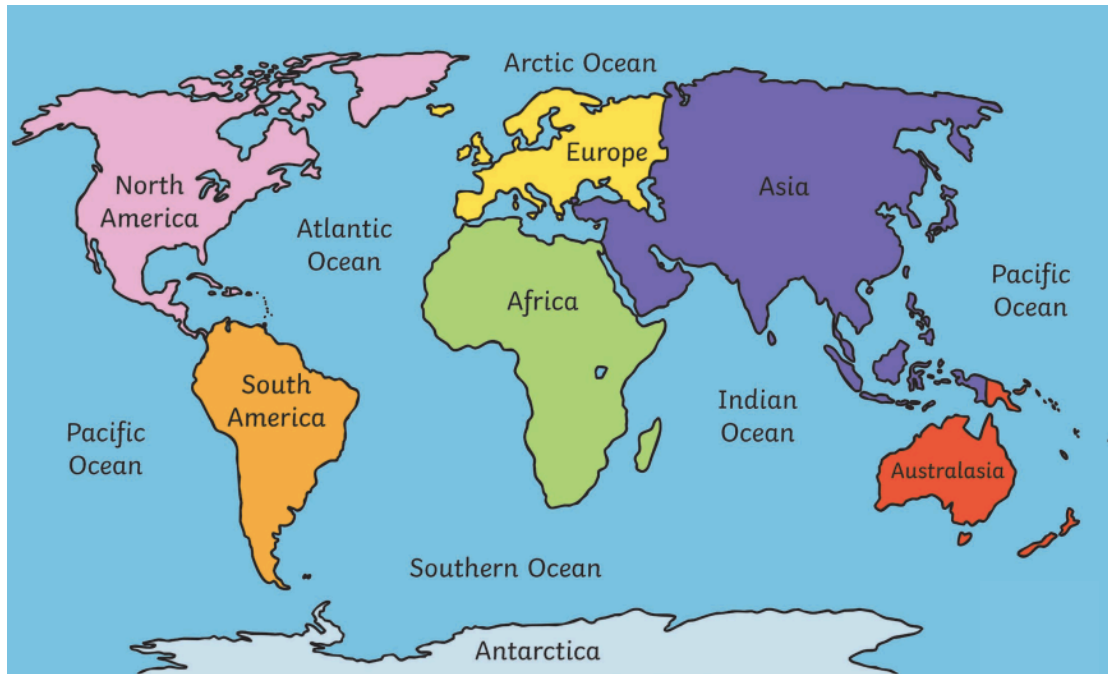


AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

CONTINENTS + Oceans



Continent	<p>A large area of land, which is separated from other continents by water, or other geographical features.</p> <p>There are 7 continents that make up the land of the Earth's surface: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America.</p>
Ocean	<p>A large area of sea.</p> <p>There are 5 oceans in the world: The Arctic Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Pacific Ocean and The Southern Ocean.</p>

71% of the Earth's surface is covered by water and 29% of the Earth's surface is land.

COUNTRIES

Country	An area of land, within a continent, that has its own border and government.
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Many countries can exist in one continent. For example, England, France, Germany and Holland are all countries in the continent of Europe.



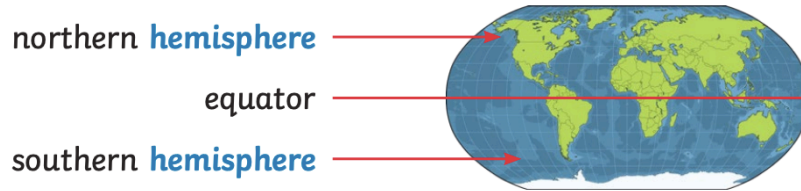
HUMAN & PHYSICAL FEATURES

Physical Features	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Human Features	Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.

The human and physical features of a place are shown on a map.

LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Coordinates	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.
Hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
Equator	An imaginary line around the Earth that goes exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole and divides Earth into two equal halves, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere



Longitude & Latitude Lines	
These lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world, using co-ordinates.	
Latitude Lines	Latitude lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other.
Longitude Lines	Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other.



North Pole

POLAR REGIONS

Arctic Circle



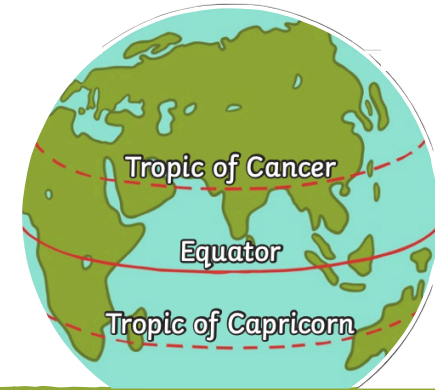
South Pole

Antarctic Circle

THE TROPICS

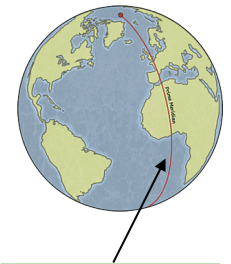
The Tropic of Cancer (The Northernly Tropic) and the Tropic of Capricorn (The Southern Tropic) mark the most northerly and southerly positions that the sun can be overhead.

Between the tropics the weather is hot all year round. Rainfall can vary. In some places, there is very little rain, some areas have a rainy season and some places have lots of rain all year round.

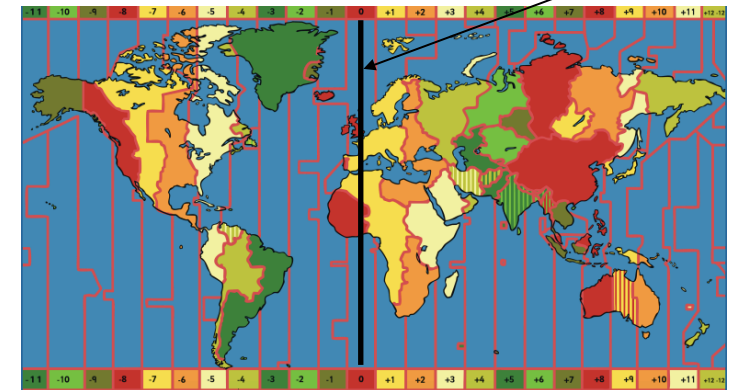


TIME ZONES

The Prime Meridian Line divides the earth into The Eastern and Western Hemisphere. It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. All time zones start here, which is why we call it Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). There are 24 different time zones, one for each hour in the day.



Prime Meridian Line



LIVING THINGS...

Organisms	An organism is a living thing.
Life Processes	The things that all living things do to stay alive.
Respiration	A life process where plants and animals use oxygen to help turn their food into energy.
Reproduction	The life process through which young are produced.
Sensitivity	The way that living things react to changes in their environment.
Excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
Nutrition	The process of getting food to provide living things with the energy they need to live and stay healthy.
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.

A living thing is anything that is able to breathe, produce waste, grow and change, feed and reproduce. Humans, animals and plants are all living things.

There are **7 life processes** living things must carry out:

1. **M**ovement
2. **R**espiration
3. **S**ensitivity
4. **G**rowth
5. **R**eproduction
6. **E**xcretion
7. **N**utrition

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes.

...AND THEIR HABITATS

Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Endangered Species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
Extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.

Plants and animals rely on the **environment** to give them everything they need. Therefore, when **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there and can cause species to become **endangered** or **extinct**.

Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Here are some examples of things that can change an **environment**:

NATURAL CAUSES

- Earthquakes
- Storms
- Droughts
- Wildfires
- Flooding
- The 4 seasons

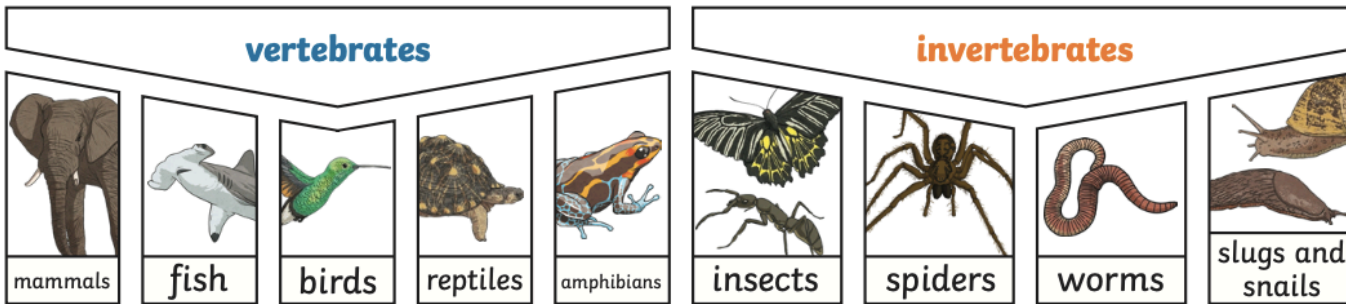
HUMAN CAUSES

- Deforestation
- Pollution
- Urbanisation
- The introduction of a new plant or animal species to an environment.
- Creating new nature reserves.

CLASSIFICATION

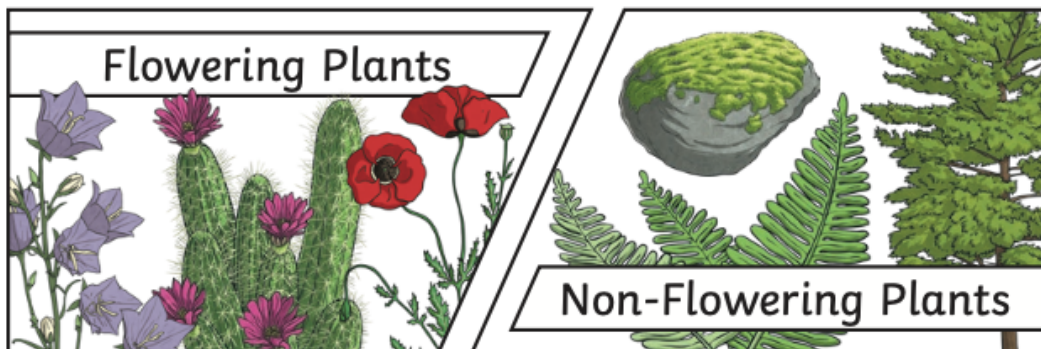
Classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
Vertebres	Animals with a backbone.
Invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
Specimen	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.
Characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics.



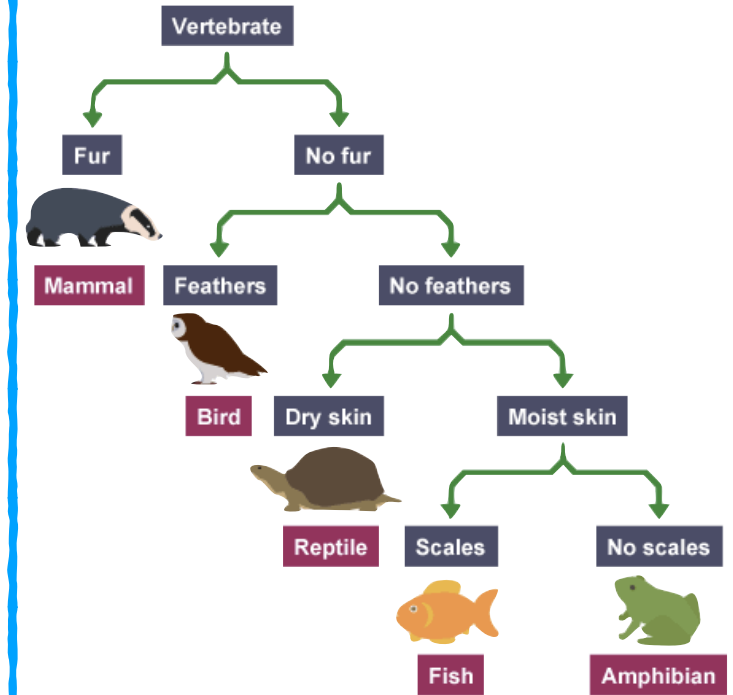
Plants can be sorted in many different ways.

Here is an example of 1 way they can be sorted into 2 groups:



A classification key can be used to identify a living thing.

Here is an example:



ART + TEXTILES: YINKA SHONIBARE



Yinka Shonibare, is a Nigerian artist living in the United Kingdom. His work explores cultural identity. He is well known for the brightly coloured Ankara fabric he uses in his artwork. His artwork is a contemporary, aboriginal style.