

# Hot and Cold Places KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>North Pole</b>	The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole all directions point south.
<b>South Pole</b>	The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole all directions point north.
<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres.
<b>Meerkats</b>	Animals that are often found in dry places like deserts. They belong to the mongoose family.
<b>Penguins</b>	A large seabird that cannot fly. Found in the South Pole. There are many types with the most famous probably being the Emperor penguin.
<b>Polar Bears</b>	A large, white Arctic Bear found in the North Pole. It is one of the most popular animals in the world.
<b>desert</b>	A desert is a very dry place that experiences little rain and therefore plants don't grow there. It is difficult to find water in a desert.
<b>hemisphere</b>	It is half the Earth divided into north and south by the equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.
<b>humid</b>	When there is a lot of moisture in the air it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid.
<b>scorching</b>	To burn slightly or to cause a change in colour because of the heat.
<b>camouflage</b>	When an animals markings helps it to blend in with its environment.



## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about Hot and Cold places

- Not all deserts are covered by sand. Only 20% of all deserts are covered with sand.
- During the South Pole winter (mid March to mid September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.
- Even though we think they should be, not all deserts are hot. Two of the world's biggest deserts are in the North and South Poles.
- Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.
- The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica
- Hot desert are usually very hot during the day but can get very cold at night. Some hot deserts can reach freezing point at night.
- Despite the low temperatures over 4 million people live in the polar regions.

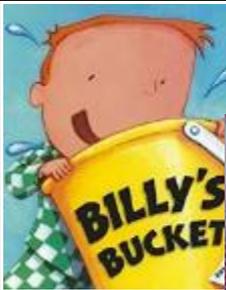
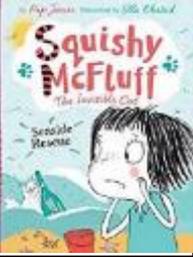
## Animals that live in the polar regions

- penguins
- polar bears
- Arctic fox
- seal
- reindeer
- walrus

## Animals that live close to the equator

- meerkats
- lizards
- scorpion
- coyote
- camel

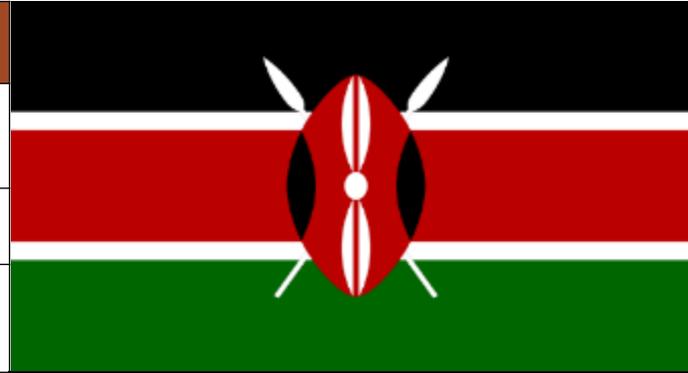
# Seaside Study KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
<b>cliff</b>	A steep rock face usually at the edge of the sea.		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about the seaside</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In the United Kingdom no one lives more than 130Km from the sea.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Weymouth was the first seaside resort in Britain and was established more than 200 years ago.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Punch and Judy show became a major attractions at the seaside during the Victorian times.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The song 'Oh, I do love to be beside the seaside' was first recorded more than 100 years ago.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Most British seaside resorts are famous for their fish and chips which were served in newspapers until the 1980s.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Most sandy beaches are well known for children using their bucket and spade to build sandcastles.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coasts have many different features, such as caves, cliffs, mudflats and beaches.</li> </ul>	 
<b>rockpool</b>	A pool of water amongst rocks on a beach.			
<b>tide</b>	The rise and fall of the sea usually caused by the pull of gravity from the moon and sun.			
<b>resort</b>	A seaside resort is a town or place where people go on holiday by the sea.			
<b>beach</b>	A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place.			
<b>lifeboat</b>	A specially made boat for rescuing people stranded in the sea.			
<b>lighthouse</b>	Usually a tower containing a beacon of light to warn or guide ships at sea.			
<b>postcards</b>	A card for sending a message to someone without an envelope.			
<b>fairground</b>	An outdoor area where you can ride on various attractions, often by the sea.			
<b>island</b>	A piece of land completely surrounded by sea			
<b>ocean</b>	A large area of salt water between the continents.			
			<h3>Can you find these well-known seaside resorts on a map?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scarborough</li> <li>• Weymouth</li> <li>• Tenby</li> <li>• Blackpool</li> <li>• Poole</li> <li>• Brighton</li> <li>• New Quay in Cornwall</li> <li>• Whitby</li> </ul>	

# Comparative Study (Kenya) KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

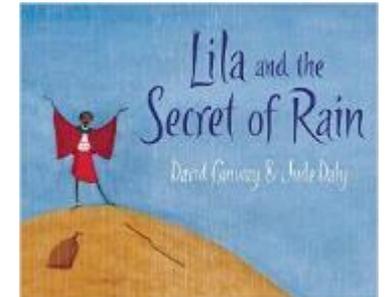
<b>European</b>	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.
<b>African</b>	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
<b>wild life</b>	Refers to a group of animals that are wild, that is, they do not live with humans but roam free.
<b>climate</b>	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.
<b>drought</b>	Drought is a long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.
<b>government</b>	It refers to a group of people who run a country. In most cases these people are elected.
<b>palm tree</b>	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.
<b>ebony</b>	Ebony is a very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.
<b>mud huts</b>	Mud huts are basic houses built from what is available in the area. In Africa, mainly from mud.
<b>mango</b>	Is a tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellowy-red colour with a large stone in the middle.
<b>Kenya</b>	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.



## Sticky Knowledge about Kenya

- Kenya is situated in Eastern Africa and its capital of Kenya is Nairobi.
- There are two main languages spoken in Kenya: English and Swahili. However there are many other languages spoken in different parts of Kenya.
- The largest lake in the world, lake Victoria is partly in Kenya. It is also in Tanzania and Uganda.
- Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya and they also produce many flowers.
- Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.
- Unfortunately, Kenya is still a developing country and more than half the population live in poverty.
- In sport, Kenya is perhaps best known for its middle and long distance runners, with the country frequently producing Olympic champions.

## Exciting Books



## Kenyan Animals

- African elephant
- White Rhinoceros
- Black Rhinoceros
- Hippopotamus
- Giraffe
- African buffalo
- Zebra
- Leopard
- Parakeet

# The Local Area KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>street</b>	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.
<b>road signs</b>	Road sign gives you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.
<b>office</b>	A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.
<b>supermarket</b>	A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space.
<b>post office</b>	A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.
<b>church</b>	A place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions.
<b>map symbol</b>	A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.
<b>address</b>	Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.
<b>post code</b>	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.
<b>urban</b>	A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.
<b>rural</b>	It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.



## Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities

- A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town.
- Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.
- London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.
- Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.
- London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.
- One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.

## Exciting Books



## Major English cities

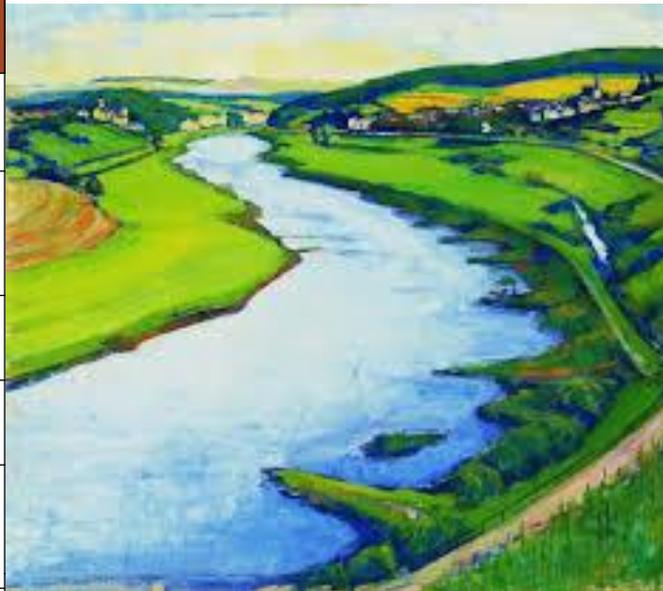
- Birmingham
- Manchester
- Newcastle
- Sheffield

## Attractions of London

- Buckingham Palace
- Tower of London
- Windsor Castle
- The London Eye
- London Bridge

# Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>mouth</b>	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
<b>source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
<b>meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>erosion</b>	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
<b>deposition</b>	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
<b>tributary</b>	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
<b>ox bow lake</b>	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
<b>delta</b>	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
<b>stream</b>	A stream is a small body of flowing water.

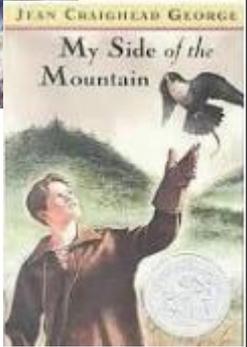


Exciting Books	
<b>Sticky Knowledge</b>	
<p>The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.</p> <p>A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.</p> <p>The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.</p> <p>Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.</p>	
<b>British rivers</b>	
<p><b>Thames</b> London river that is 184 miles long.</p> <p><b>Seven</b> Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.</p> <p><b>Mersey</b> Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.</p>	

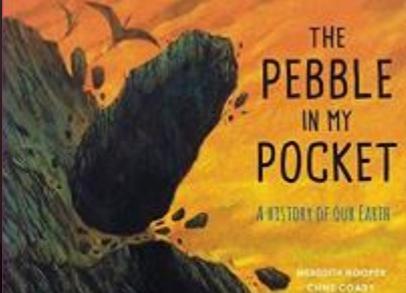
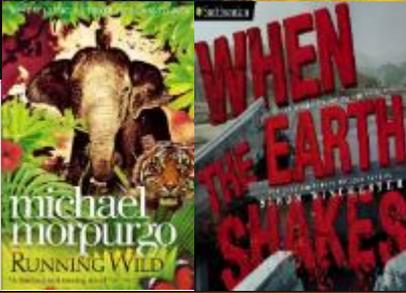
# Rainforest KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
<b>canopy</b>	The <b>canopy</b> , which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.		<h2 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge</h2> <p>Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there.</p> <p>It can take ten minutes for a falling raindrop to travel from a rainforest's thick canopy to the floor.</p> <p>The Amazon rainforest in South America is so big that if it were a country, it would be the ninth biggest in the world.</p>	
<b>emergent layer</b>	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.			
<b>understory</b>	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.			
<b>deforestation</b>	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.			
<b>endangered</b>	An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.			
<b>indigenous</b>	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Where are the famous rainforests?</h2> <p>Amazon, Brazil</p> <p>Australia, West Africa</p>		
<b>biomes</b>	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.			
<b>temperate</b>	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.			
<b>extinction</b>	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.			
<b>destruction</b>	The act of destroying something.			
<b>biodiversity</b>	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.			

# Mountains KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books		
<b>peak</b>	The peak is the highest point of any mountain.		 		
<b>valley</b>	A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.				
<b>cliff</b>	Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.				
<b>ridge</b>	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.				
<b>plateau</b>	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about mountains</b>			
<b>summit</b>	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.			
<b>hill</b>	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Everest is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.			
<b>terrain</b>	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.	<input type="checkbox"/> There are mountains under the surface of the sea.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.			
<b>range</b>	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.	<input type="checkbox"/> The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.			
<b>tectonic plates</b>	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.	<input type="checkbox"/> Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.			
<b>fold mountains</b>	Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.			
		<b>British mountains</b>			
		<b>Ben Nevis</b>			
		<b>Snowden</b>			
		<b>Pennines</b>			
		<b>Skafell Pike</b>			

# Natural Disasters KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books			
<b>eruption</b>	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Volcanoes</b> are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Earthquakes</b> are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A <b>tsunami</b> is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike.</li> </ul>			
<b>aftershock</b>	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>More Sticky Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A <b>hurricane</b> is a large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over warm waters in tropical areas.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Flooding</b> occurs when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land.</li> </ul>				
<b>tsunami</b>	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.					
<b>magma</b>	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.					
<b>lava</b>	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.					
<b>dormant</b>	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.					
<b>fault</b>	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.					
<b>magnitude</b>	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.					
<b>landslide</b>	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.					
<b>tectonic plates</b>	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.					
<b>saturated</b>	Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed; thoroughly soaked.					

# South America KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
<p><b>street children</b></p> <p>Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.</p>	<p><b>pampas</b></p> <p>The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km<sup>2</sup>.</p>			
<p><b>anaconda snake</b></p> <p>Anacondas are semiaquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.</p>	<p><b>I am somebody</b></p> <p>A poem which was used in a campaign to bring attention to the street children of Brazil.</p>		<p><b>Sticky Knowledge about South America</b></p>	
<p><b>Andes</b></p> <p>The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.</p>	<p><b>inhabitant</b></p> <p>An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.</p>	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil</li> <li>• Argentina</li> <li>• Chile</li> <li>• Venezuela</li> <li>• Colombia</li> <li>• Peru</li> <li>• Suriname</li> <li>• Bolivia</li> <li>• Uruguay</li> <li>• Paraguay</li> <li>• Guyana</li> <li>• Ecuador</li> </ul>	<p>Plus, a part of France (French Guiana) and a non-sovereign area (the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory though this is disputed by Argentina).</p>	
<p><b>sparsely populated</b></p> <p>Sparsely populated means that there are few people scattered around the area.</p>	<p><b>Lake Titicaca</b></p> <p>Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.</p>	<p>❑ There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there.</p>	<p>• Brazil</p> <p>• Argentina</p> <p>• Chile</p> <p>• Venezuela</p> <p>• Colombia</p> <p>• Peru</p> <p>• Suriname</p> <p>• Bolivia</p> <p>• Uruguay</p> <p>• Paraguay</p> <p>• Guyana</p> <p>• Ecuador</p>	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p>
<p><b>Incas</b></p> <p>The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.</p>	<p><b>Atacama Desert</b></p> <p>The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.</p>	<p>❑ Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA.</p>	<p>• Brazil</p> <p>• Argentina</p> <p>• Chile</p> <p>• Venezuela</p> <p>• Colombia</p> <p>• Peru</p> <p>• Suriname</p> <p>• Bolivia</p> <p>• Uruguay</p> <p>• Paraguay</p> <p>• Guyana</p> <p>• Ecuador</p>	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p>
<p><b>Atacama Desert</b></p> <p>The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.</p>	<p><b>Incas</b></p> <p>The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.</p>	<p>❑ South America's largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. However, the Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world.</p>	<p>• Brazil</p> <p>• Argentina</p> <p>• Chile</p> <p>• Venezuela</p> <p>• Colombia</p> <p>• Peru</p> <p>• Suriname</p> <p>• Bolivia</p> <p>• Uruguay</p> <p>• Paraguay</p> <p>• Guyana</p> <p>• Ecuador</p>	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p>
<p><b>Atacama Desert</b></p> <p>The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.</p>	<p><b>Lake Titicaca</b></p> <p>Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.</p>	<p>❑ Sao Paulo is the largest city with more than 20 million people living there.</p>	<p>• Brazil</p> <p>• Argentina</p> <p>• Chile</p> <p>• Venezuela</p> <p>• Colombia</p> <p>• Peru</p> <p>• Suriname</p> <p>• Bolivia</p> <p>• Uruguay</p> <p>• Paraguay</p> <p>• Guyana</p> <p>• Ecuador</p>	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p>
<p><b>Incas</b></p> <p>The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.</p>	<p><b>Atacama Desert</b></p> <p>The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.</p>	<p>❑ Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese.</p>	<p>• Brazil</p> <p>• Argentina</p> <p>• Chile</p> <p>• Venezuela</p> <p>• Colombia</p> <p>• Peru</p> <p>• Suriname</p> <p>• Bolivia</p> <p>• Uruguay</p> <p>• Paraguay</p> <p>• Guyana</p> <p>• Ecuador</p>	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p>
<p><b>Atacama Desert</b></p> <p>The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.</p>	<p><b>Incas</b></p> <p>The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.</p>	<p>❑ The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived.</p>	<p>• Brazil</p> <p>• Argentina</p> <p>• Chile</p> <p>• Venezuela</p> <p>• Colombia</p> <p>• Peru</p> <p>• Suriname</p> <p>• Bolivia</p> <p>• Uruguay</p> <p>• Paraguay</p> <p>• Guyana</p> <p>• Ecuador</p>	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p>

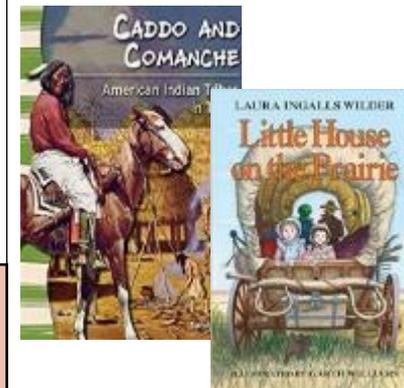
# North America KS2 Knowledge Mat



## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>A buck</b>	A nickname for the American dollar.
<b>Cherokee</b>	A member of an American indigenous people formerly inhabiting much of the southern US.
<b>American state</b>	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swathe of North America.
<b>national park</b>	An area of countryside, or occasionally sea or fresh water, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
<b>The 'big apple'</b>	This is the nickname associated with New York City (NYC). The nickname became common from the 1920s.
<b>coyotes</b>	Coyotes were a purely North American animal that lived in the West. They are small wolf-like creatures.
<b>Statue of Liberty</b>	The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbour in New York City.
<b>Chichén Itzá</b>	Chichén Itzá is a complex of Mayan ruins in Mexico. It is a massive step pyramid.
<b>A cold shoulder</b>	An American metaphor for deliberately ignoring someone.
<b>lighten up</b>	To relax and not to take things too seriously.

## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about North America

- ❑ There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest.
- ❑ Mexico City is the largest city with more than 9 million people living there.
- ❑ Before the Europeans arrived, the indigenous and native Americans lived in the continent. Today, only about 2% of US Americans consider themselves as descendants from native Americans.
- ❑ Greenland is the not only the biggest island in North America but also in the world.
- ❑ The Missouri River is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. Denali is the highest mountain in North America.
- ❑ Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake.

## 10 biggest North American countries

- Canada
- USA
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Honduras
- Cuba
- Guatemala
- Panama
- Cost Rica
- Dominican Republic

# Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

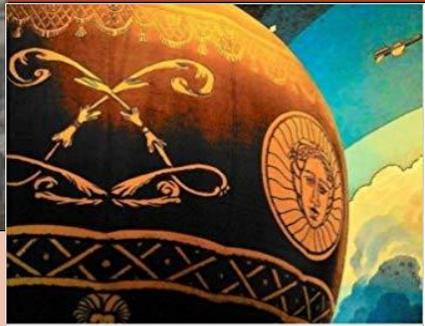
<b>Ordnance Survey</b>	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).
<b>symbol</b>	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.
<b>hemisphere</b>	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.
<b>latitude</b>	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.
<b>longitude</b>	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.
<b>time zones</b>	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.
<b>grid reference</b>	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.
<b>aerial photograph</b>	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.
<b>Greenwich meridian</b>	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.
<b>tropics</b>	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.



## Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading

- Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer.
- There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points.
- Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes.
- The world map that is familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is full of distortions so some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are.
- North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead.

## Exciting Books



**AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS**  
*Jules Verne*



## OS Map Symbols


# Europe KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>European Union</b>	The EU tries to make it easier for Europeans to buy and sell things/trade with each other.		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Europe</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 44 countries in Europe. A small number of countries on the continent are transcontinental, meaning they are considered to be a part of both Europe and Asia.</li> <li>Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city (not including transcontinental cities) with more than 12 million inhabitants.</li> <li>Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres/18,510ft) is the highest mountain in Europe and is part of the Caucasus mountain range.</li> <li>The Volga River in Russia (3,530km) is Europe's longest river.</li> <li>The Danube is the most important commercial waterway in Europe.</li> <li>Lake Ladoga in Russia is Europe's biggest lake and among the world's biggest freshwater lakes.</li> </ul>
<b>Mediterranean</b>	It is a body of water that separates the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia.		
<b>Euros</b>	Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries.		
<b>paella</b>	Paella is a dish cooked especially in Spain, which consists of rice mixed with small pieces of vegetables, fish, and chicken.		
<b>Brexit</b>	Brexit stands for Britain exiting the European Union. In a vote in 2016, adults in Britain narrowly voted for leaving the EU.		
<b>Berlin Wall</b>	The wall that used to separate East Berlin and West Berlin. It was built in order to prevent people from fleeing East Berlin.	<h3>Some European flags</h3> 	
<b>Eiffel Tower</b>	The Eiffel Tower is situated in Paris and was constructed as part of the world fair in Paris in 1889.		
<b>Greek Isles</b>	Greece has a number of islands around its main land which are famous for being holiday destinations.		
<b>fjords</b>	Long, narrow, deep inlets of the sea between high cliffs, as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of a glaciated valley.		