



# One Planet, Our World

## Geography

### Maps, Atlases and Globes

These show the continents, countries, oceans and seas of the world.

Maps show the shape and size of each country as well as its border and distance from the equator. Most countries have a capital city, which will be identified.



### Physical and Human Features

**Physical** features are natural and include cliffs, mountains and beaches.

**Human** features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads.



cliff

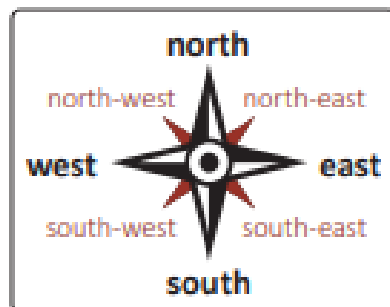


bridge

There are many physical and human features in the United Kingdom.

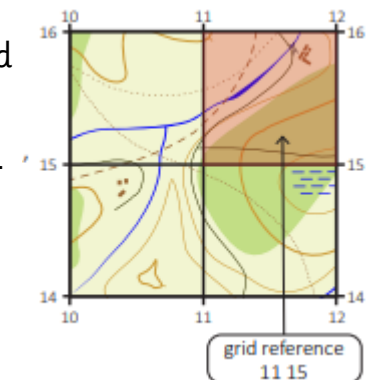
### Compass Points

There are eight points on a compass. There are four cardinal points: north, south, east and west. There are four intercardinal points: north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.

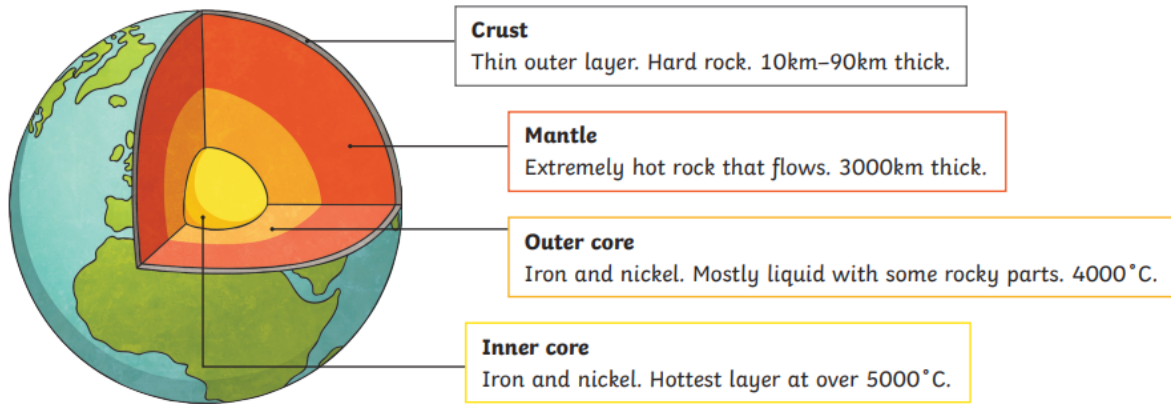


### Four-figure Grid Reference

These are used to locate a grid square on a map. To find a four-figure grid reference, follow the horizontal axis, called the easting, from west to east, and then the vertical axis, called the northing, from south to north, until they meet at the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want to reference. The easting followed by the northing makes a four-figure grid reference.



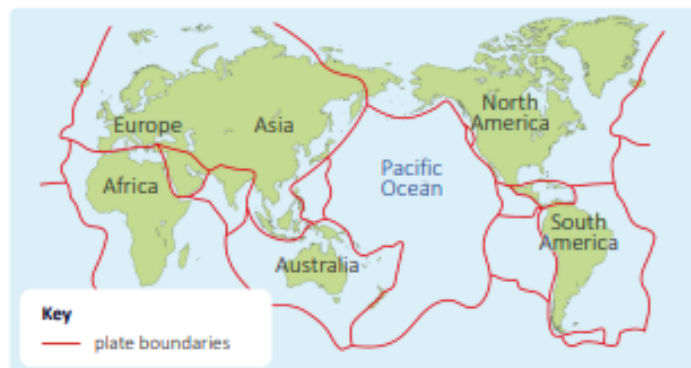
## Layers of the Earth



## Tectonic Plates

The Earth's crust is made of tectonic plates, which move slowly over the mantle. They push together to form mountains, pull apart to form valleys and slide past each other to create earthquakes and faults.

The movement of the tectonic plates created the continents from one large landmass called **Pangaea** millions of years ago



## Glossary

**Atlas:** a book of maps.

**Compass:** a tool for finding direction.

**Continent:** a large continuous landmass, separated from other continents by water or other geographical features. There are 7 continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

**Grid reference:** useful tool to help identify a square on a map.

**Latitude:** lines of latitude are imaginary horizontal lines that span the globe. They tell us how far north, south, east or west a location is.

**Longitude:** lines of longitude are imaginary vertical lines that span the globe. They tell us how far north, south, east or west a location is.

**Plate boundary:** The place where two tectonic plates meet.

**Pangaea:** 250 million years ago, all the land on Earth was one large land mass. A scientist named Wegener named it Pangaea.

**Symbol:** pictures or icons. Used on a map to represent landmarks e.g. stream, footpath, church.

**Tectonic plate:** A large, slow-moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.