

<u>Geography</u> <u>Our Changing World - Advent 1</u>

TIME ZONES AROUND THE WORLD

The world is split into 24 **meridians** because there are 24 hours in a day. Each **meridian** is in the centre of a time zone. The times around the world are calculated from the **Prime Meridian**. The time at the **Prime Meridian is known as Greenwich Mean Time, abbreviated to GMT**. If time zones are to the east of the Prime Meridian on a map, the time is ahead of GMT (GMT+). If they are to the west of the Prime Meridian, the time is behind GMT (GMT-)



CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING

The climate is the usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long time. The world's climate naturally changes over a long period of time; however, the current rate of change is unprecedented and has been linked to human actions. This large scale change to the climate is called 'climate change'. The main cause of climate change is global warming. The temperature on Earth has increased by about 1°C since 1880. Burning fossil fuels, deforestation and eating meat is likely to have the biggest effect on global warming and climate change.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Lines of latitude and longitude are imaginary lines around Earth. They are measured in degrees and help us to pinpoint exact locations. The lines of latitude run horizontally and measure how far north or south a point is from the equator. The equator is the line of latitude at 0°. The lines of longitude run vertically and measure how far east or west a point is from the Prime Meridian. The Prime Meridian is the line of longitude at 0°. The point where a line of latitude and longitude cross can be written as a coordinate. For example, 30°N, 75°E.



On a map, a grid reference is a set of numbers that describes a position. Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show the topography of an area.

South Pole 90' 5

Map symbols are pictures or icons that represent physical and human features.



places they represent so they are drawn to scale. The scale is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:250m, which means 1cm on a map is equal to 250m in real life. Maps also include a scale bar. The ratio and scale bar help a map reader measure the distance between features on a map or the length of a feature, such as a footpath.



contour lines