

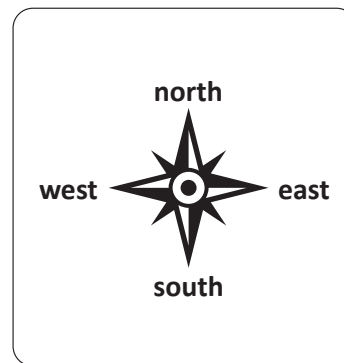
# Let's Explore the World

## Atlases

An atlas is a book of maps and charts showing different parts of the world and some physical features, such as rivers and lakes.

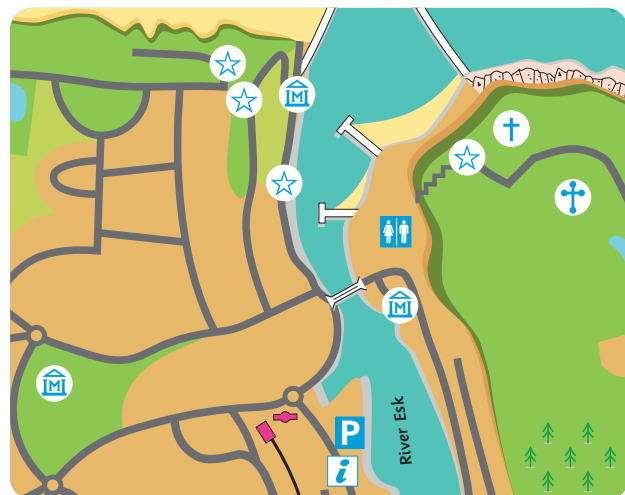
## Compass directions







A compass is a tool for finding and showing directions. A compass has four cardinal points. These are north, south, east and west. They are used to describe locations and give directions.



## Maps and keys

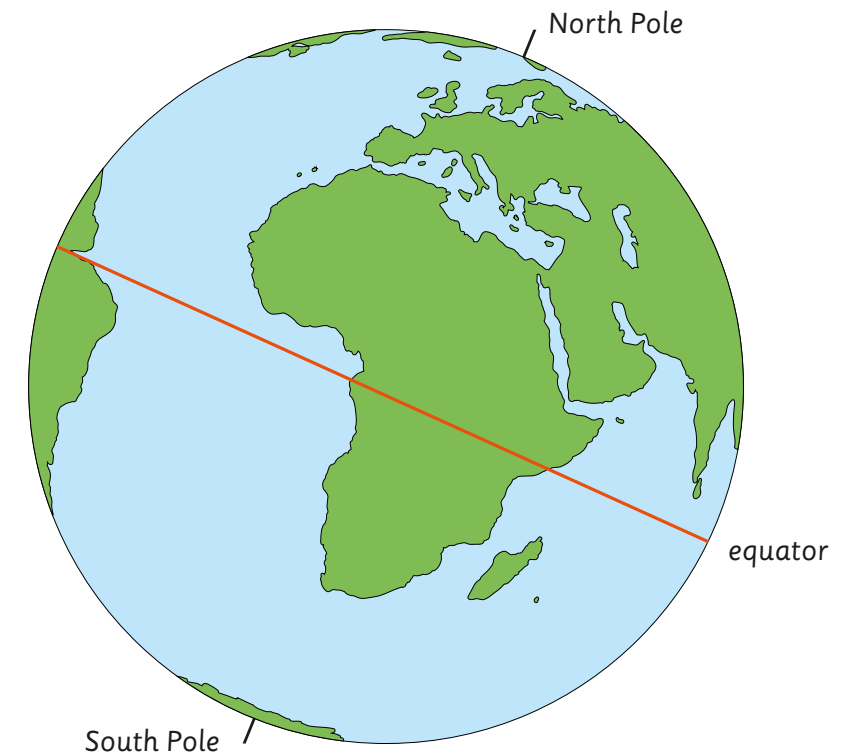
A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea, usually drawn from above. Map symbols represent physical and human features. A key is a list that explains what the map symbols mean.



Key	
	abbey
	tourist feature
	bridge
	information
	museum
	parking

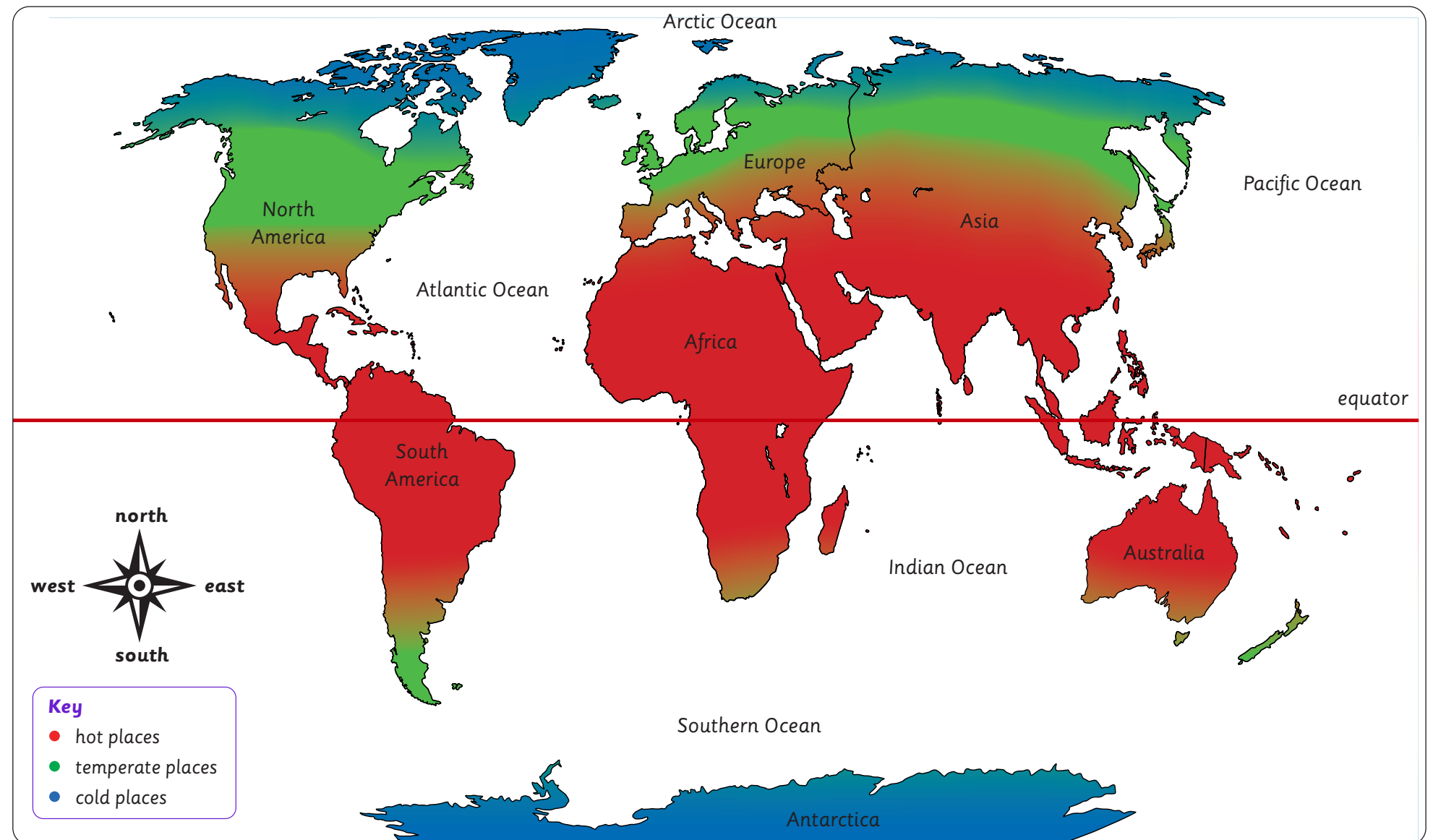
## Equator and hemispheres

The equator is an imaginary line around Earth, dividing it into two halves. The half above the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere. The half below the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere. The North and South Poles are the furthest points from the equator.



## Hot, temperate and cold places

Places nearer the equator are hotter, and places further away from the equator are colder. Temperate areas are between these hot and cold climates. A temperate climate is mild and not very hot or cold.



# United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, or UK, is an island surrounded by seas and an ocean. The UK is made up of four countries, called England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom has a temperate climate.



- **England** is the largest and warmest country in the UK. England’s landscape has flat and hilly areas. The soil is good for growing crops. There are some mountains in the north.
- **Northern Ireland** is the smallest country in the UK. It is often windy, cloudy and rainy in Northern Ireland. There are some mountains in Northern Ireland, but most of the landscape is covered in rolling hills.
- **Scotland** is the second largest country. It has the coldest climate in the UK. The landscape of Scotland is famous for its mountains, forests and moorland.
- **Wales** is the third largest country. The climate is warmer than Scotland but cooler than England. It gets more rain and less sunshine than the rest of the UK. The landscape of Wales includes mountains, valleys, forests and marshes.

# Comparing Somalia and England

Features of two countries can be compared to find out how they are similar or different.



- Somalia**
- Somalia is a country on the east coast of Africa. It has a population of 16 million people. The equator crosses through Somalia, so the climate is hot and dry. The land is mostly flat grassland, and there are some mountains in the north.
- England**
- England is a country in Europe. It has a population of 56 million people. England is between the equator and the North Pole. It has a temperate climate. England has flat and hilly areas, and there are mountains in the north.

# Collecting data

Data is information or facts that are collected and then studied. Data can be numbers, words, measurements, observations or descriptions.

People do fieldwork to collect data about the weather, population or features of a place. After collection, they organise and study the data that they have recorded. Data can help people to answer questions, make decisions or take action.

# Glossary

<b>climate</b>	The usual weather conditions of a place.
<b>fieldwork</b>	Visiting a place outside, to collect data and learn about the place.
<b>human feature</b>	A feature that has been made by humans, such as a shop, road and school.
<b>moorland</b>	An area of hilly land with low-growing plants, such as grass and heather.
<b>observation</b>	The action of watching something carefully.
<b>physical feature</b>	A feature that has formed naturally, such as a mountain, lake and river.

