



**Key Knowledge**

Maps and atlas can be used to locate different features including countries, oceans, rivers, areas and roads.

The map key gives information about the meaning of some of the symbols used in the map. Also, many maps contain a scale, giving information about the size of the area.

Compasses can be used to help where different features on a map are.

The Netherlands is a country in north-western Europe, is known for a flat landscape of canals, tulip fields, windmills and cycling routes.

Syria, a country in western Asia, bordering Lebanon to the southwest, the Mediterranean Sea to the west, Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east, Jordan to the south, and Israel to the southwest. It has fertile plains, high mountains and deserts. Currently, Syria is going through a difficult time with fighting between the army of president al-Assad and a group of rebel fighters. Many refugees have come to Europe from Syria.

**Map Key**

- Mountains
- Highest elevation
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway
- Railroad
- Airport
- National Park or Reservation (outline)

**Key Vocabulary**

**Europe**— is the sixth largest continent in size and the third largest in population. 44 different countries are in Europe.

**Map Key**— explains the meaning of the information and symbols used in the map.

**Symbol**— small pictures used to show different things on the map (for example—roads, buildings, footpaths).

**Compass**— is a tool for finding direction (North, South, East, West).

**Netherlands**— a country in north-western Europe, is known for a flat landscape of canals, tulip fields, windmills and cycling routes.

**Syria**— a country in western Asia with fertile plains, high mountains and deserts.

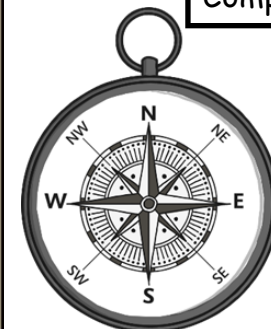
**Climate**— is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.

**Border**— the dividing line between 2 countries.

**Physical Geography**— observing, measuring and describing the Earth's surface. Looking at the formation of land.



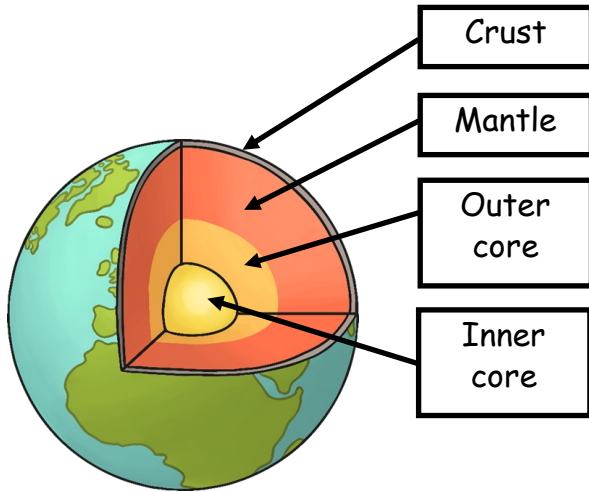
**Compass**



**Map Symbols**




Key Diagrams



Crust

Mantle

Outer core

Inner core

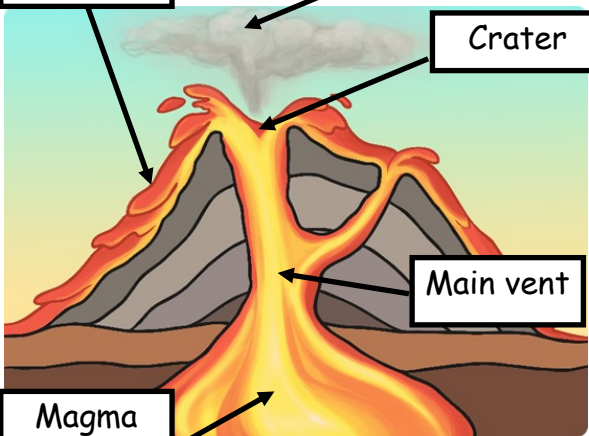
Eruption cloud

Lava

Crater

Main vent

Magma chamber



Key Knowledge

The earth has a number of different layers – Crust, mantle, outer core and inner core.

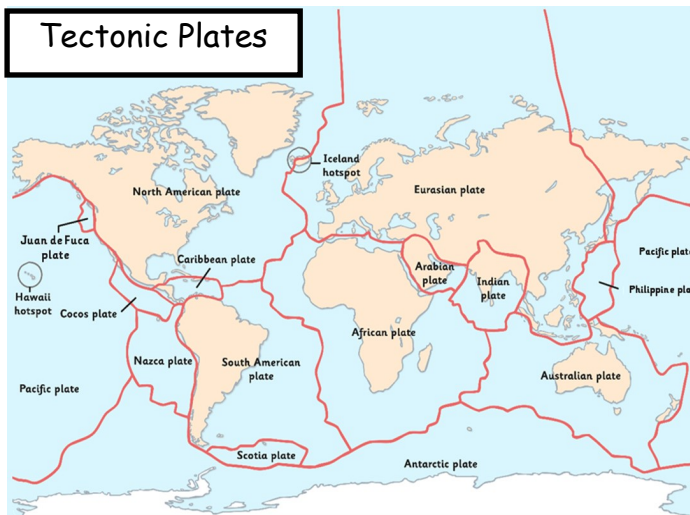
The earth's crust is divided into as small number of huge slabs called tectonic plates and these plates sometimes move.

Volcanoes can have a very serious effect on the lands and people around them when they erupt.

Earthquakes are sudden shaking of the ground caused by slips and faults between the tectonic plates.

Location of major volcanoes and earthquakes around the world—Stromboli, Mount Fuji, Ojos de Salado, Mauna Loa, Mount Vesuvius, Mount Pinatubo, Mount St. Helens, Mount Tambora, Mount Etna, Taal Volcano, Katla, Kilauea, Mount Merapi, Mount Rainier, Santa Maria, Krakatoa.

Tectonic Plates



Key Vocabulary

**Volcanic Eruption**— when hot rocks and lava burst from a volcano.

**Tectonic Plate**— the earths crust is split up into huge areas that float on top of the mantle.

**Ring of Fire**— area around the Pacific Plate where most of the worlds volca-noes as located.

**Active**— a volcano that has erupted in the last 10 000 years.

**Dormant**—a volcano that hasn't erupted in the last 10 000 years, but may erupt again.

**Extinct**—a volcano that hasn't erupted in the last 10 000 years, and isn't expected to erupt again.

**Lava**— magma which has reached the surface through a volcanic eruption.

**Magma**— molten rock beneath the surface of the earth.

**Earthquake**— the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface.

**Richter Scale**— how the magnitude of an earthquake is measured.



**Key Knowledge**

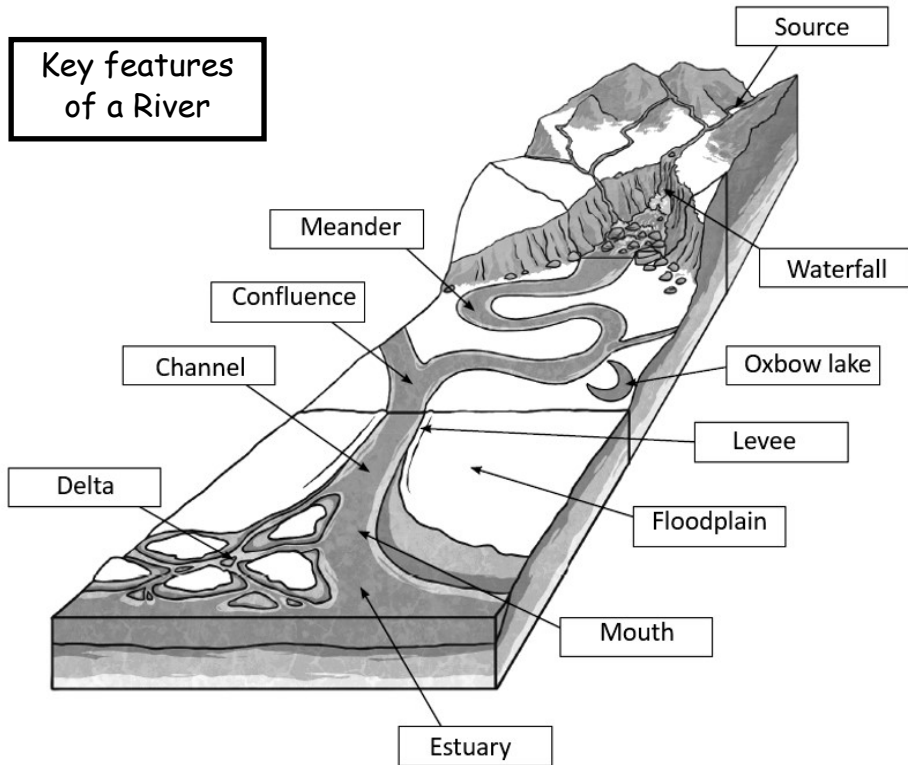
The water cycle follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back into the ocean.

The River Dee has its source in the Snowdonia Mountains in Wales. It is 110 km long, and reaches the sea in an estuary between the Wirral and North Wales. It flows through Chester.

Rivers can be split into three main areas (upper course, middle course and lower course) and can include some or all of these features— source, waterfall, meander, oxbow lake, confluence, levee, channel, floodplain, mouth, delta, estuary.

Rivers in the UK are used for many different reasons including tourism, water sports, fishing, the generation of electricity and transport.

**Key features of a River**



**Key Vocabulary**

**Water Cycle**— follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back into the ocean.

**River**— is a flowing, moving stream of water. Usually a river feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond, or even another river.

**River Dee**— a river that flows through parts of both Wales and England, forming part of the border between the two countries. It flows through Chester.

**The Upper Course**— rain falling in highland areas flows downwards and collects in channels, forming a stream. As the stream continues to run downhill, it is joined by other streams and increases in size and speed. The point where two rivers join is called a confluence.

**The Middle Course**— as a river reaches it's middle course, the fast flowing water causes erosion, which makes it deeper and wider. The river erodes left and right, forming horse-shoe like loops called meanders.

**The Lower Course**— in the lower course, a river is in flatland and flows slowly. The force of the water is lower than in the other stages, so the river deposits all the bits of eroded land it has been carrying with it.

**Waterfall**— is a place in a river where water spills suddenly downward.

**The Water Cycle**

