

Key questions:

- What do the maps of the world tell us?

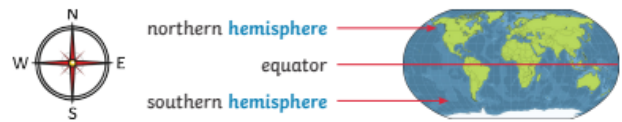
Key vocabulary

- **Co-ordinates** - A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.
- **Hemisphere** - A half of the earth, usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
- **Observatory** - A place for observing and studying natural events on Earth or in space.
- **Polar** - The area around the North or South Pole.
- **Precipitation** - Water particles that reach the ground including rain, hail and snow.
- **Arctic Circle** - parallel, or line of latitude around the Earth.
- **Antarctica Circle** - a parallel of latitude on the Earth at approximately 66.5 degrees south of the equator.

Longitude and Latitude

Latitude lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other.

Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other. These lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world using coordinates.



Time Zones

- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.
- All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- There are 24 different time zones – one for each hour in the day.
- From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
- From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.
- The International Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM.
- When it is noon at the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line. This is where midnight occurs first across the globe.



Main Outcomes

- To locate countries on the equator, northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere.
- To compare and contrast the significance of the Arctic and the Antarctic Circle in the context of comparing polar regions to the UK.
- To locate the countries of the world.
- To compare the different time zones around the world.