

Festivals Around the World - GEOGRAPHY - AUTUMN 1

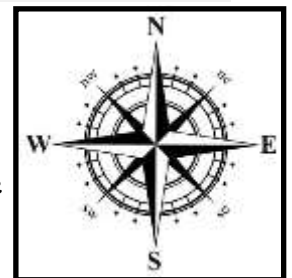
Key vocabulary

| | |
|------------------|---|
| country | A nation with its own government with a capital city. |
| continent | A large area of land. From largest to smallest they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. |
| ocean | A large area of salt water. The five oceans are Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern and Arctic Ocean. |
| equator | An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth where the weather is hottest. |
| Tropic of Cancer | An imaginary line that signals northern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Tropic of Capricorn | An imaginary line that signals southern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead. |
| latitude | A measure for the distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees. |
| Northern Hemisphere | The half of the world North of the Equator. |
| Southern Hemisphere | The half of the world South of the Equator. |

Time zones

It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate once on its axis. We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians. They run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude. There are 24 time zones.



What is a compass?

A compass is a tool for finding direction. A simple magnetic needle mounted on a pivot, or short pin. The needle, which can spin freely, always points north.



The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The prime meridian is also used as the basis for the world's time zones. The prime meridian appears on

