Continents of the World EUROPE NORTH OCEAN AFRICA SOUTH PACIFIC AMERICA AUSTRALIA ATLANTIC ANTARCTICA © 2012 Encyclopædia Britannico, inc

The 7 continents of the world are Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Australasia, Antarctica,

The 5 oceans of the world are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Artic Ocean.

Some countries in each continent. For example:

Europe - Spain, France, Portugal, Italy North America - USA, Canada, Mexico South America - Brazil, Argentina, Chile Asia - Japan, China, Thailand Africa - South Africa, Morocco, Kenya Australasia - Australia, New Zealand

DESCRIBING LOCATION ...

Remember when describing the location or distribution of something use 'CCCS'

- C Continent
- C Country
- C Compass point
- S Seas and oceans

Aston Fence J & I School Class 5 Summer Term 2021

A Midsummer Night's



Kev Vocabulary

William Shakespeare

Love

Magic

Dreams

Jealousv

Legacy

Period

Longitude

Latitude

Equator

Continents

Greece

Mediterranean

Athens

Science Key Facts

Materials

 Materials can be grouped together according to their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.

Earth and Space

- The Sun. Earth and Moon are spherical bodies.
- The Earth rotates which causes day and night.

Mathematical Concepts

Interpret negative numbers in context.

Round any number up to 1 million to the nearest 10, 100, 1000. 10 000 and 100 000.

Add and subtract whole numbers with more that four digits using formal written methods.

Identify multiples and factors, including finding factor pairs. Use long multiplication for multiplying TU by TU and HTU by TU.

Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit using standard written short division.

Solve multistep problems involving all four operations. Compare and order fractions whose denominators are multiples of the same number.

Convert between mixed numbers and improper fractions.

Add and subtract fractions with denominators that are multiples of the same number.

Read and write decimal numbers as fractions.

Round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number.

Solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places.

Recognise % symbol and explain as a fraction.

Convert between different units of metric measures.

Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes.

Estimate volume and capacity.

Calculate the area of rectangles, and estimate the area of irregular shapes.

Understand and use common approximate conversions between metric and imperial.

Longitude and Latitude

Latitude and longitude are a system of lines that are used to describe the location of any place on Earth.

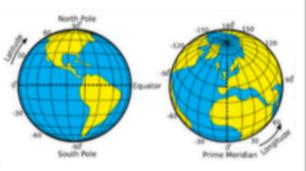
Latitude

-Lines of latitude run in an eastwest direction across the Earth.

Langitude

-Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction. Although lines of longitude and latitude are only imaginary, they exist on maps and atlases to help to show us where different places are.

Southern Hemisphere

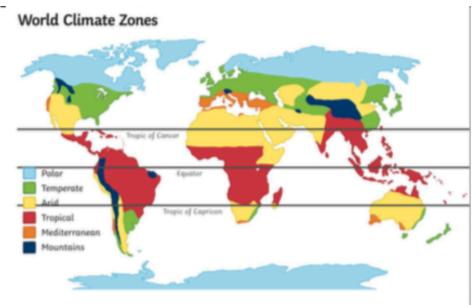


Hemisphere.

-Countries include Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand.

Equator	-The Equator is an imaginary line of latitude which circles the Earth, It lies halfway between the North/ South PolesIt splits Earth into the Northern/ Southern Hemispheres, The distance around the Equator is about 24,900 miles.
Tropic of Cancer	-The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line of latitude which circles the Earth. It lies at 23 degrees north (23°N).
Tropic of Capricorn	-The Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line of latitude which circles the Earth. It lies at 23 degrees south (23°S).
Northern Hemis phere	-The Northern Hemisphere is the section of the Earth that is north of the EquatorAbout 68% of land is in the Northern HemisphereCountries include the UK, USA, and RussiaThe Southern Hemisphere is the section of
	the Earth that is south of the Equator.

Southern Hemisphere



Climate Zones	The weather changes in different parts of the world. Where there are similar weather patterns this is known as a climate.
Polar	Polar climates have temperatures which are usually below freezing and can reach -60°C in winter. Polar areas are usually covered by snow and ice throughout the year.
Temperate	Temperate climates vary greatly at different times of year, with four distinct seasons.
Arid	Arid climates lack natural water sources, with little rainfall. They are very dry and hot.
Tropical	Tropical Climates have high temperature rainfall and humidity all year. Some areas may have a wet and dry season.
Mediterranean	Mediterranean climates have long, warm, dry summers and wet winters.