



Quick summary

The biggest continent is Asia and the biggest ocean is the Pacific. Oceans are made up of saline water and cover about three quarters of the Earth's surface. Oceans contain hundreds of thousands of known species. Oceans that are enclosed are called seas. The closest seas to the UK are the North Sea, Irish Sea and the English Channel.



Physical features

- The Earth is the planet on which we live.
- It is a sphere.
- It has a core, mantle and crust.
- The crust is the rock that covers the entire surface of the Earth.
- Below the crust is the mantle which is made of hot liquid rock called magma.
- Some of the crust is submerged by the oceans of the world.
- Under the oceans there are some high mountains and deep trenches that cannot be seen from the land.
- The part of the crust that is not submerged by the oceans is called land.
- Some of the land has formed into high mountains and some into low valleys
- Land is divided into continents, which are very large areas of land.



Location



Human features

Continents usually have many countries within them, apart from Australia which is a continent and a country. Antarctica has no countries and no inhabitants as it is a landmass entirely covered in ice. Because the country of India is so big, it is called the Indian sub-continent of Asia.



Vocabulary

- continent:** a large area of land
- ocean:** a large area of saline water
- saline:** salty
- species:** plants or animals
- enclosed:** surrounded by something
- seas:** smaller, enclosed or partly enclosed areas of saline water
- magma:** hot, liquid rock
- submerged:** covered by water



Location



Physical features



Human features



Diversity



Physical processes



Human processes



Techniques