

Fifth & Sixth Class

Geography Revision

Chapter 1: Exploring my School Grounds

- Natural features are features that come from nature. Hedgerows, trees, flowers and plants are all examples of natural features.
- Human features are things that are made by humans. Beaches, basketball courts and sheds are all examples of human features.
- Trees found in the school environment include silver birch, rowan, oak, cherry blossom, willow and leylandii.

Chapter 2: Antarctica

- Antarctica is located over the South Pole. It is the coldest, driest and windiest continent on Earth with an area of 14 million square kilometres.
- There are two main areas – East & West Antarctica
- Ninety-nine percent of Antarctica is covered in ice. Seventy percent of the world's fresh water is found there. There are forty-four science stations located in Antarctica.
- Antarctica has no permanent population and is not owned by anyone.
- The animals of Antarctica include seals, penguins, whales and snow petrels.
- There are no trees or bushes on Antarctica. Few plants can live there because of the ice and cold weather. Moss is the most common plant found in Antarctica.
- Antarctica is so cold because it is located at the most southerly point of the Earth, the South Pole. This means that the sun's rays have further to travel.
- There are many minerals to be found in Antarctica such as gold, silver, iron, copper, nickel, oil, lead and coal.
- The Antarctic Treaty of 1961 ensures that the animals and plants of Antarctica are protected. The Treaty also tries to protect this unique land from pollution. Mining the valuable minerals is banned.

Chapter 3: Food Glorious Food

- Different meals from around the world include:
USA: Hamburger
Ecuador: Locro: Potato and cheese soup
Argentina: Empanada: Filled pastry
Chad: Millet Balls: Balls made of grain
China: Shredded pork with sweet and sour sauce
Japan: Sushi: Rice with raw fish
Mongolia: Buuz: Dumplings filled with mutton
Russia: Borsch: Lamb and vegetable soup
Italy: Spaghetti

- Local food producers include:
Bakery: The Tipperary Kitchen
Dairy: Cashel Blue Cheese, Cooleeney Farmhouse Cheese
Fruit and Vegetables: The Apple Farm
Meat: Inch House, Crowe's Farm
Preserves: Crossogue Preserves
Sweets / Treats: O' Donnell's Crisps
- Local produce such as meat, fruit and vegetables are sold at stalls in Farmers' Markets. Food can be fresher and more natural at these markets.
- It is more environmentally friendly to buy in Farmers' Markets as the goods are local and do not need to be transported over long distances. Buying locally means that the food you buy may be produced nearer to your home. Also, less packaging is used on the products as they do not need to travel as far.

Chapter 4: Mountains of Ireland

- There are five basic kinds of mountains:
Fold Mountains (Folded Mountains)
Fault-block Mountains (Block Mountains)
Dome Mountains
Volcanic Mountains
Plateau Mountains (Caused by erosion)
- Carrauntoohil is the highest peak in Ireland.



- The Devil's Bit Mountain is 478m above sea level at its highest elevation. It lies to the north-west of the town of Templemore. The mountain is usually ascended via the townland of Barnane. There is a car park at the base.
- Farmers use mountains to graze their animals. Trees are also grown on the slopes of mountains for their wood.
- Mountains are used for many sports such as mountain biking, hiking and skiing. Climbers and tourists visit mountains for the scenery.
- Reservoirs are often built on mountains to supply towns and cities with water.
- Wind turbines can be built on mountains to get energy from the wind.
- Mountains are home to many people. Over one-tenth of the people living on our planet live in

mountain regions. Thirteen million people live on the Alps in Europe.

- The world's highest mountain is Mount Everest in the Himalayas. It lies on the border between China and Nepal.
- The higher up a mountain you go, the colder it gets and the lighter and thinner the air.

Chapter 5: Britain

- Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. Britain is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the north, the North Sea to the east, the English Channel to the south and the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel and the Bristol Channel to the west.
- The form of government in Britain is a constitutional monarchy with parliamentary government.
- The currency used in Britain is the Pound Sterling.
- Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Britain. It is found in Scotland.
- The River Severn is the longest river in Britain. It flows through England and Wales.
- Loch Lomond is the largest lake in Britain. It is located in Scotland.
- The White Cliffs of Dover are found in the southeast of England. The chalky white cliffs face France.
- The River Thames flows through southern England. It is the second largest river in Britain and flows through the capital, London.
- Windermere is the largest lake in England. It is located in the Lake District in north-western England.
- Places of Interest include:
 - Bath: Ancient Roman city
 - Oxford University
 - Stratford-Upon-Avon: The home of Shakespeare
 - London: Tower Bridge, London Eye, Buckingham Palace and Big Ben
 - Edinburgh Castle
 - Loch Ness
 - The Lake District
 - Snowdonia National Park, Wales
 - Stonehenge – The prehistoric monument
 - York Minister
- Sports and literature are among the United Kingdom's cultural claims to fame. Soccer, rugby, cricket, boxing, and golf were all invented in Britain. And the U.K. has produced many great writers, including William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, and Robert Burns. J.K. Rowling, the writer of the Harry Potter books, is British.

Chapter 6: Clouds Above

- Clouds form as follows:
 1. Warm air containing water vapour rises. This is known as evaporation.
 2. As the warm air rises, it cools.

3. Water vapour condenses on tiny dust particles in the air forming a cloud droplet.
4. Billions of cloud droplets join together to form a cloud.
5. Cloud droplets join up to make larger heavier droplets, which fall as rain, hail, sleet and snow. (Precipitation)

- Cumulus clouds are the most common type of cloud. They are puffy white clouds. They form on sunny days but can form into thunder clouds! Cumulus is Latin for 'a heap or pile'.
- Stratus clouds are a featureless cloud like a layer of fog. They bring rain, drizzle and damp weather. Stratus is Latin for 'layer'.
- Cirrus clouds are the highest clouds in the atmosphere and are made of ice crystals. They appear as wispy streaks. Cirrus is Latin for 'wisp of hair'.
- All other clouds are a combination of the names cirrus, stratus and cumulus.
- Clouds are white because they reflect the light of the sun.
- Clouds turn grey when they are full of water and light cannot get through.
- Clouds float because the air inside them is warmer than the air outside.
- Clouds affect the temperature by blocking out sunlight during the day causing cooler temperatures and keeping the heat on Earth at night.

Chapter 7: Get Communicating!

- In the past, people communicated using cave paintings, smoke signals, drums, flags and semaphore.
- Samuel Morse invented Morse code in 1837 by transmitting signals using wire. A system of dots and dashes was used to spell out words.
- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
- Guglielmo Marconi sent and received the first radio signal in 1895.
- John Logie Baird invented the first working television. The first human face was televised in 1925. The first colour transmission was in July 1928.
- The first computers were developed in the 1940s.
- New developments such as the Internet and mobile phones mean that people now talk less on a face-to-face basis and more frequently on an electronic basis.

Chapter 8: The Story of Chocolate

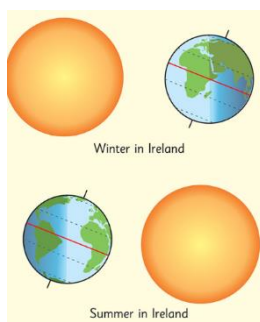
- Chocolate is made from cocoa beans. They come from the cacao tree.
- Cocoa is grown in the tropical rainforests of the world as it needs lots of rain, heat and shade to grow. Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the equator. The Ivory Coast in West

Africa is the world's largest supplier of cocoa beans.

- These are the processes involved in making chocolate.
 1. Removing the pods from the cacao tree
 2. Fermentation of the cocoa beans
 3. Drying, cleaning and roasting of the beans
 4. Removing the shell to reveal the chocolate nibs
 5. Crushing the nibs to make a paste called cocoa butter and then adding sugar and milk to sweeten the mixture
- Fair trade is an international movement to help farmers and workers in the developing world. Fair trade guarantees the farmers a fair price for their product so that they can earn a good living and have good working conditions.

Chapter 9: The Sun

- The Sun is a huge star that Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit around. Unlike other stars, the Sun is close enough to us for us to feel its heat.
- The Sun's core is around 15 million degrees Celsius. It is a huge ball of gas full of ongoing nuclear reactions which emit massive amounts of heat, light and energy in to space. The Sun's light is so bright that it can damage your eyes if looked at directly.
- The Sun is 1.4 million km wide. It is over a million times bigger than the Earth and 300,000 times heavier.
- The Sun has a powerful gravity force which pulls the planets in space towards itself. This causes the planets to orbit the sun.
- The Sun is 150 million km/ 93 million miles away from the Earth. It takes the Sun's light just over 8 minutes to reach the Earth. Light travels at 300,000 km per second.
- In the summer, areas around the Arctic Circle have 24 hours of sunlight. It is the opposite in Antarctica. In the winter, areas around the Arctic Circle have 24 hours of darkness. It is the opposite in Antarctica.
- The Earth is tilted; that means it is turned to one side slightly and the tilt causes seasons. We have four seasons. It takes 365 days for the Earth to orbit the sun.



Chapter 10: A European Citizen

- The European Union is a community in Europe that works together. Six countries founded the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957. In 1990 the EEC became the European Community (EC) and in 1992 became the European Union (EU). Ireland joined the EEC in 1973.
- Currently, there are 28-member countries in the European Union. The euro (€) is the official currency of 19 out of 28 EU member countries. These countries are collectively known as the Eurozone.
- The capital cities are as follows:
 1. Austria: Vienna
 2. Belgium: Brussels
 3. Britain: London
 4. Bulgaria: Sofia
 5. Croatia: Zagreb
 6. Cyprus: Nicosia
 7. Czech Republic: Prague
 8. Denmark: Copenhagen
 9. Estonia: Tallinn
 10. Finland: Helsinki
 11. France: Paris
 12. Germany: Berlin
 13. Greece: Athens
 14. Hungary: Budapest
 15. Ireland: Dublin
 16. Italy: Rome
 17. Latvia: Riga
 18. Lithuania: Vilnius
 19. Luxemburg: Luxemburg
 20. Malta: Valletta
 21. Netherlands: Amsterdam
 22. Poland: Warsaw
 23. Portugal: Lisbon
 24. Romania: Bucharest
 25. Slovakia: Bratislava
 26. Slovenia: Ljubljana
 27. Spain: Madrid
 28. Sweden: Stockholm
- The European Parliament meets in Strasbourg.
- The longest river in Europe is the Volga.
- The Alps is a mountain range that borders France, Switzerland, Austria and Italy.
- The Pyrenees is the mountain range that borders France and Spain.
- Physical Features of Europe:



Chapter 11: Tourism

- Fáilte Ireland promotes tourism in Ireland.
- Tourists are important because they spend money in shops, restaurants and hotels which help to create more jobs.
- We can help the tourist industry by keeping our country clean and litter-free to make it a nicer place for tourists to visit.
- In 2016, approximately 9 ½ million people visited Ireland according to the Central Statistics Office. This represents a 10.9% increase on 2015.
- Top Tourist Attractions in Ireland include:
 - Co Antrim: Giant's Causeway
 - Co. Meath: Newgrange
 - Co. Dublin: Trinity College, Guinness Storehouse, Kilmainham Gaol, Christ Church Cathedral, National Museum of Ireland
 - Co. Wicklow: Glendalough
 - Co. Kilkenny: Kilkenny Castle
 - Co. Tipperary: Rock of Cashel, Cahir Castle, Swiss Cottage, Holycross Abbey
 - Co. Cork: Blarney Castle
 - Co. Kerry: The Ring of Kerry
 - Co. Clare: The Burren, Cliffs of Moher
- Many different types of holidays are available in Ireland including – beach, hillwalking, cycling, fishing, sailing, horse-racing, golfing and surfing.

Chapter 12: The River Nile

- Without the Nile River, all of Egypt would be desert. Only about an inch (2.5 centimetres) of rain falls throughout Egypt each year. But each summer, the river rises because of rains at its source far to the south in Ethiopia. Floods cover the river's valleys, leaving sediments needed for trees, plants, and crops to grow.
- Egypt is often divided into two sections: Upper Egypt in the south and Lower Egypt in the north. The sections are named this way because the Nile flows from south to north. The river empties into the Mediterranean Sea.
- Southern Egypt's landscape contains low mountains and desert. Northern Egypt has wide valleys near the Nile and desert to the east and west. North of Cairo, the capital, is the sprawling, triangular Nile River Delta. This fertile land is completely covered with farms.
- The Blue Nile and the White Nile are the two main rivers that flow into the River Nile. The Blue Nile contributes about 2/3 of the water of the Nile.
- Lake Victoria in Uganda is the river's largest source.
- The River Nile is home to many different species of animal including crocodiles, turtles, baboons, wildebeest, and more than 300 species of bird, including fishing eagles and the Nile Valley Sunbirds.
- The River Nile is important for tourism, agriculture, fishing and as a source of water.

- The Aswan Dam controls the flooding of the River Nile.

Chapter 13: The Earth at Work

- The surface of the Earth is called the crust. The mantle is a rocky layer under the crust. The centre of the Earth is called the core. It is made up of two layers, the outer core and the inner core. The outer core is a liquid layer, while the inner core is a solid layer.
- The crust of the Earth is made up of several large pieces called plates. The area where these plates meet is called a fault. Volcanoes and earthquakes can occur in these areas.
- A volcano is an opening in the crust of the Earth where gases and rock, called magma, can escape. Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct.
- An earthquake is a shaking of the Earth as a result of rocks or plates under the Earth that move or break when under stress. The epicentre is the centre of an earthquake. Waves start from this point, shaking the ground. The strength of an earthquake is measured on the Richter Scale.
- The strongest earthquake ever recorded occurred in Chile in 1960. It measured 9.5 on the Richter Scale.

Chapter 14: Think Sustainable!

- Coal, oil and gas are fossil fuels and non-renewable energy that is running out. Burning these fuels releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- Wind, water and sunshine are all renewable energy sources.
- Biodiversity means the wide range of living things in the world. The National Biodiversity Plan was introduced in Ireland in 2002 to encourage biodiversity in Ireland. We can encourage wildlife in our gardens by leaving small areas of grass uncut, leaving a log pile in the corner, developing ponds and avoiding using pesticides.
- At home and in school, we can be kinder to our environment by reducing our energy usage, saving water and reducing waste.
- Most of the world's waste is created by just 5% of the people living on this planet.