

Year 3- Geography

Geographical Regions

Key Vocabulary

Ocean- a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.

Hemisphere- a half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator, or into western and eastern halves by an imaginary line passing through the poles.

Poles- A geographical pole is either of two points on the surface of a rotating planet where the axis of rotation meets the surface of the planet.

South- The south geographical pole lies 90 degrees south of the equator. It is the southernmost point on the surface of Earth and lies on the opposite side of Earth from the North Pole.

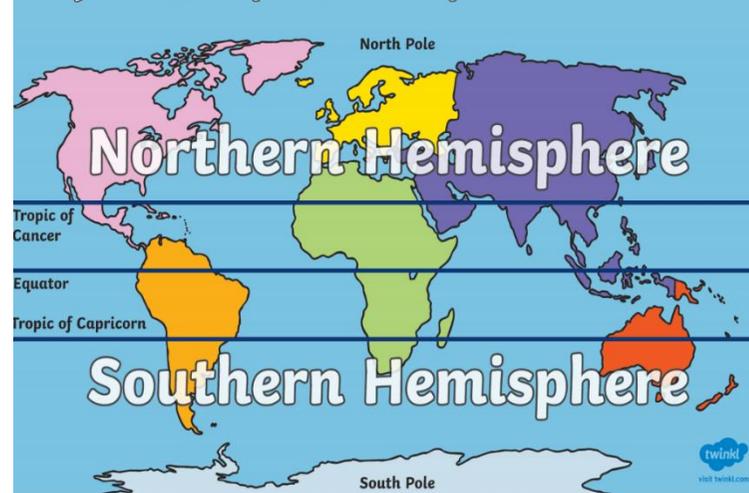
North- The north geographical pole of a body is 90 degrees north of the equator. It is the northernmost point on the surface of Earth and lies on the opposite side of Earth from the South Pole.

Tropic of Cancer- The tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line in the Northern Hemisphere. It is also called the northern tropic.

Tropic of Capricorn- The tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line in the Southern Hemisphere. It is the opposite of the tropic of Cancer.

Equator- The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles. The weather on the equator is hot all year round.

Equator, Tropics, Hemispheres and Poles



Ocean Facts:

The biggest ocean is the Pacific Ocean, and the smallest is the Arctic. The Indian Ocean is named after the country and is west of Australia. The coldest ocean is the Southern Ocean, and it is completely surrounded by Antarctica. The Atlantic is half of the size of the Pacific.

Oceans of the World

Interactive PowerPoint



5 Oceans

Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Southern Ocean
Indian Ocean
Arctic Ocean

