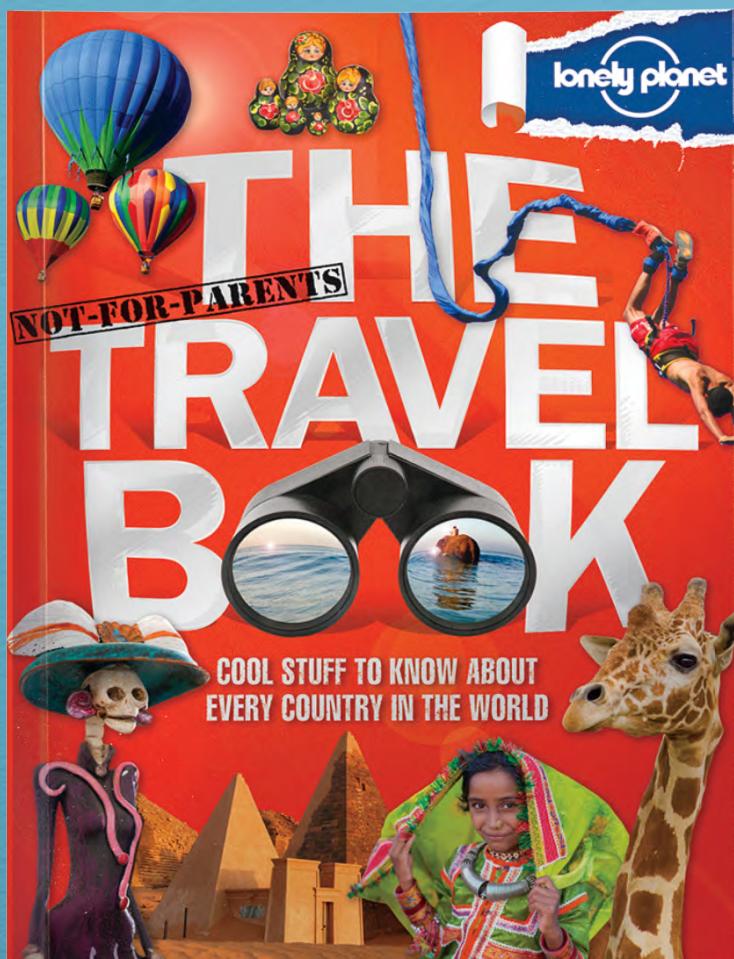




**NOT-FOR-PARENTS**

## Teaching Guide: KS2 Activity Pack



**AWE-INSPIRING BOOKS  
FOR CURIOUS KIDS**

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# Teacher Introduction

Dear Teacher,

## Welcome to Lonely Planet's Key Stage 2 Teaching Resource Pack.

This resource pack has been developed to celebrate the launch of the new **Lonely Planet Not-for-Parents** series of books. These are the first Lonely Planet publications especially for children.



The Not-for-Parents series includes **The Travel Book: Cool Stuff to Know about Every Country in the World**. This book dedicates one page to every country in the world, however big or small, and reveals epic events, amazing animals, hideous histories, funky foods, fascinating facts and more about each country, continent by continent. The four **City Books** in the series put the spotlight on **London**, **New York**, **Paris** and **Rome** and give away secrets of the people, places, history and culture of these exciting cities.

The **Lonely Planet Not-for-Parents KS2 Teaching Resources** have been designed to be a flexible resource pack suitable for geography, literacy and ICT.

**The first set of activities, 'Our Connections to the Continents and Countries of the World'** explores pupils' own connections with other countries around the world. The places they have visited and where family, friends and famous people come from connect pupils with countries from all continents. Everyday objects such as food, toys and clothes along with the words we speak provide further links. These are all explored in these activities.

**The second set, 'Finding out More about the Continents and Countries of the World'** are based on **The Travel Book**. Pupils can find out fascinating facts about the countries in each of the continents in these activities using this The Travel Book. However, they can also be approached using other reference books or the internet.

The pack has been designed as a series of lessons based on the principle of building on children's existing experience, knowledge and understanding. However, they work equally well as stand alone sessions. The second set can also be used for guided reading or cross-curricular ICT. Further details and suggestions are provided in the teacher overviews within the resource pack.

Continent and country maps, both labelled and blank, are found in the appendix to support the activities in the pack. There are also example pages from The Travel Book. An A2 world map poster is also available for your classroom. To order please contact [go@lonelyplanet.co.uk](mailto:go@lonelyplanet.co.uk)

We hope you and your class enjoy the lessons and activity ideas that support the new Lonely Planet Not-for-Parents books.

# Section A

## Our Connections to the Continents and Countries of the World

### TEACHER OVERVIEW

#### Activity one: People Connections

##### National Curriculum Links (Oct 2011)

###### Geography:

Developing geographical skills (2a, c, d & f)

Knowledge and understanding of places (3a, b, c, d f & g)

###### Resources Needed:

- World Map – labelled (Appendix 2i)
- World Map – not labelled (Appendix 2ii)
- Activity Sheet A1: People Connections
- Country Locator World Map and Grid (Appendix 1) or atlases

###### Learning Objectives

- To understand and use the terms country and continent
- To understand they have connections with different countries around the world through people they know.
- To find out which continents countries are found in and where they are located

###### Teacher Information

The first activity in this series begins by pupils investigating their connections to the different continents and countries through people they know.

- What countries/continents have they been to?
- What countries/continents have family and friends visited, grown up in or lived in?
- Do they have any favourite celebrities (sports, entertainment etc) who come from a different country?

###### Starting Point

Use the world map to see if children know the names and location of continents.

What is a continent and what is a country? Discuss explanations.

**Continent Definition:** one of the Earth's large land masses

**Country Definition:** an area of land, with its people, culture and geography, that has a government that runs and organises the country

- Give examples of connections that you have with other countries. Use personal, family, friends and celebrity examples that relate to the pupils in your class.
- As a class, how many connections do we have to other countries through people we know?

###### Activity

Children work in twos or threes to list people connections they have with other countries.

As an extension, pupils find out which continents these countries are located in, and find them on World Map.

###### Plenary

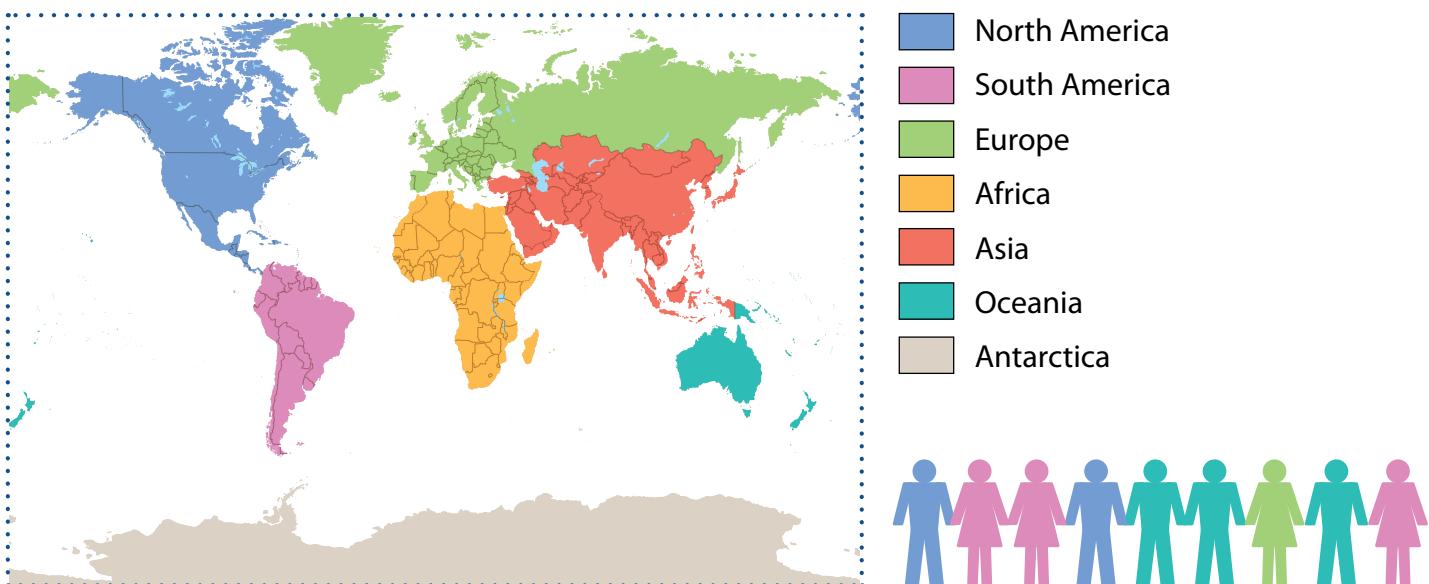
- Between us, do we have connections with every continent in the World?
- List them on the world continent map.

###### Other Opportunities

Set up a classroom display with a world map. As children find connections they write cards to be put on display and linked to the connecting country. The class could develop a key to signify different types of connections.

# Activity one: People Connections

- What connections do we have with places and people around the world?



Make a list of all the different **people** you know that have a link with another country.

This could be you, friends, relations, other people in school, sports players such as footballers, entertainment stars etc.

Now, use an atlas or a map on the computer to find and locate these countries.

### **AS A CLASS:**

- Do we have connections with all of the continents?
  - Do we have connections with all of the countries?

# Section A

## Our Connections to the Continents and Countries of the World

### TEACHER OVERVIEW

#### Activity two: Everyday Object Connections

##### - Homework Activity

###### National Curriculum Links (Oct 2011)

###### Geography:

- Developing geographical skills (2a, c, d & f)
- Knowledge and understanding of places (3a, b, c, d f & g)

###### Resources needed:

- World Map – labelled (Appendix 2i)
- World Map – not labelled (Appendix 2ii)
- Activity Sheet A2: Everyday Object Connections
- Country Locator World Map and Grid (Appendix 1) or atlases

###### Learning Objectives

- To understand and use the terms country and continent
- To understand they have connections with different countries around the world through everyday objects
- To find out which continents countries are found in and where they are located

###### Teacher Information

This second activity builds on the first. Pupils started by thinking of countries they have visited and those where people they know – family, friends and celebrities - live or grew up. Now, they investigate where everyday objects such as their clothing, toys, books and food come from.

- How many country connections can the class make?

###### Starting Point

Recap connections to countries already made.

Introduce homework enquiry activity to find more country connections we have with everyday objects.

Show children how to find out:

- Where an item of clothing was made? Look at the label.
- Where a book was printed? Look in information page at the beginning of the book.
- Where a food item comes from? Read the labels. Etc.

###### Homework

Children investigate country of origin of everyday objects and list them on the homework activity sheet, and find out which continents these countries are located in.

###### Homework Discussion

- Between us, do we have connections with every continent in the World?
- Are there any patterns?
- Do particular objects come from certain countries?

It may be appropriate to start discussing sustainability, miles of travel of goods and carbon footprint with your class. You could set up a class debate to discuss the issues.

###### Other Opportunities

- Connections could be added to a world map on a classroom display to develop understanding of place and the location of continents and countries.
- Add the links to your classroom world map display. Set up a new colour, key category for everyday objects.

## Activity Two: Everyday Object Connections

- What connections do we have with places and people around the world?



At home, carry out some research to find out where every day objects you use have come from.

Have a look at different types of objects such as food, clothes, toys and books.

Make a list of these objects and the country they link you to.

Now, use an atlas or a map on the computer to find and locate these countries.

## **AS A CLASS:**

- Do we have connections with all of the continents?
  - Do we have connections with all of the countries?

# Section A

## Our Connections to the Continents and Countries of the World

### TEACHER OVERVIEW

#### Activity three: Word Connections

##### National Curriculum Links (Oct 2011)

Geography:

- Developing geographical skills (2a, c, d & f)
- Knowledge and understanding of places (3a, b, c, df & g)

Literacy:

- Spelling: morphology – word origins (En3, i)

##### Resources needed:

- Activity Sheets A3: Words Borrowed from Around the World Lesson Introductions and Activity Sheets Country Locator World Map and Grid (Appendix 1) or atlases

##### Learning Objectives

- To understand that throughout history words from many languages have become part of everyday English
- To find out about some examples of these borrowed words
- To locate the countries these words originated from on a world map

##### Teacher Information

This third connections activity builds on the first two but takes a more abstract connection by looking at the country of origin of words in daily use in the English language.

Many of the words we speak everyday have come from other lands at some point in history. Some of these borrowed words became part of everyday English thousands of years ago like those from Ancient Greek and Latin. But new words continue to arrive from around the world every year and they soon become a natural part of the English language we use. Most parents and grandparents would not have known what nachos or suduko were when they were growing up.

##### Starting Point

Recap how people we know and everyday objects link us to countries all over the world. Explain that words we use everyday also have their origins in other places.

Mayday, nachos, shampoo, slogan and sudoku are words that all come from other languages. Display these words (Activity Sheet A3 – Lesson Introduction) and cover the ‘Country and Origin of the Word’ descriptions with your interactive whiteboard screen-shade or reveal tool.

- First, match each word to their modern English meaning. Then reveal descriptions and work out the country of origin of the word.
- Locate the countries on the world map (Activity Sheet A3 – Lesson Introduction Map).
- Discuss the name of a country and the name we give for the language they speak, e.g. Mexico – Mexican, France - French, Netherlands – Dutch, India – Indian dialects such as Hindi, Urdu etc.

##### Activity

Children find the origins of sets of words and link them on world map. (Activity Sheet A3 – Set One Words, Map and Set Two Words). Set Two Words are an extension set. Pupils use Country Locator World Map and Grid (Appendix 1) or atlases to locate and add these countries on to their map.

##### Plenary

Use the Challenge questions (Activity Sheet A3 – Plenary: Set One Words & Set Two Words) to discuss what pupils have found out about the origin of words.

# Activity Three: Words Borrowed from around the World

## Lesson introduction words

Link the word to its English meaning. Then find and link to the country and origin of the word.

### Borrowed Word

### Modern English Meanings

### Country and Origin of the Word

mayday

a short, easily remembered, **phrase** used to advertise an idea or product

These **puzzles** have come to us from **Japan**. In Japanese, **su** means 'number' and **duko** 'single'. The words describe these puzzles where a number can only occur once in a line or square.

nachos

a logic **puzzle** usually using the digits 1–9

This word comes from **India**. It is from the Hindi word **campo** meaning 'press'. How does this link to shampoo? It was the instruction given to a masseur when giving someone a head massage. The word's meaning has changed from the action to the cleaning liquid as it has moved into English.

shampoo

small pieces of **tortilla** covered with melted cheese, beans and spices

This has nothing to do with the 24 hours in a certain spring month! It comes simply from the **French** words **m'aider** that mean 'help me'. The spelling and the words have become altered as they moved from French to English but the sound and the meaning is the same.

slogan

international distress **signal**

A chef in **Mexico** called **Ignacio Nacho Anaya** is thought to have invented this snack in the 1940s.

sudoku

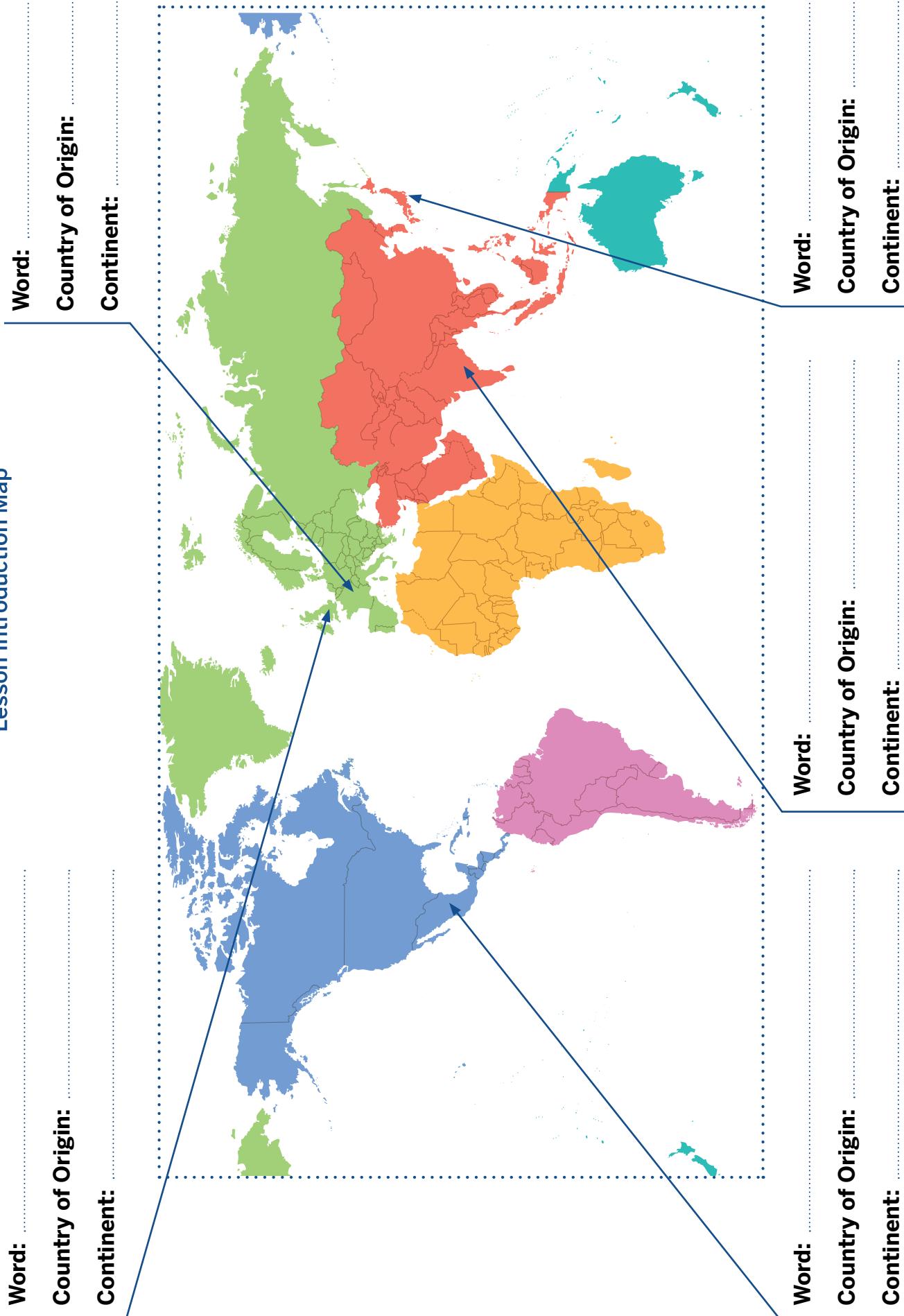
a soapy **liquid** for washing hair

The **Scottish** word for a battle cry, **sluagh-ghairm**, from *sluagh* 'army' and *gairm* 'shout'. The slogan shouted out would have been someone's surname or a place name.

Then, locate the words and their countries of origin on the world map.

# Activity Three: Words Borrowed from around the World

Lesson Introduction Map



# Activity Three: Words Borrowed from around the World

## Words Set One

Link the word to its English meaning. Then find and link to the country and origin of the word.

### Borrowed Word

### Modern English Meanings

### Country and Origin of the Word

**caravan**

a small, pampered, curly haired breed of dog

**Batata** was originally the name for a sweet potato in the Caribbean Island of Haiti. Sweet potatoes were introduced to Europe first, before white potatoes, so this name was used. The word changed slightly on its way across the Atlantic Ocean becoming **patata** in Spain and then **potato** in England.

**ketchup**

a round vegetable, which grows underground and is used in all sorts of cooking including chips, mash and fish cakes

This word comes from India. It translates simply as 'leg clothing' from the Urdu **pay** 'leg' and **jama** 'clothing'. Pyjamas started out as loose, cool cotton or silk trousers that men and women wore in warm countries in Asia. Europeans living there started wearing them in bed giving pyjamas their modern meaning in English.

**potato**

loose trousers and top worn in bed at night

Our word comes from the Dutch word **jachte** meaning 'light sailing ship'. Originally, it was taken from **jaghtschip** meaning 'fast pirate ship' so does that make a yacht a fast pirate?

**poodle**

large sailing boat

**Karwan** were the groups of traders who travelled together across the desert in Iran with lots of baggage full of things to sell. At this time Iran was called Persia. A caravan then became the name for a covered wagon carrying the bags.

**pyjamas**

a trailer that can be towed by a car and slept in for a holiday

Traders introduced this term from China in the 17th century. In Chinese, **k'e chap** means tomato juice, so tomato ketchup really means tomato tomato juice!

**yacht**

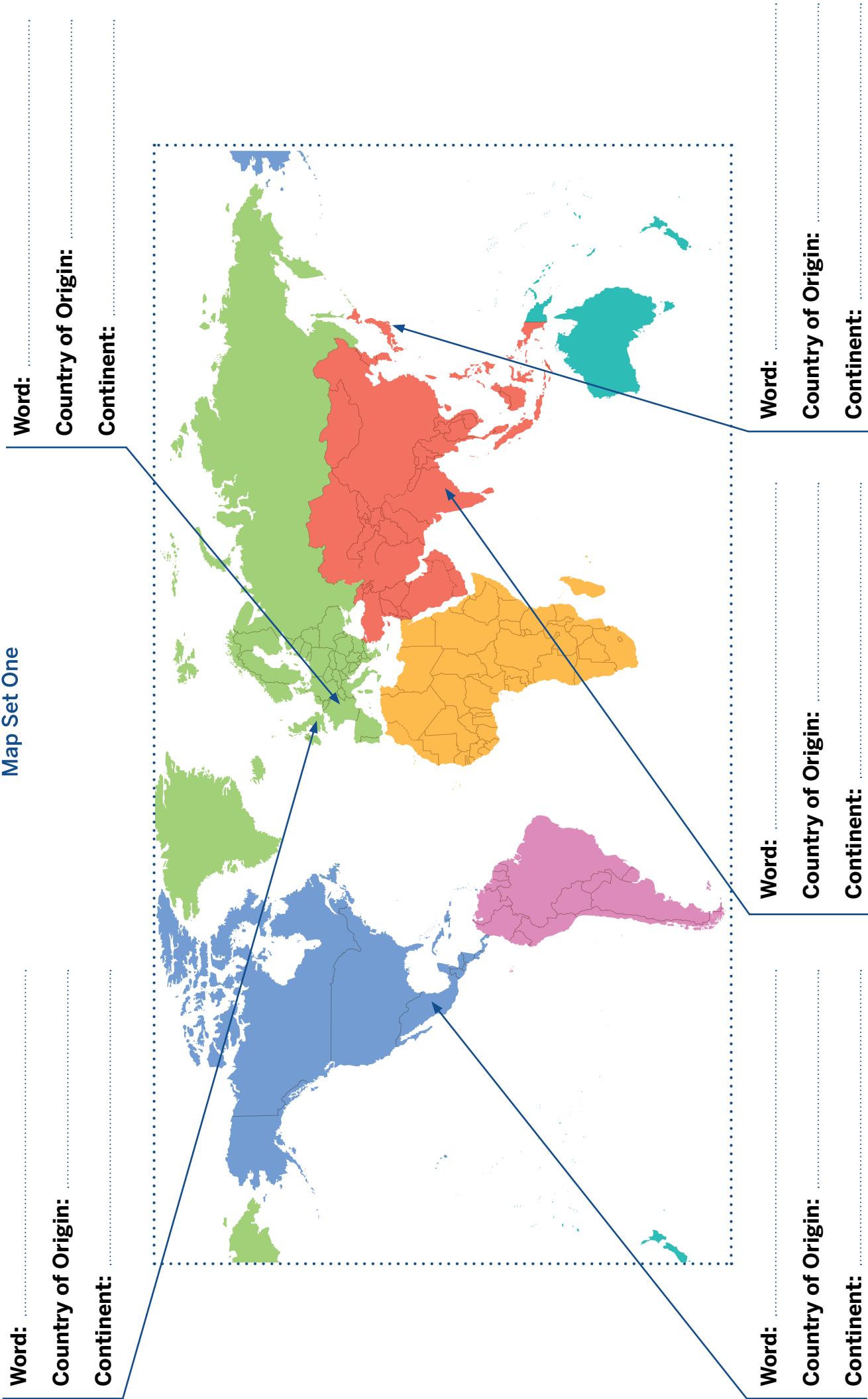
tomato sauce often eaten with chips

Originally, a German hunting dog that retrieved ducks and geese that had been shot by its master from ponds and lake. These dogs were called **pudelhund** meaning puddle dog, and over time in English, puddle has become poodle!

Then, locate the words and their countries of origin on the world map.

# Words Borrowed from around the World

Map Set One



# Activity Three: Words Borrowed from around the World

## Words Set Two

Link the word to its English meaning. Then find and link to the country and origin of the word.

### Borrowed Word

### Modern English Meanings

### Country and Origin of the Word

**coffee**

part of the body that can contract and relax enabling other parts of the body to move

This word comes from the Latin word **musculus** meaning little mouse. The ancient Romans thought that a flexing muscle in the upper arm looked like a mouse moving. You will need to find a very strong person with big muscles to demonstrate this to see if you agree!

**leg**

a dark brown hot drink with a strong smell and flavour made from crushing beans

This word is thought to be an abbreviation of **orl korrect**, a jokey spelling of 'all correct' that was used as a slogan in the US presidential election campaign of Martin Van Buren in 1840. He didn't win the election.

**marmelade**

one part of the body of an animal or human that is used for walking or standing

In ancient Greece, mysteries were secret religious ceremonies. The people who took part in them were sworn to secrecy and had to promise never to tell anyone what happened in the mystery ceremony.

**muscle**

word used to show you agree

The original Portuguese **marmalada** was solid jelly cut into squares for eating. It was made from not from oranges but from quinces, which are hard fruits that look a bit like small apples. The first orange marmalade was made in Scotland.

**mystery**

a sweet spread, made from oranges, usually eaten on toast for breakfast

The Vikings probably brought the word leg to Britain, it is from the Old Norse **legg**, before this the word **shank** was used for this part of the body.

**OK**

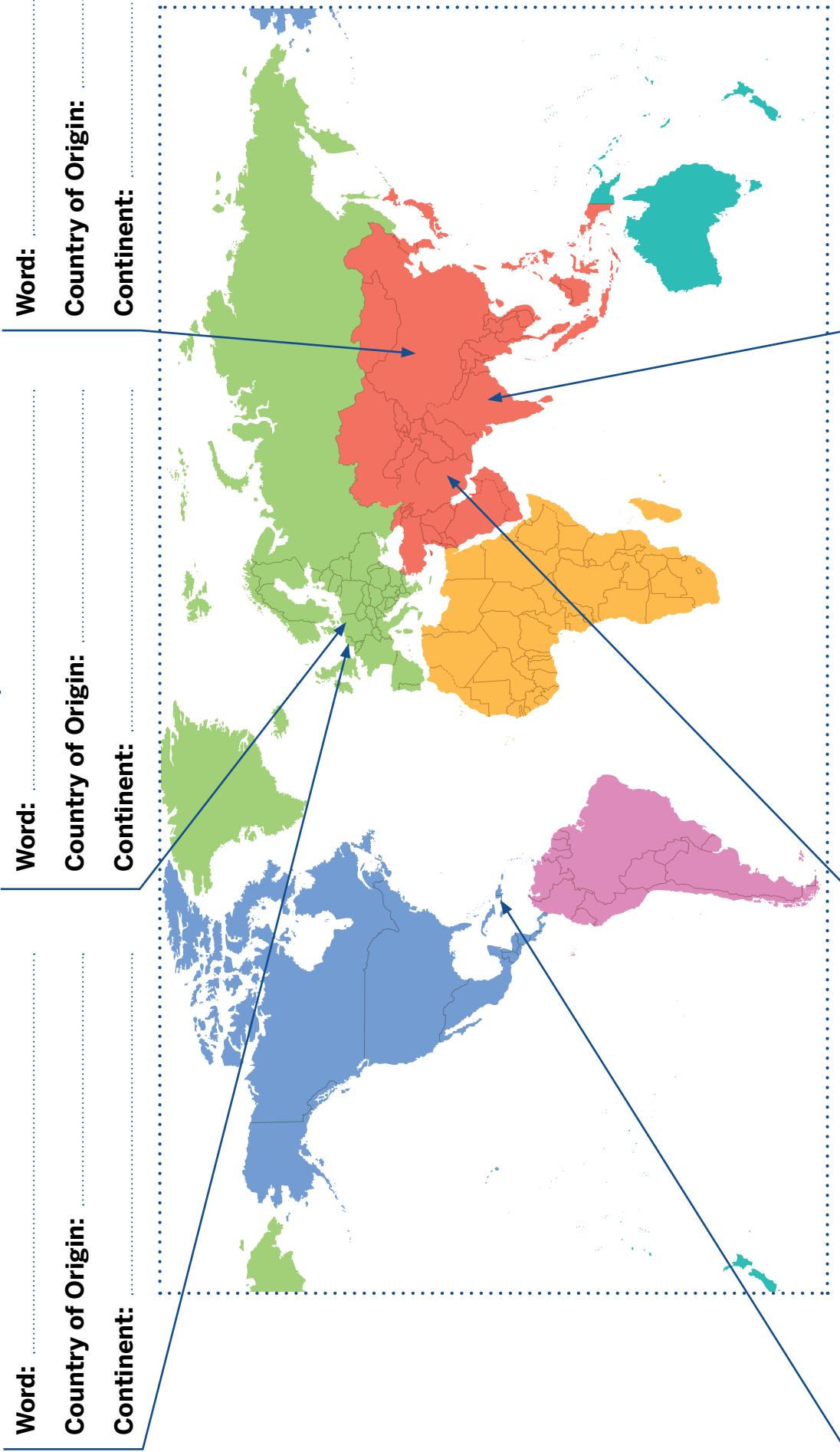
something strange which has yet to be explained or understood

This comes from the Turkish word **kavveh**. The original wild plants came from Ethiopia but were taken to Arabia and cultivated there. Coffee was soon drunk throughout the Arabic world and was particularly popular in Turkey.

Then, locate the words and their countries of origin on the world map.

# Words Borrowed from around the World

Map Set Two



Word: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country of Origin: \_\_\_\_\_  
Continent: \_\_\_\_\_

# Words Borrowed from around the World

## Plenary Quiz: Set One Words

### Challenge 1

1. What could be called a **Dutch** fast pirate?

---

2. What **Indian** word gained a top and went to bed?

---

3. What did a **Haitian** batata become in English?

---

4. Why are you repeating yourself when you ask for **tomato ketchup**?

---

5. What was an original **Iranian** caravan?

---

6. What is the connection between a **poodle** and a **puddle**?

---

# Words Borrowed from around The World

## Plenary: Set Two Words

### Challenge 2

1. What did **Portuguese** jelly sweets become?

---

2. Why is a mystery a **Greek** secret?

---

3. What might we still be calling our shanks if the **Vikings** hadn't visited?

---

4. What is **OK**?

---

5. What started out in the wild in Ethiopia, Africa and gained its name in **Turkey**, Asia?

---

6. What are your **Roman** little mice?

---

# Section B

## Finding Out More About the Countries in the World

### TEACHER OVERVIEW

#### Activity one: Continent Challenges

##### National Curriculum Links (Oct 2011)

###### Geography:

- Developing geographical skills (2a, c, d & f)
- Knowledge and understanding of places (3a, b, c, df & g)

###### Literacy:

- Reading non-fiction (4) Skimming, scanning and retrieving specific information (3a,b,c)
- ICT Developing internet research skills - key word searches and refining searches (1a & c)

###### Resources needed:

- Activity Sheets B1: The Continent Challenges
- The Travel Book, internet or suitable non-fiction books

##### Teacher Information

These challenge activities are intended to be flexible resources. Whichever way you choose to use them, pupils will develop their sense of place and location, and have the opportunity to appreciate the many diverse wonders found all around the world.

Antarctica is not included as a challenge or in **The Travel Book** because although it is a continent, it contains no countries.

**Antarctica**... is the Earth's southernmost continent located around the south-pole. With an area of 14million km<sup>2</sup>, it is the 5th largest continent (Europe and Oceania are smaller). In a usual year, it is the coldest and windiest continent. The lowest recorded temperature in Antarctic was -89°C and there is so little precipitation here that the whole continent is considered a desert. Being almost entirely in the Antarctic Circle, daylight hours are very short throughout the winter months.

Unsurprisingly, no humans have ever lived here permanently. At present, Antarctica is politically neutral and not 'owned' by any country. The global community have agreed it should be an area of peace and science. The environment is protected, with mining and military activities banned. The on-average 3500 people who stay here every year are part of the scientific and environmental research teams.

##### Guided Reading Activity

###### Learning Objectives:

###### Geography

- To find out more about the geographical features, nature, history and people of other countries
- To develop understanding of which continents countries are found in and where they are located

###### Literacy

- To understand the layout and features of a non-fiction book, and efficiently find relevant information

Using **The Travel Book**, recap the features of a non-fiction book and their purpose, i.e. contents page and index are used for quickly finding a page that might have the information you are looking for.

NB. In each continent section of **The Travel Book**, the country pages are not in alphabetical order but in order of their geographical location approximately North West to South East.

Recap the features of a page of a non-fiction book, i.e. headings, sub-headings, fact boxes, illustrations, photographs, captions, labels, maps etc. are all used to locate specific information quickly.

Model answering a couple of questions to show how to find information efficiently.

Pupils work in pairs with a copy of one of the Continent Challenges and The Travel Book.

##### Plenary Discussion

- How quickly can they use their non-fiction book skills to find the information they need?
- What is the most interesting geographical fact (or story) they have come across?

**CONTINUED OVERLEAF**

# TEACHER OVERVIEW CONTINUED

- Which country is their fascinating fact (or story) about?
- Which continent is this country in?
- Can they locate the country on a map?
- Is this fact (or story) about a geographical feature, nature, history, or people and culture? Or is it a related to a mixture of these?

## Developing Internet Research Skills Activity

Learning Objectives:

### Geography

- To find out more about the geographical features, nature, history and people of other countries.
- To develop understanding of which continents countries are found in and where they are located.

### ICT

- To identify key words in a research question and use these in an internet search engine to generate possible website where the information may be found
- To identify which suggested websites given in the search results are most likely to contain the information you are looking for
- To use these techniques to improve how quickly you can find information you need from websites

Recap that the World Wide Web contains a colossal amount of information.

The **World Wide Web** ... is the information section of the internet. The **web**, as it is now more commonly known, is a vast system of linked documents. Recent studies found there to be over 12 million working websites and over 550 billion documents in the web.

Each of the Continent Challenges has 10 very specific questions that you want to find the answers to. Fortunately, there are internet search engines that find any websites that contain the key words you instruct them to look for. Almost instantly they give you a list of websites that contain the words you searched for.

The trick to efficient internet searching is to:

- identify relevant key words
- type the key words carefully with no spelling mistakes or typos
- scan through the list of websites returned and choose to look at the one that seems most likely to have your information.

## Model answering a couple of questions to show how to find the information efficiently:

**Research Question:** The Chocolate Hills in the Philippines look like perfect mounds of chocolate across the countryside. They are really conical limestone hills covered in grass, which turns brown in the dry season. What does local legend say they are?

**Internet Search:** Identify key search words & refine ideas:

### 'Chocolate Hills'

- How many search results do you get? (~4,320,000)
- What will be the most useful keyword to refine your research?

### 'Chocolate Hills' 'legend'

- How many search results do you get this time? (~873,000)
- Which website name would you choose to explore and why?

Pupils work in pairs with a copy of one of the Continent Challenges and The Travel Book.

## Other Opportunities

Pupils make their own 'Antarctica Challenge'

Use as a holiday homework activity.

Investigate the largest country areas and population figures to read large numbers in a real context.

# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: North America

### North America Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of North America?

#### 1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in North America

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in North America and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?  
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?  
Find out and write down the population.

#### Two Largest Countries in North America



#### Two Smallest Countries in North America



Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Area

Area

Area

Area

Population

Population

Population

Population

#### 2. A tiny **hummingbird** can beat its wings **80 times a second**.

How many different varieties of hummingbirds are found in **Costa Rica**?



#### 3. Former **president** of **Cuba**, **Fidel Castro**, claims to have survived how many attempts on his life?

*He claims people have tried to kill him using poisoned cigars, a contaminated diving suit and even a powder to make his beard fall out!*



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: North America

4. What **musical instrument** was invented in **Trinidad and Tobago** in the 1930s? They were originally made from empty oil drums.



5. In **Guatemala**, why is the **currency**, or money, called **the quetzal**?  
Clue: It is linked to the name of their **national bird**.



6. What do the people of **Belize** do with **green iguanas**?



7. What **sport** was invented in **Canada**? It is now their national game.



8. A very deadly **frog** lives in **Panama**. It is too poisonous to touch because its skin oozes a deadly toxin. The Choco Indians used the poison in their blow darts. What is this frog called?



9. This odd looking creature is called an **axolotl** and lives in the underground lakes near **Mexico City**.



10. In the **Bahamas**, what is **Junkanoo**?

When and where does it take place?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: South America

### South America Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of South America?

#### 1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in South America

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in South America and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?  
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?  
Find out and write down the population.

Two Largest Countries in South America



Two Smallest Countries in South America



Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Area

Area

Area

Area

Population

Population

Population

Population

#### 2. The World's **highest waterfall** is found in **Venezuela**.

What is it called and how high is it?



#### 3. How many countries in **South America** are **land-locked** (that is they do not have any **ocean borders**)? Name them:

# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: South America

4. **Bolivia** has the world's **highest capital city** and world's **highest airport**. What is the name of the capital city and how high is it?



5. **Chile** is a very long and very skinny country. More than 80% of the country is covered in mountains, many of them volcanoes. You will also find the **driest place on Earth** where it hasn't rained for 400 years! What is the name of this desert?



6. What is the **Salt Cathedral** in **Columbia**?



7. How did **Ecuador** get its **name**?

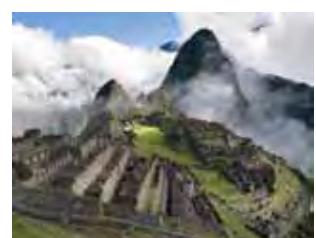


8. **Guyana's national bird** is the **hoatzin**.

How does it keep its predators away? Who are its close relations?



9. What did the **Inca people** build high up in the **Andes** mountains in **Peru**? What **special status** does their amazing creation now have?



10. **Uruguay** is the **smallest country** to have **won** what **world sporting event** – not once but **twice**?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Europe

### Europe Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of Europe?

#### 1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in Europe

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in Europe and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?  
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?  
Find out and write down the population.

Two Largest Countries in Europe

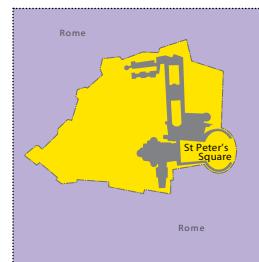


Country Name

Area

Population

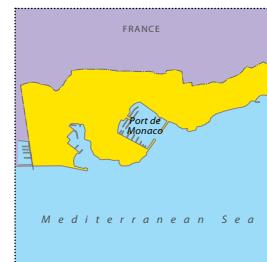
Two Smallest Countries in Europe



Country Name

Area

Population



Country Name

Area

Population

#### 2. Malta is a nation of small islands found in the Mediterranean Sea.

What are found here that are **older** than the **Pyramids** and **Stonehenge**?



#### 3. What **toy**, that is still a favourite in the UK today, was invented in **Greece** over 3000 years ago?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Europe

4. **Hungary** is named after **Atilla the Hun** who invaded most of Europe 1500 years ago. What strange thing did the Huns do to their baby sons and why?

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5. The **Wrelickzka Salt Mine** in **Poland** has been worked for 800 years. What did the Poles hide here – 300m underground – during World War 2?

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6. Why is the **Ice Hotel** in Kiruna, **Sweden**, a very unusual hotel?

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7. A famous American visitor to Trivoli Park, Copenhagen, **Denmark** was so impressed by what he found that he decided to build something similar back home in the USA. Who was the visitor to Denmark? What did he build back in the USA?



8. **Belarus** is home to **Europe's biggest animal**. The German army, who invaded the country in World War 1, ate the last of the animals found in the wild in Belarus.



Luckily, some survived in captivity so they can still be found here today. What are these animals called?

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9. **Belgium** is a small European country. The only man-made thing visible from the moon can be found here. What is it?



10. What did the **Dutch** do to **carrots**? And, why?

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# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Africa

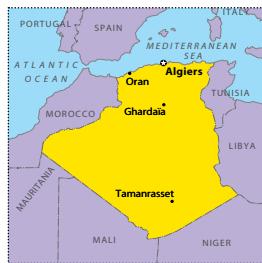
### Africa Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of Africa?

#### 1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in Africa

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in Africa and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?  
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?  
Find out and write down the population.

Two Largest Countries in Africa



Two Smallest Countries in Africa



Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Area

Area

Area

Area

Population

Population

Population

Population

**Fact:** Countries are man-made and change. Sudan has very recently become two countries Sudan and South Sudan so it is no longer the largest country in Africa.

#### 2. In **Senegal**, you will find the famous **mbalax**. What is mbalax?



#### 3. Mount Kilimanjaro, in **Tanzania**, is the highest mountain in Africa. It's an old, snow-capped volcano. How high is it?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Africa

4. In **Mauritania**, the world's **longest train** carries iron ore almost 700km (435 miles) from the town of Zouérat to the coast. How long is this train?



5. **Hassan II Mosque** is in Casablanca, in **Morocco**. It has the world's **highest minaret**. How tall is it?



6. The world's **fastest snake**, the **black mamba**, can be found in **Eritrea**. Just how fast can they move and on average, how long are they?



7. The mud and clay houses of **Kasar Hada** in Tunisia were built hundreds of years ago. More recently they were used as a location for a **famous science fiction film**. Which one?



8. **Meerkats** live in large groups in the **Kalahari Desert** in **Botswana**. What do they find to eat there?



9. The world's largest artificial lake is found in **Ghana**. It is formed by the **Akosombo Dam**, which holds back a river. The force of the water flowing is used to make electricity. What is the name of the river and the lake?



10. **Okapi** can be found in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**. They have stripes like zebras but are related to giraffe. What unusual jobs does it do with its tongue?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Asia

### Asia Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of Asia?

#### 1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in Asia

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in Asia and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?  
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?  
Find out and write down the population.

Two Largest Countries in Asia



Two Smallest Countries in Asia



Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Area

Area

Area

Area

Population

Population

Population

Population

#### 2. Borneo, Malaysia is famous for its wild **orang-utans**.

These great apes use tools and make cosy beds at night from branches and leaves. What does name orang-utan mean in Malay?



#### 3. Kyaiktiyo or Golden Rock is a huge golden boulder that hovers on the edge of a cliff in the **Union of Myanmar**. Legend says a strand of Budda's hair holds it on. But, why is it gold?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Asia

4. **Burj Khalifa**, in the **United Arab Emirates**, is the tallest man-made structure ever built at 828m. What other world records does this famous building hold?



5. The **Chocolate Hills** in the **Philippines** look like perfect mounds of chocolate across the countryside. They are really conical limestone hills covered in grass, which turns brown in the dry season. What does local legend say they are?



6. **Japanese macaques** live further north than any other primates apart from humans. How do these clever monkeys keep themselves warm in the freezing Japanese winters?



7. One quarter of all the world's rare snow leopards live in **Mongolia**. Snow leopards can leap 15m and jump 6m straight up. Unlike most big cats, what can they not do?



8. **Cambodia** is still recovering from the cruel rule of the **Khmer Rouge** who controlled the country from 1975 to 1979. How many people did they kill during this time?



9. The highest point on Earth, **Mount Everest**, is found in **Nepal**. Local Nepalese sherpas (guides) help climbers reach the world's highest summit. What do they call Mount Everest?



10. **Petra**, in **Jordan**, is one of the world's most amazing abandoned cities. It was carved into rock 2000 years ago and called the 'Rose-red City' because of the colour of the stone. Why was it abandoned in AD 700?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Oceania

### Oceania Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of Oceania?

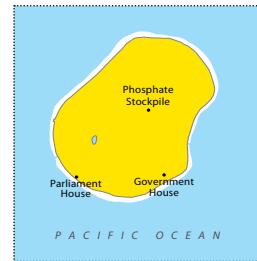
#### 1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in Oceania

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in Oceania and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?  
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?  
Find out and write down the population.

Two Largest Countries in Oceania



Two Smallest Countries in Oceania



Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Country Name

Area

Area

Area

Area

Population

Population

Population

Population

#### 2. **Nan Madol** can be found in the Federated States of Micronesia.

What is it?



#### 3. People with a certain hobby travel to **Fiji** from all over the world to experience **Cloudbreak**. Who do and why?



# Activity one: Continent Quizzes

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Oceania

4. Why are **black pearls** so important for the people of **Tahita & French Polynesia**?



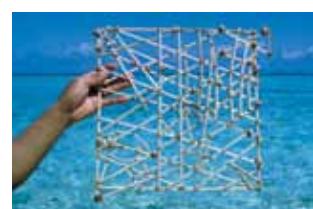
5. **Oka** is a favourite food on the island of Samoa. What is it?



6. How high is **Tuvalu's highest spot**?



7. What did the **Marshal Islanders** use '**stick charts**' for until the 1950s?



8. What **relics of history** can divers explore off both the coasts of the **Solomon Islands** and the **Federal States of Micronesia**?



9. What **two animals** are on the **Australian** coat of arms?

**Clue:** Both of these animals are found in the wild only in Australia and neither of them can walk backwards!



10. What is the name of the **fiery, live volcano** in **Vanuatu**?



# Activity one: Continent Challenges

## Teacher Answers 1/4

### North America Challenge

1. Largest Countries:
  - Canada (area: 9,984,670 sq km, population: 33,487,208)
  - USA (area: 9,826,675 sq km, population: 307,212,123)

Two Smallest Countries:

- St Kitts & Nevis (area: 261 sq km, population: 40,131)
- Grenada (area: 344 sq km, population: 90,739)

2. Over 50 different species
3. 638 attempts on his life
4. Steelpans
5. Because the ancient Mayans used quetzal tail feathers as money
6. Grow them in farms and eat them. They call them 'bamboo chicken'.
7. Ice hockey
8. Strawberry poison-dart frog
9. A salamander that can regrow hurt body parts
10. A massive street parade held on 26<sup>th</sup> December

### South America Challenge

1. Largest Countries:
  - Brazil (area: 8,514,877 sq km, population: 198,739,269)
  - Argentina (area: 2,780,400 sq km, population: 40,913,584)

Two Smallest Countries:

- Suriname (area: 163,820 sq km, population: 481,267)
- Uruguay (area: 176,215 sq km, population: 3,494,382)

2. Angel Falls, 979m
3. Two: Bolivia and Paraguay
4. La Paz, 3600m
5. Atacama Desert
6. An underground church, built in a salt mine 200m underground
7. Because it sits on the equator
8. It stinks – it is also called the stinkbird and is closely related to the dinosaurs.
9. One of the seven wonders of the modern world
10. The football World Cup

# Activity one: Continent Challenges

## Teacher Answers 2/4

### Europe Challenge

#### 1. Largest Countries:

- Russian Federation (area: 17,098,242 sq km, population: 140,041,247)
- Ukraine (area: 603,550 sq km, population: 45,700,395)

#### Two Smallest Countries:

- Vatican City (area: 0.44 sq km, population: 826)
- Monaco (area: 2 sq km, population: 32,965)

#### 2. The Megalithic Temples of Malta - the oldest standing stones

(including the Tarxien Temple and gantija Temple)

#### 3. Yo-yo

#### 4. They slashed their baby sons' faces so they would grow up to look frightening.

#### 5. An aeroplane factory

#### 6. It is made from ice and rebuilt every year after it melts in the summer.

#### 7. Walt Disney, Disneyland

#### 8. Wisent also known as European bison or European wood bison

#### 9. The lights of the motorway system

#### 10. They bred them to be orange for their royal family, the House of Orange.

Before this carrots used to be black, purple, red and white.

### Africa Challenge

#### 1. Largest Countries:

- Algeria (area: 2,381,740 sq km, population: 34,178,188)
- Democratic Republic of Congo (area: 2,344,858 sq km, population: 68,692,542)

#### Two Smallest Countries:

- Seychelles (area: 455 sq km, population: 87,476)
- São Tomé & Príncipe (area: 964 sq km, population: 212,679)

#### 2. Senegal's famous musical style that mixes Western music with the traditional drumming and dance music of Senegal.

#### 3. 5895m

#### 4. 3km long

#### 5. 210m high

#### 6. 20km per hour, average length about 2.5m

#### 7. Star Wars: The Phantom Menace

# Activity one: Continent Challenges

## Teacher Answers 3/4

2. Lizards, snakes, spiders, eggs, vegetables and grubs
3. Volta
4. Its tongue is so long it can wash its eyelids and clean out its ears.

## Asia Challenge

1. Largest Countries:
  - China (area: 9,596,961 sq km, population: 1,338,612,968)
  - India (area: 3,287,263 sq km, population: 1,166,079,217)
- Two Smallest Countries:
  - Maldives (area: 298 sq km, 396,334 population: )
  - Singapore (area: 697 sq km, 4,657,542 population: )
2. 'Orang-utan' means 'man of the forest'.  
'orang' means 'man' and 'utan' means 'forest'
3. Building with the most storeys, highest and fastest elevators, highest mosque , highest nightclub & highest swimming pool
4. The Buddhists monks who come to visit the rock stick little pieces of gold leaf on the bolder
5. Poo – a greedy giant had to loose weight to win the love of a beautiful woman, the hills are his poos  
(other legends include: a giant's tears, the left over mess from a giant argument and problems called by a giant carabao)
6. They bathe in the hot springs.
7. They can't purr or roar.
8. Over 2 million people
9. Chomolungma or 'Mother of the World'
10. It was hit by a huge earthquake.

## Oceania Challenge

1. Largest Countries:
  - Australia (area: 7,686,850 sq km, population: 21,007,310)
  - Papua New Guinea (area: 462,840 sq km, population: 6,250,000)
- Two Smallest Countries:
  - Naura (area: 21 sq km, 13,770 population: )
  - Tuvalu (area: 26 sq km, 12,177 population: )

## Activity one: Continent Challenges

### Teacher Answers 4/4

2. Nan Madol is a ruined city off the coast of the island of Pohnpei. It had small man-made islands linked by canals.
3. Surfers come to Fiji for Coudbreak because it is a huge offshore wave that is great for surfing.
4. Black pearls are the major export of French Polynesia. They earn the country millions every year.
5. Oka is raw fish, marinated in lime juice and coconut milk.
6. 4.5m above sea level.
7. They acted like modern day maps, showing islands and ocean currents to help the islanders travel by canoe between islands.
8. Wrecks from the Second World War – including planes, ships, cars, motorbikes etc
9. Kangaroo and emu
10. Mount Yasur

# Section B

## Finding Out More About the Countries in the World

### TEACHER OVERVIEW

#### Activity Two: Plan a Trip of a Lifetime

##### National Curriculum Links (as of Oct 2011)

###### Geography:

- Developing geographical skills (2a, c, d & f)
- Knowledge and understanding of places (3a, b, c, d f & g)

###### English:

- Speaking and listening (En1: 1c, 2a, b & e, 3c, 4a)
- Reading research (En2: 3a, b, c & e)
- Writing (En3: 1d, 2a & b)

###### Resources needed:

- Activity Sheets B2: Trip of a Life Time Teaching Introductions and Activity Sheets
- The Travel Book, The Travel Book Country Sample Pages (Appendix 1), the internet or suitable non-fiction books

###### Learning Objectives:

- To find out more about the geographical features, nature, history and people of other countries
- To develop understanding of which continents countries are found in and where they are located
- To interview people to find out personal thoughts and information
- To carry out research and take notes based on this information
- To organise research to design a themed trip
- To write postcard style text – informal, first person, interesting facts, personal opinions

###### Teacher Information

This is a cross-curricular literacy and geography series of activities that could be carried out as part of guided reading sessions. Pupils work in pairs taking it in turns to play the role of a trip planner working in the tourist industry and a traveller about to go on a trip of a life time.

For each activity step, model the activities using the examples provided.

###### Step One

Pupils take it in turns to be the trip advisor and the traveller. Interview them to find out so you can make the perfect trip for them!

###### Step Two

The trip advisor researches countries the traveller could visit making notes of interesting places to visit and activities.

###### Step Three

Using notes the trip advisor plans two different trips of a life time for the traveller.

###### Step Four

The traveller looks at both planned trips and chooses their favourite.

###### Step Five

The traveller finds out more information out about the countries and activities in their trip and makes notes in their travel notebook.

###### Step Six

The traveller writes postcards home to friends and family.

###### Other Opportunities

On a continent map, plot trip or journey.

Pupils could write diaries, blogs or tweets instead of postcards.

KS 2 pupils could plan trips for Barnaby Bear for KS1 class. Barnaby Bear could then go off on the chosen trips and KS 2 pupils send postcards, photographs (ICT image manipulation activity) etc.

# Activity Two: Plan a Trip of a Lifetime

## Trip Planning Example

### PLAN A TRIP OF A LIFETIME

**Your task:** You are a trip planner working in the tourist industry.

**Can your plan a very special trip of a life-time for someone?**

#### STEP 1: RESEARCH – THE TRAVELLER

What does this person like doing? What are their interests?

Interview them to find out so you can make the perfect trip for them!

<b>Traveller's name:</b>	Bill
<b>Their interests:</b>	<i>I like interesting buildings and different types of transport. I love finding out about fascinating animals.</i>
<b>Countries or places they think they would like to visit:</b>	<i>I've just read a book set in South America. It sounds full of history and amazing nature. I think I'd like to go there?</i>

#### STEP 2: RESEARCH – THE DESTINATION: PLACES TO VISIT

What countries could they visit? What interesting places should they go to?

Are there any activities or foods they should try?

#### You could plan:

A trip in one country

A trip in one continent

A themed trip all over the world (highest buildings, strangest food, scariest animals etc.)

#### Research Notes: For Bill's Trip

##### e.g. COUNTRY TRIP: PERU, SOUTH AMERICA

**Machu Picchu:** Lost city built by the Incas, 600 years ago, high up in the Andes mountains – they carried all the materials up there to build this city up in the sky.

**Nazca Lines:** huge mysterious shapes carved in the desert by the Nazca people 1500 years ago. Take a plane trip to see them from the air.

**Lake Titicaca:** the world's highest lake that big boats can navigate

**Llamas:** long necked animals related to camels, people in Peru ride them, eat them, make wool from their fur and burn their poo as fuel

**Peruvian jungles:** more than 400 species of butterfly, pumas, jaguars, toucans etc

# Activity Two: Plan a Trip of a Lifetime

## Trip Planning Example

### CONTINENT TRIP: SOUTH AMERICA: INTERESTING ANIMAL TRIP

**Columbia:** bancho ants: you can eat them as a snack

**Columbia:** golden poison frog: the most venomous vertebrate ever!

**Ecuador:** Galapagos Islands: giant tortoise – longest-living animal in the world, over 180 years and marine iguanas are the only lizards who can live in the sea

**Peru:** Llamas: long necked animals related to camels, people in Peru ride them, eat them, make wool from their fur and burn their poo as fuel

**Brazil:** pink Amazon River dolphin: its brain is 40% larger than ours

**Brazil:** wandering spider: most toxic venom of any spider

### STEP 3: PLAN TWO DIFFERENT POTENTIAL TRIPS FOR YOUR TRAVELLER.

They will be able to choose the one they think is the most interesting.

	<b>TRIP A</b> Destination <b>Peru:</b> <b>Buildings, Animals &amp; Transport</b>	<b>TRIP B</b> Destination <b>Columbia:</b> <b>Golden poison frog</b>
<b>Adventure One</b>	On your trip you can ride on a llama up into the Andes mountains.	<b>One Peru: Ride a Llama</b> On your trip you can ride on a llama up into the Andes mountains.
<b>Adventure Two</b>	On your trip you can climb up to see the lost city of Machu Picchu. It was built by the Incas, 600 years ago, high up in the Andes mountains.	<b>Columbia: golden poison frog</b> Go on a jungle trek to see the most venomous vertebrate ever – the golden poison frog.
<b>Adventure Three</b>	You can take a trip on a boat in Lake Titicaca, the world's highest lake that big boats can navigate.	<b>Ecuador – Galapagos Islands: giant tortoise.</b> Take a boat trip out to the Galapagos Islands to see the giant tortoises, the longest living animals in the world.
<b>Adventure Four</b>	Take a plane trip to see the Nazca Lines. These are huge mysterious shapes carved in the desert by the Nazca people 1500 years ago. As these can only be seen from the air, they would not have been able to see what they created.	<b>Brazil: pink Amazon River dolphin:</b> Take a trip on the Amazon river to see the unique pink Amazon River dolphin. Its brain is 40% larger than ours.

### Trip Planning Challenge:

- Which airports would the traveller need to fly to and from?
- What time of year would it be best to do this trip? Check the climate for the countries in the trip so you can offer the best advice.

### STEP FIVE: NOW, SHOW THE TWO TRIPS YOU HAVE PLANNED TO YOUR TRAVELLER.

Which one do they think sounds most tempting for their trip of a lifetime? And why?

# Activity Two: Plan a Trip of a Lifetime

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Trip Planning 1/2

### PLAN A TRIP OF A LIFETIME

**Your task:** You are a trip planner working in the tourist industry.

**Can your plan a very special trip of a life-time for someone?**

#### STEP 1: RESEARCH – THE TRAVELLER

What does this person like doing? What are their interests?

Interview them to find out so you can make the perfect trip for them!

<b>Traveller's name:</b>	
<b>Their interests:</b>	
<b>Countries or places they think they would like to visit:</b>	

#### STEP 2: RESEARCH – THE DESTINATION: PLACES TO VISIT

What countries could they visit? What interesting places should they go to?

Are there any activities or foods they should try?

#### You could plan:

A trip in one country

A trip in one continent

A themed trip all over the world (highest buildings, strangest food, scariest animals etc.)

#### Research Notes:

e.g. COUNTRY TRIP:

# Activity Two: Plan a Trip of a Lifetime

## Pupil Activity Sheet: Trip Planning 2/2

### CONTINENT TRIP: SOUTH AMERICA

**Peru, Machu Picchu:** Lost city built by the Incas, 600 years ago, high up in the Andes mountains – they carried all the materials up there to build this city up in the sky.

**Peru, Nazca Lines:** huge mysterious shapes carved in the desert by the Nazca people 1500 years ago. Take a plane trip to see them from the air.

### STEP 3: PLAN TWO DIFFERENT POTENTIAL TRIPS FOR YOUR TRAVELLER.

They will be able to choose the one they think is the most interesting.

	TRIP A Destination	TRIP B Destination
Adventure One		
Adventure Two		
Adventure Three		
Adventure Four		

### Trip Planning Challenge:

- Which airports would the traveller need to fly to and from?
- What time of year would it be best to do this trip? Check the climate for the countries in the trip so you can offer the best advice.

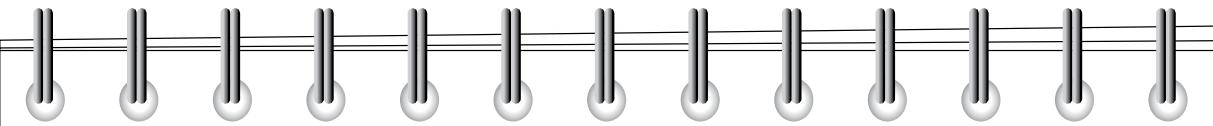
### STEP FIVE: NOW, SHOW THE TWO TRIPS YOU HAVE PLANNED TO YOUR TRAVELLER.

Which one do they think sounds most tempting for their trip of a lifetime? And why?

# Activity Two: Postcards from a Trip of a Lifetime

## STEP 5: MY TRIP

**Your task:** Find out more about the places you visit on your chosen trip.  
Research and write notes in your travel notebook.



### My Travel Notebook: South America Animal Trip Of A Life Time

#### Example Adventure

<b>Place:</b>	<i>Peru – the Andes mountains</i>
<b>Trip fact:</b>	<i>Travelled up mountains on a llama, animals a bit like a camels but with long necks</i>
<b>My opinion:</b>	<i>Good fun, slow but more interesting than travelling by car. A bit bumpy</i>

#### Adventure One

<b>Place:</b>	
<b>Trip fact:</b>	
<b>My opinion:</b>	

#### Adventure Two

<b>Place:</b>	
<b>Trip fact:</b>	
<b>My opinion:</b>	

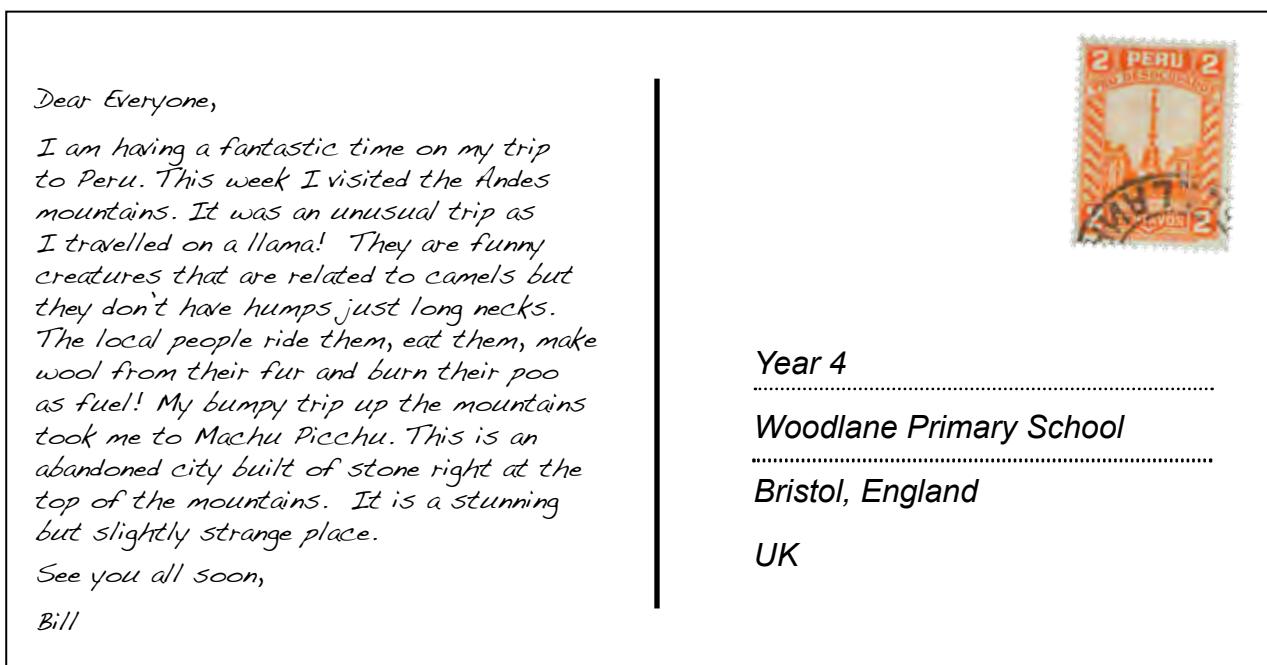
# Activity Two: Postcards from a Trip of a Lifetime

## Postcard Example

### STEP 6: MY TRIP

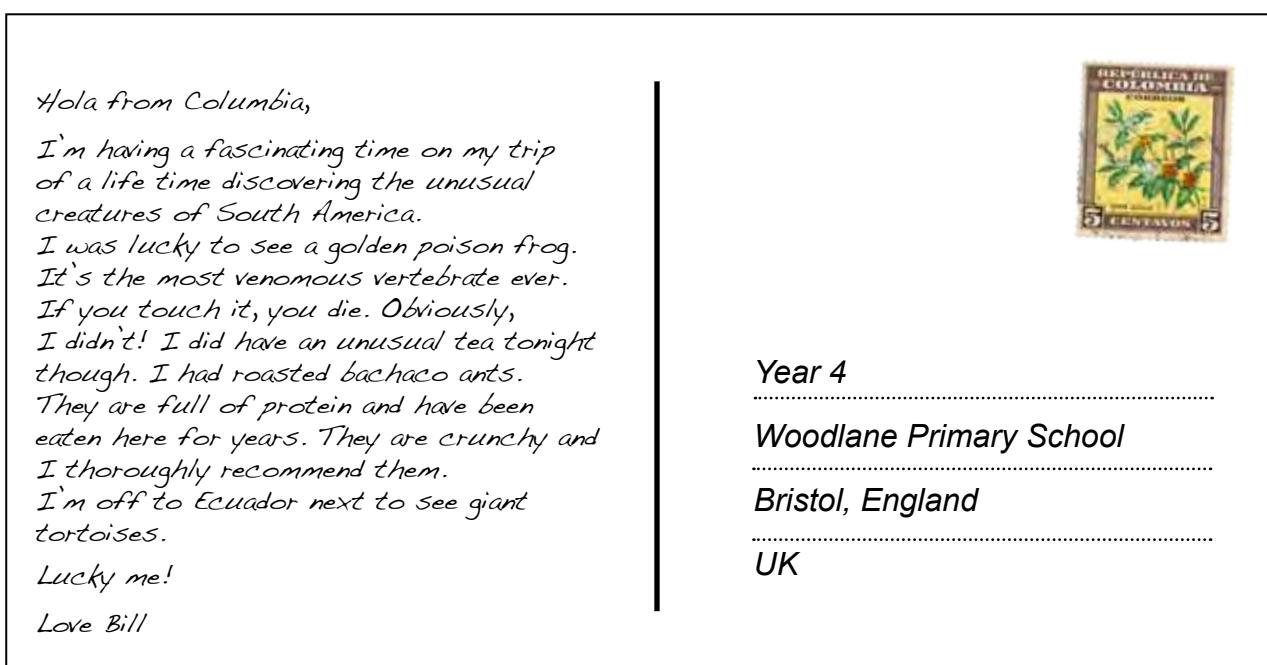
**Your task:** Find out more about the places from your chosen trip.

Write a postcard home telling your friends and families what you have been doing.



**Your task:** Find out more about the places from your chosen trip

Write a postcard home telling your friends and families what you have been doing.



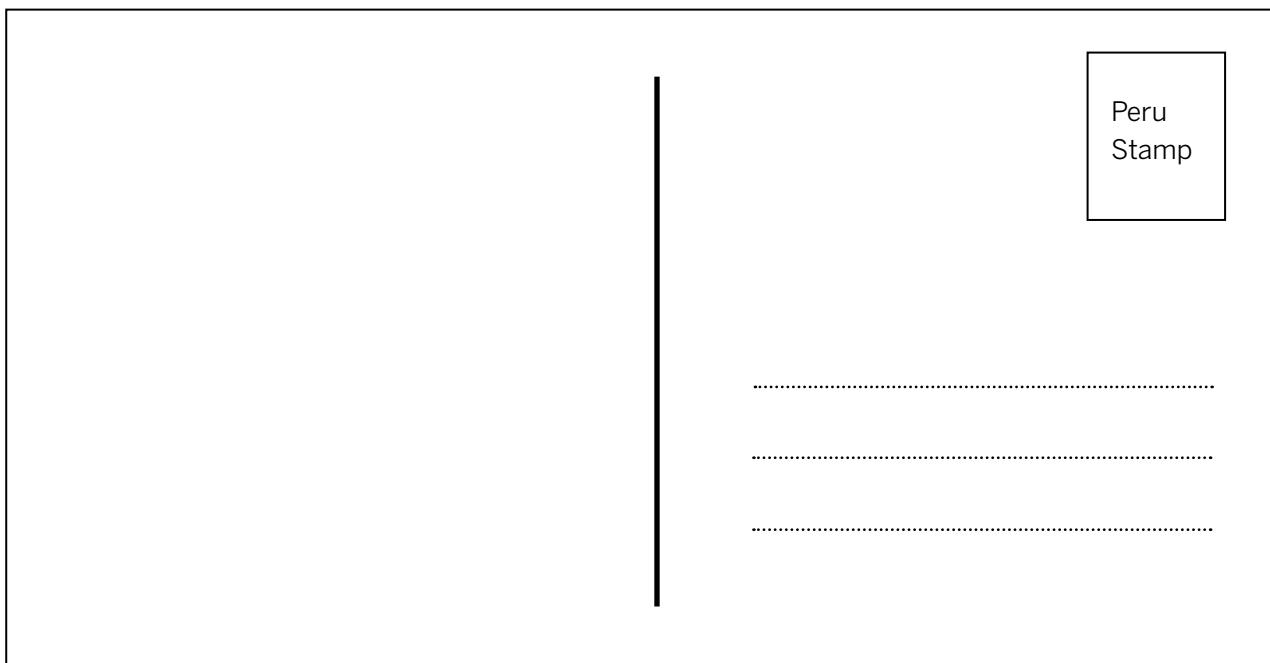
# Activity Two: Postcards from a Trip of a Lifetime

## Pupil Activity Sheet

### STEP 6: MY TRIP

**Your task:** Find out more about the places from your chosen trip.

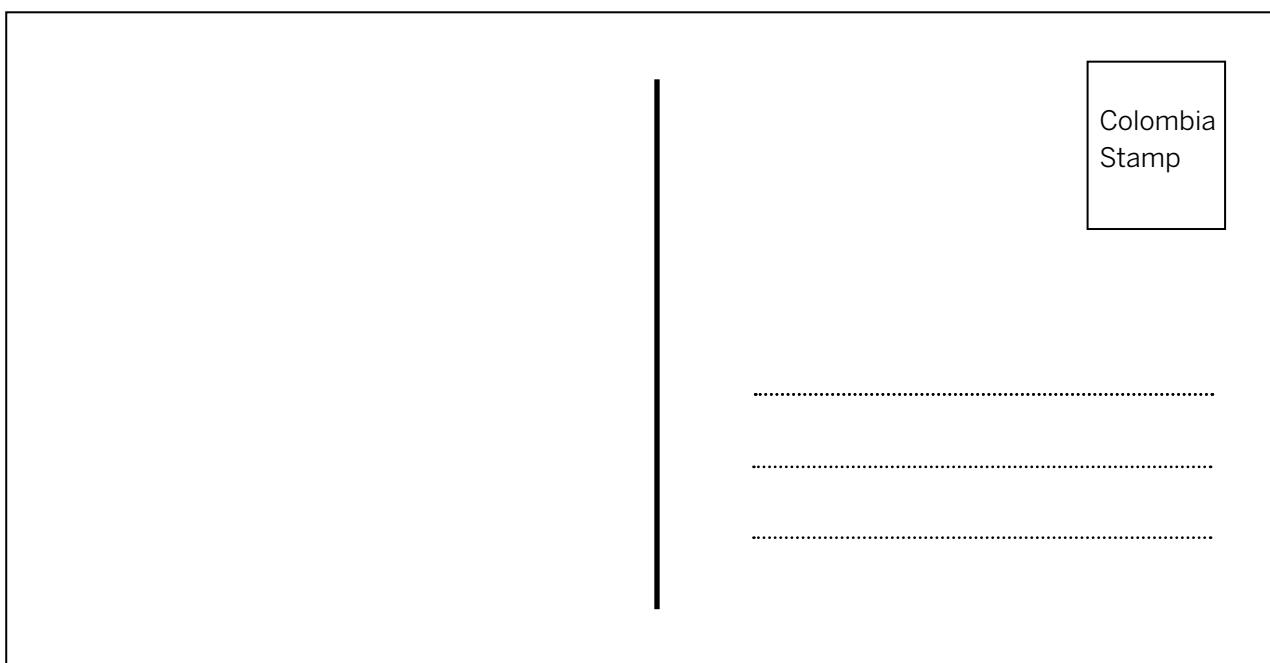
Write a postcard home telling your friends and families what you have been doing.



A large rectangular area for drawing a picture of a place visited in Peru. To the right of a vertical line, there are three horizontal dotted lines for writing a message. In the top right corner, there is a small rectangular box labeled "Peru Stamp".

**Your task:** Find out more about the places from your chosen trip

Write a postcard home telling your friends and families what you have been doing.



A large rectangular area for drawing a picture of a place visited in Colombia. To the right of a vertical line, there are three horizontal dotted lines for writing a message. In the top right corner, there is a small rectangular box labeled "Colombia Stamp".

# Appendices One: Sample Pages from The Travel Book

# Sample Pages - The Travel Book

## Colombia and Ecuador (For completion of pages 36–42)

**COLOMBIA**

★ Bogotá

SOUTH AMERICA

**HOLA (oll aha)**

The Andes mountains split Colombia from north to south. Sitting on the Pacific Ring of Fire, Colombia has lots of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and it is the only South American country to have both a Pacific and Caribbean coast. Legend says there was once a tribal chief in Colombia called *El Dorado* (The Golden One) who covered himself with gold dust. *El Dorado* is also the name of a mythical lost city, loaded with gold.

**Funky Food**

**Yummy, I'm Hungry**  
Why not snack on roasted cuy (guinea pig), some toronjito (full penis soup), or *yojanacoco* (potato soup made with sprinklings of blood)?

**Animal or vegetable?**  
Colombia has the largest number of species in the world of Heliconia, a plant also known as "lobster claws" or "false bird-of-paradise."

**Scary stuff**

**Look Out!**

**Glittering treasures**  
More than 2,000 years ago early Colombian people started making golden objects, which you can see today in Bogotá's Gold Museum.

**Roasted bacalao ants**  
Roasted bacalao ants are a great high-protein snack in Colombia. They have been de-winged, roasted, and eaten for centuries.

**Matching Stones**  
Colombia is the world's largest producer of which three precious gemstones? And in which countries would you find the other ones?  
  
Sapphire Ruby Emerald  
Diamond

**Rock concert**  
More than 500 rock figures sit in the Valley of the Statues in the Andes. Some statues are of animals such as gorillas or African elephants, and people wearing turbans. The tallest is 23 ft (7 m) high. They were carved as long as 5,000 years ago.

**ECUADOR**

★ Quito

SOUTH AMERICA

**HOLA (oll aha)**

Ecuador got its name because it sits on the equator. While that doesn't mean it's hot, it does have lots of hot, active volcanoes scattered around. The rugged Andes mountains run through the country, and the best way to travel over them is on llamas (see page 34). Ecuador owns the Galápagos Islands, which have many strange animals found nowhere else on Earth. One of the world's rarest marine mammals also lives in Ecuador—the pink Amazon River dolphin (see page 35).

**What a blast**  
Every New Year's Eve people make dolls from old clothes and stuff them with crackers and sawdust; then put on heads covered with papier-mâché masks. At midnight, the dolls are beaten up and burned to the new year will be free of trouble.

**Hat on the hop**  
Panama hats actually come from Ecuador. The straw hat got their name because they were shipped through the Panama Canal on their way to the US.

**Where Does It Keep Its Tongue?**  
**Amazing Animal**

If the tube-lipped nectar bat was a cat it would be able to drink milk from a bowl 3 ft (1 m) away. That's because its tongue is 1.5 times as long as its body! The bat was discovered in 2003 in Ecuador's cloud forests. It needs a long tongue to lick the nectar out of the flowers it likes to feed on.

**Swimming Lizards**  
Found only on the Galápagos Islands, marine iguanas are the only lizards that can live in the sea.

**World's most venomous**

**Gold Poisoning**  
The golden poison frog is the most venomous vertebrate ever. Chickens and dogs have died from touching a paper towel that one of these frogs had hopped on. Don't touch this frog or you'll die too! The frog only uses its poison for self-defense.

**Just cruising**  
Ecuador's national bird is the Andean condor. It has the largest wingspan (10ft 6in/3.2m) of any land bird. This big bird can cruise high in the skies for hours without flapping its wings even once.

# Sample Pages - The Travel Book

Peru and Brazil (For completion of pages 36–42)

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**PERU**  
★ Lima



- ★ Official languages: Spanish, Quechua
- ★ Population: 29,516,963
- ★ Currency: Nuevo sol
- ★ Area: 499,255 sq miles (1,285,216 sq km)

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**BRAZIL**  
★ Brasília



- ★ Official language: Portuguese
- ★ Population: 193,739,269
- ★ Currency: Real
- ★ Area: 3,687,612 sq miles (3,511,877 sq km)

**World's Deadliest**

**Hairy Killer**

The Brazilian wandering spider has the most toxic venom of any spider.

**Pinky's Sturge Gray matter**

The pink Amazon River dolphin's brain is 40% larger than ours! Pinky grows up to 8ft 6in (2.6m) long; it's gray when young, and turns pink and then white with age.

**Sky Lines**

The Nazca Lines are massive mysterious shapes carved into the desert by the native Nazca people about 1,500 years ago. The figures include birds, monkeys, animals, fish, people, and even an "astronaut." They are so big they can only really be seen from a plane.

**WINCHES (wind cheers)**

Paddington Bear came from Darkest Peru, and while you probably won't see too many other bears in the jungles you will find pumas, jaguars, crazy-looking colorful birds such as toucans, weird hairless dogs, and more than 4,000 species of butterflies. Peruvians keep guinea pigs, but not as pets—they roast them and eat them! The world's largest river, the Amazon, starts high in the Andes mountains in Peru and eventually flows through Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador.

**Lost City**

Built by the Inca people in the 14th century, Machu Picchu (math-choo-peechoo) is a great lot (it's high up in the Andes—the choo-peel-choo) that had to be carried up the mountain. It's made of stone, which had to be cut into the mountain. Hundreds of terraces were cut into the side, to make it easier to get around. The city was abandoned, but no one knows why.

**Oh Lord**

Brazil takes up almost half of South America and is home to the mighty Amazon River. You'll also find the world's largest rain forest here. A lot of the forest is being chopped down, which is really bad news for all the native tribes—and animals, insects, and plants—that live there. Brazil is rich in gold and diamonds, and people like to dance and have a party. They are nuts about soccer and nuts about Brazil nuts! Just watch out for the massive waves.

**That's Swell!**

Twice a year, crocodiles, piranhas, and snakes go surfing, when water from the Atlantic Ocean creates huge waves in the Amazon River. These waves are 13ft (4m) high and can be heard 30 minutes before they arrive.

**Party Time in Rio!**

Every year, 40 days before Easter, the streets of Rio come alive with a huge party. There are colorfully decorated floats and thousands of people wearing wild costumes and dancing the samba. The main party lasts five days, but people start practicing months ahead.

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Section C Appendices One - Sample pages from The Travel Book

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# Sample Page: The Travel Book

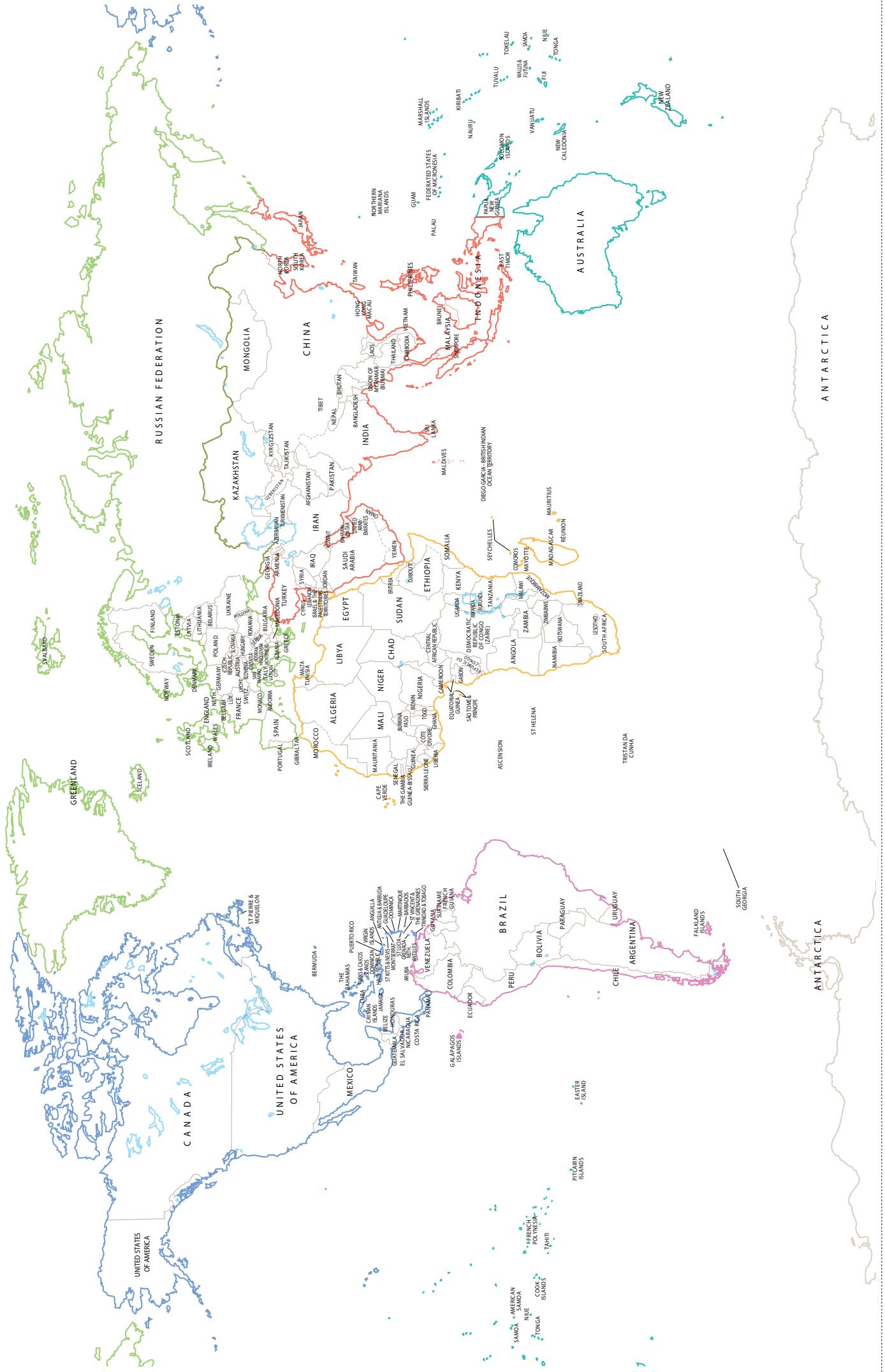
WORLD MAP

In the alphabetical list below, each country's page number appears in bold, followed by the country's coordinates (the letter and number combination) corresponding to the map's grid. The map is color-coded to match the regions within the book.

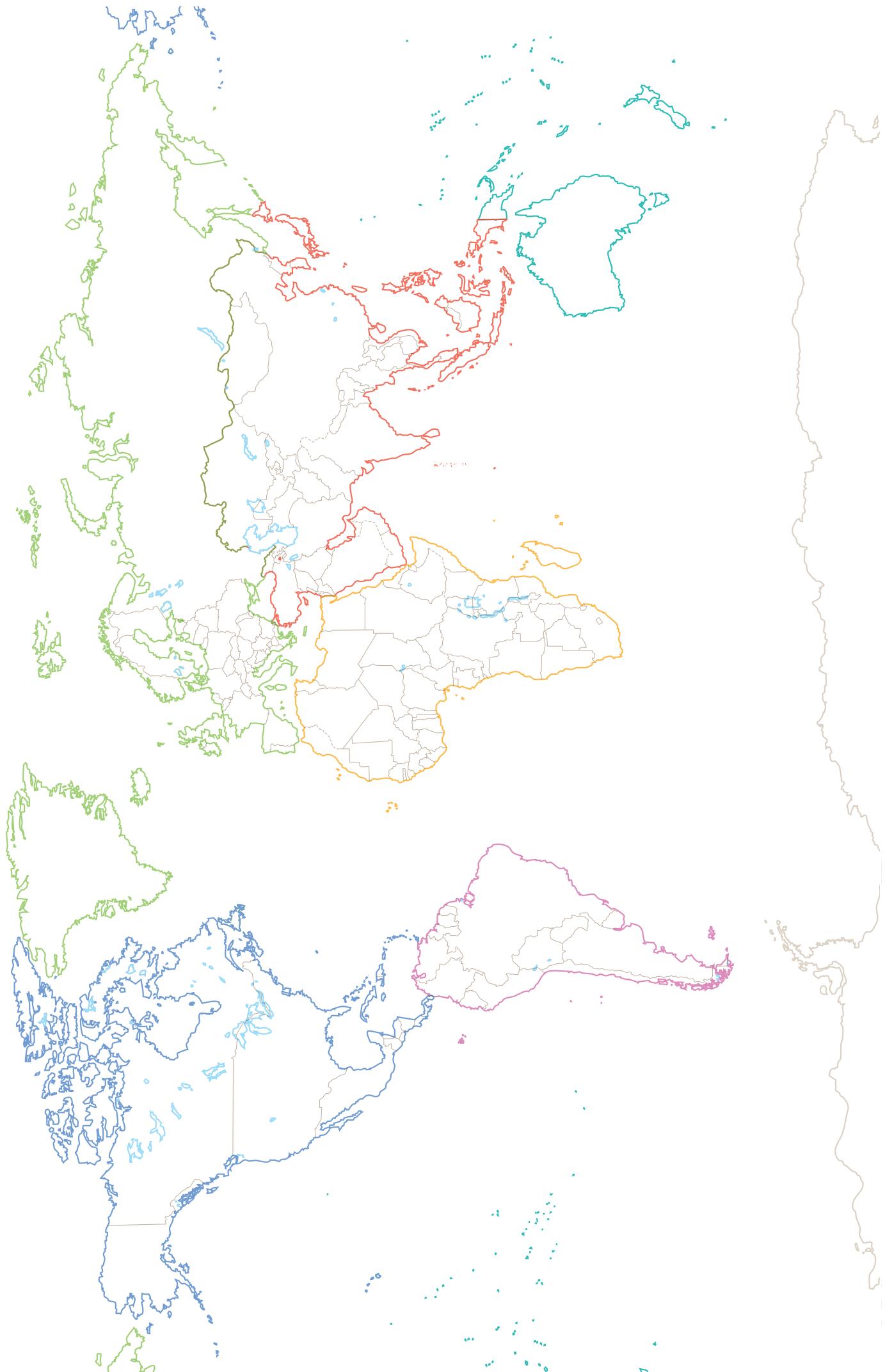


S-1 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9

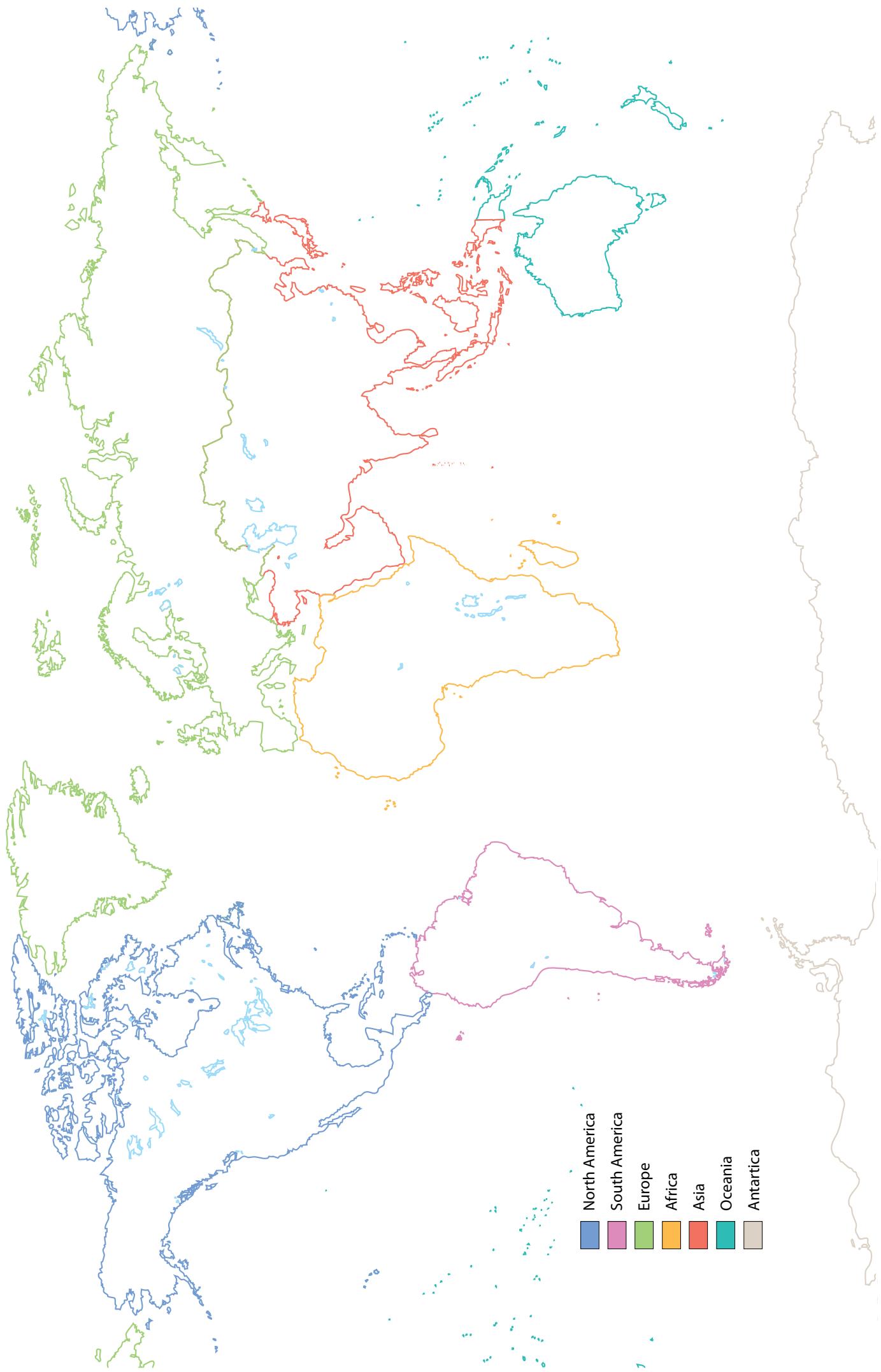
# Outline Map: Labelled



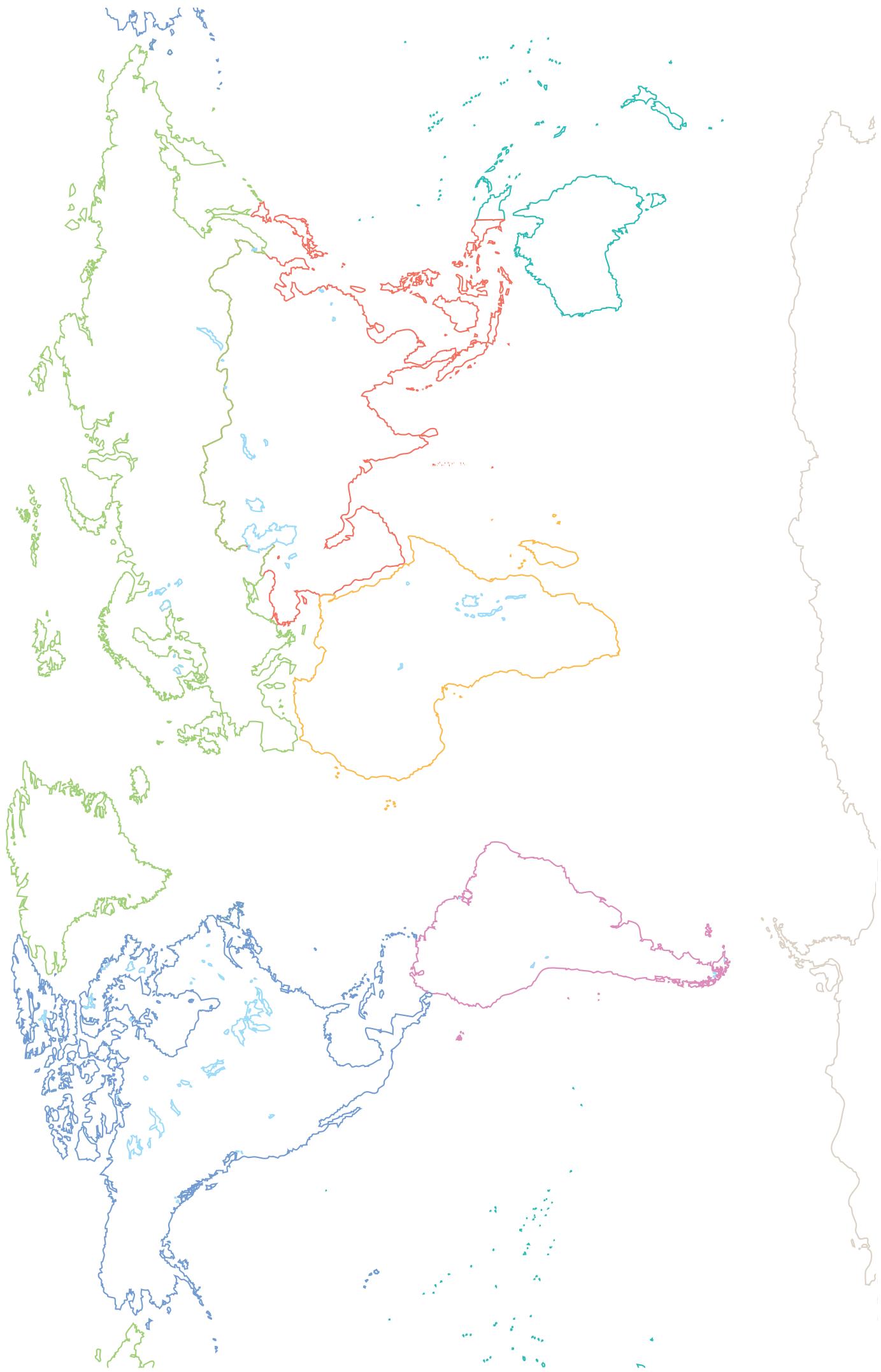
# Outline Map: Not labelled



# Outline Map: Continents, labelled

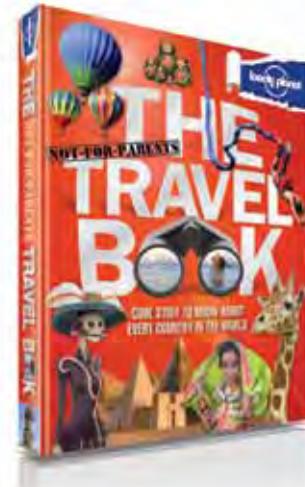


# Outline Map: Continents, Not labelled



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