

Discovery
KIDS™

FACTIVITY™

ATLAS

EXPLORE
THE WONDERS
OF YOUR
WORLD

Discover the FACTS!
Do the ACTIVITIES!



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The pages
in **bold** show you
amazing maps of
the world!



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You'll find
answers to the
activities at the
back of the
book.



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Learn more about
some famous landmarks
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Travel the world

Are you ready for an adventure? Journey to the four corners of the world in this trip of a lifetime and discover its incredible wonders. Here are all the amazing things you're going to do!



The world isn't actually flat like this map - it's round, like a ball.



ARCTIC OCEAN



Arctic Circle

EUROPE

ASIA

PACIFIC OCEAN



Tropic of Cancer

INDIAN OCEAN

The Equator is an imaginary line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The Tropics sit above and below.

AUSTRALASIA

Tropic of Capricorn

Equator

ANTARCTICA

Mapping it

A map is a diagram of a part of the world, seen from above. It often shows important places and features you will find there, such as mountains, rivers, roads or train stations. Using a map helps you find your way around!

The world is developing all the time, so maps need updating regularly to keep the information accurate.



Because the world is shaped like a ball, a globe is a good way of showing it.



TYPES OF MAP

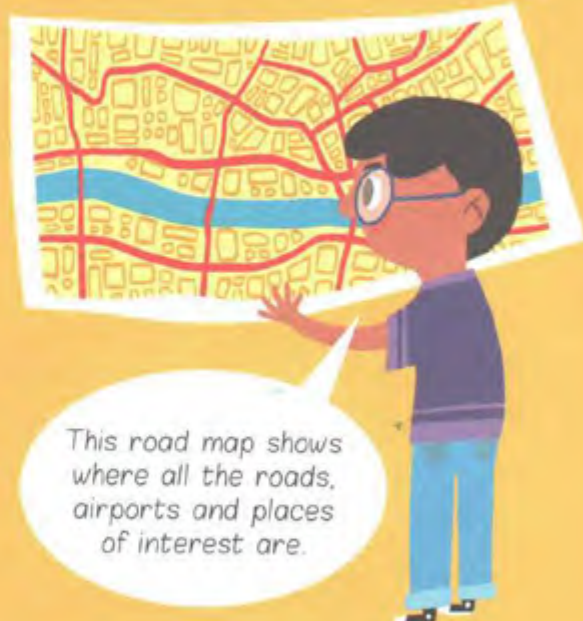
Physical maps show mountains, rivers, lakes and the height of the land.



This map shows a simplified plan of underground train lines and stations. It's called a topological map.



This road map shows where all the roads, airports and places of interest are.



Here's what the maps in this book look like. The patches of colour show you different types of environment, such as deserts and mountains.

The globe and compass give you a quick view of where on the planet you are and which way is north, south, east and west.



This line is called a scale. It helps you work out how large the area you are looking at really is.

There are more than 190 countries in the world. The maps in this book show their boundaries in red.

FLAGS OF THE WORLD

Every country has its own flag, with the colour and design having special meaning. For example, the 50 stars on the United States of America's flag stand for its 50 states.



Australia



Russian Federation



United Kingdom



United States of America



Brazil



China



India



Germany



Design a flag for a new country.



Cross the oceans



To travel around the world you have to cross a lot of water. Two-thirds of the world is covered in the stuff. Most of the world's water is in the oceans and to travel across them, you have to fly on a plane or sail by boat.



Don't forget to pack your passport. Everyone needs a record of who they are when they travel around the world.



ATLANTIC OCEAN

Atlantic white shark



The Atlantic Ocean has an underwater mountain range, called the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, running down its length. It's home to many large fish including the Atlantic white shark.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Grey whale



The Pacific Ocean is the largest body of water in the world, covering one-third of Earth. It's also the deepest. Jellyfish, sharks, rays and the grey whale live here.

SOUTHERN OCEAN



The Southern Ocean wraps around Antarctica. During winter, half of the ocean is covered in icebergs and ice. Penguins swim here and whales come to feed on krill.

OCEAN

OCEAN



Complete the ocean labels,
using the animals as clues.

All the oceans
are connected to
each other.

The oceans
are split up into
smaller areas,
called seas.



OCEAN

OCEAN

OCEAN

ARCTIC OCEAN



Polar bear

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest ocean. It reaches across the Arctic Circle and is covered in ice most of the year. Seals, polar bears, walruses and whales live here.

INDIAN OCEAN



Dolphins

The Indian Ocean is the warmest of the world's oceans. It's dotted with islands such as the Seychelles, the Maldives and Sri Lanka. It is home to sharks, dolphins and porpoises.

North America

Welcome to North America, home to two enormous countries - Canada and the United States. You'll find epic natural wonders, from the Grand Canyon to Niagara Falls, and dazzling cities like New York, with its iconic Statue of Liberty landmark.

The temperature across North America ranges from -40°C in the Arctic Circle to 50°C in the desert.



ARCTIC OCEAN





Prince Edward Island

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Washington D.C.

The White House

Sardines

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GREAT PLAINS

GREAT LAKES

Montreal

Ottawa

Toronto

Niagara Falls

New York

Statue of Liberty

Missouri River

Chicago

Mississippi River

Buffalo

Mount Rushmore

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Old Faithful Geyser

Pronghorn

Yosemite

Pole

REDWOOD STATE PARK

San Francisco

Los Angeles

Colorado River

Grand Canyon

Honolulu

Hawaii

Golden Gate Bridge

PACIFIC OCEAN

Pilehard

Newfoundland

3, 2, 1... Blast off!
Rockets are launched into space from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

The Colorado River has been carving out the Grand Canyon from rock for over six million years!

Coniferous Forest	Snow and Ice
Deciduous Forest	Mountains
Grasslands	Tundra
Wetlands	Desert

0 500 1,000
kilometres

Take a taxi

Your first stop is Manhattan Island, at the heart of New York City. It's packed with skyscrapers, people and exciting things to explore. The best way to see the sights is in a yellow cab. Taxi!

Central Park is where New Yorkers walk, cycle and skateboard. In winter it even has two ice skating rinks.

You can see a show on Broadway and the flashing neon lights in Times Square.

Each taxi follows a different coloured route. Which number taxi takes you closest to each of these sights?

☐	Metropolitan Museum of Art	☐	Times Square
☐	One World Trade Center	☐	Central Park
☐	Brooklyn Children's Museum	☐	Grand Central Station



Grand Central is one of the world's busiest railway stations.

Built in 1931,
the Empire
State Building
has 103 floors!

The newly-built One
World Trade Center is
the highest building
in the United States.

The Statue of Liberty stands in
New York's harbour, welcoming
visitors to the city. She is
made from copper that has
turned green over time.

You can
climb right up into
the Statue of
Liberty's crown.

New York's
nickname is the
Big Apple.



Visit the Falls

The spectacular Niagara Falls is actually made up of three separate waterfalls – Horseshoe Falls, American Falls and Bridal Veil Falls. Water plunges from a height greater than the Statue of Liberty.

An illustration of a group of children in yellow raincoats standing on a viewing platform overlooking Niagara Falls. The children are of various ethnicities and are looking at the falls with interest. One child is using a telescope. The background shows the massive scale of the falls with water cascading over a rocky ledge. A speech bubble from one of the children reminds them to wear raincoats. Two text boxes provide additional information about the volume of water and viewing options.

An enormous amount of water flows over the Falls – enough to fill 650 Olympic-sized swimming pools every minute!

You can view the Falls from an observation platform, and get even closer on special helicopter and boat tours.

Don't forget your raincoat – you might get soaking wet!

Rainbows are often seen when sunlight catches the spray of water from the Falls.

As the water flows over the Falls, its energy is turned into electricity at a power station.

The energy produced by the power station could run 24 million light bulbs non-stop.



Make your own rainbow.

You will need:

- A glass of water
- Sunlight
- Plain paper



Find a window with sunlight shining through it.



Move the glass of water above the paper until the sunlight passes through the glass and forms a rainbow of colours on the paper.



Try holding the glass of water at different heights and angles to see if it changes the rainbow. Be careful not to spill the water!

Discover dinosaurs

Millions of years ago, North America was home to dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures. Today, scientists share their exciting dinosaur discoveries in museums such as Chicago's Field Museum.

When a dinosaur died, the soft parts of its body rotted away. Over time, the hard parts, such as bones, were covered in sand and mud and eventually turned into fossils.

We're using brushes to search for fossils. I hope we find a dinosaur!

**TYRANNOSAURUS
REX**



Uncover the hidden dinosaur by colouring in the shapes containing dots.



Tyrannosaurus rex was taller than a double-decker bus. Some of its razor-sharp teeth were longer than a page in this book!

Deinonychus was a vicious hunter. Scientists think it was covered in feathers, like a bird.



DEINONYCHUS

When dinosaurs lived on Earth, North America was divided by sea into two islands: Laramidia and Appalachia.



When scientists uncover dinosaur fossils, they plot their find on maps to show where the dinosaurs lived..

More than 1,000 species of dinosaur have been found in North America.

And around 25 new discoveries are made each year.



The guitarrón is a guitar with a large rounded body. It's played to make Mexican music, called mariachi.



Mexico City is the capital of Mexico and was built on the ruins of an ancient city, which can still be seen today.

Mexico and Central America

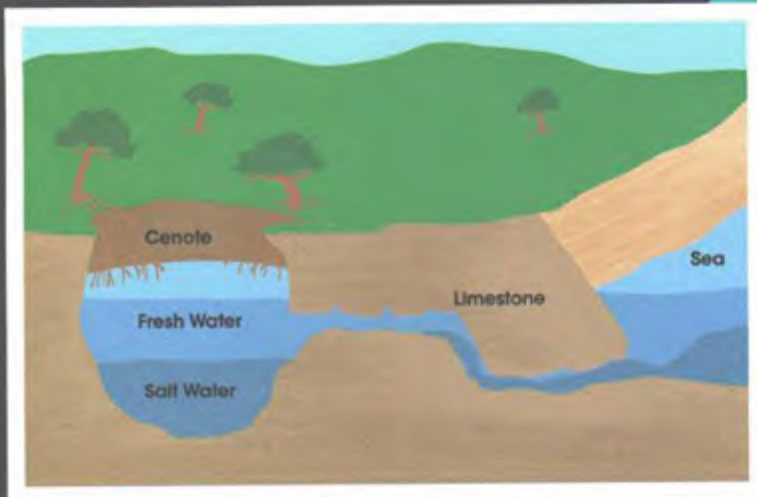
There is so much to explore in the long stretch of land that links North America to South America – from jungles, deserts and ancient ruins to crowded cities holding vibrant festivals.

To the east is a string of more than 700 beautiful islands called the Caribbean.



Dive underground

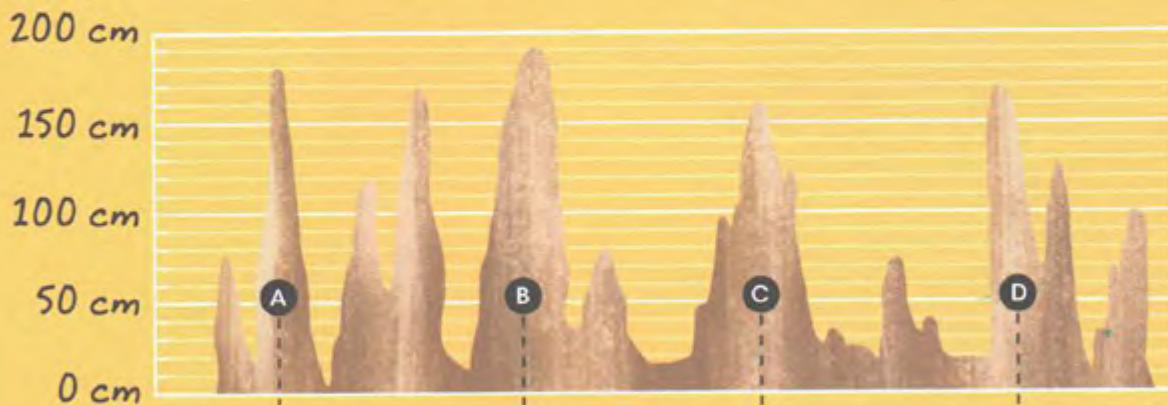
Dotted around Mexico's coast are thousands of underground caves and tunnels full of water. You're about to go cave diving, so *stay close to the guide, who will show you the way.*



Underground caves, called cenotes, form when the roof of a limestone cave collapses. Fresh water draining from the ground above sits on top of the salt water from the sea.

?

What is the height of each stalagmite?



Height:

cm

cm

cm

cm

Many of the caves have amazing rock formations that look like icicles. Stalactites hang down from the ceiling. Stalagmites grow up from the floor.

Stalactites form when water drips from the roof of a cave. Minerals in the water are left behind and harden. Over time, more and more minerals build up.

Stalactites and stalagmites grow very slowly, often over many thousands of years.

Stalactites

Stalagmites form when a stalactite drip leaves minerals on the cave floor, which harden.

Divers have found fossilized bones of mammoths, giant jaguars and even humans in the caves.

Stalagmites

Sometimes a stalactite and stalagmite meet to form a long column of stone.



Navigate a canal

The Panama Canal goes right across Panama, linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It's an important short-cut for ships and an incredible example of what humans can build.

The Panama Canal opened more than 100 years ago, in 1914. More than a million ships have travelled through it since.

A ship enters the canal at sea level. It passes through a series of locks that raise it up.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Ship enters the canal

Ships are lifted and lowered 26 metres in total. That's about the same height as a 9-storey building.

Some very large ships have to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to pass through the canal.

A lock is a chamber of water with gates that open and close at each end.



Help the ship through the Panama Canal. Number these jumbled pictures in the correct order from 1 to 5.



Water flows into the lock, lifting the ship up.



The ship enters the lock. The gates close behind.

Atlantic Ocean
entrance/exit

Ships
can travel in both
directions along
the canal.

Specially trained canal
pilots board each ship
to guide it through the
canal, taking control
from the ship's captain.



Pacific Ocean
entrance/exit

PACIFIC OCEAN

Ship leaves the canal

It takes 10 hours
to pass through the
Panama Canal.

To leave the canal, the ship passes
through more locks. This time they lower
the ship back down into the sea.

The ship sails out and
into the next lock.

Water leaves the lock,
lowering the ship down.

The water stops rising.
The gates open in front.

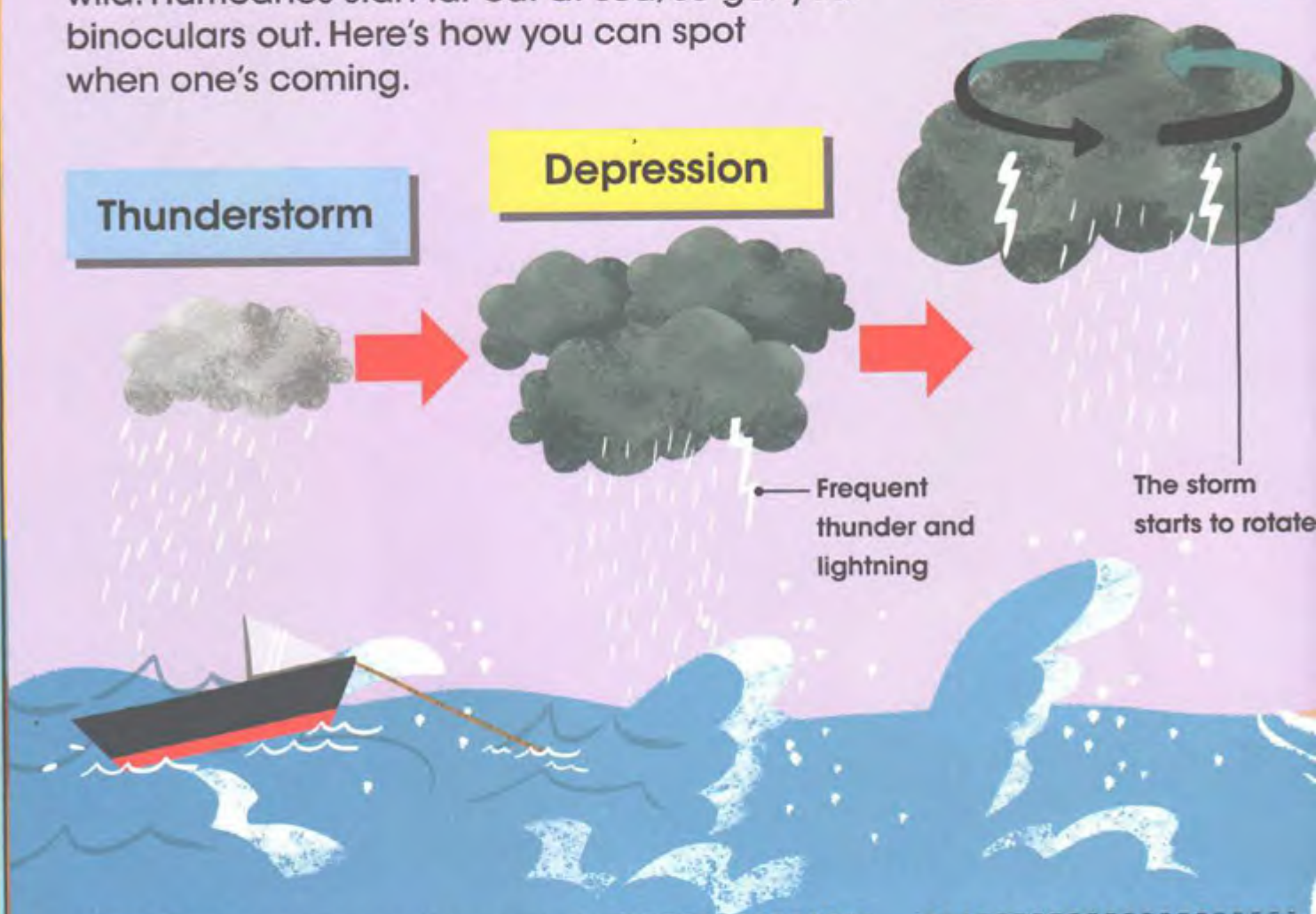
Spot a hurricane

You've arrived in the Caribbean. It's hurricane season and the weather is set to get seriously wild. Hurricanes start far out at sea, so get your binoculars out. Here's how you can spot when one's coming.

Thunderstorm

Depression

Tropical Storm



1 Thunderstorm

Thunderstorms form when warm sea water heats the air above it. As the warm air rises, it carries water vapour that forms thunderclouds.

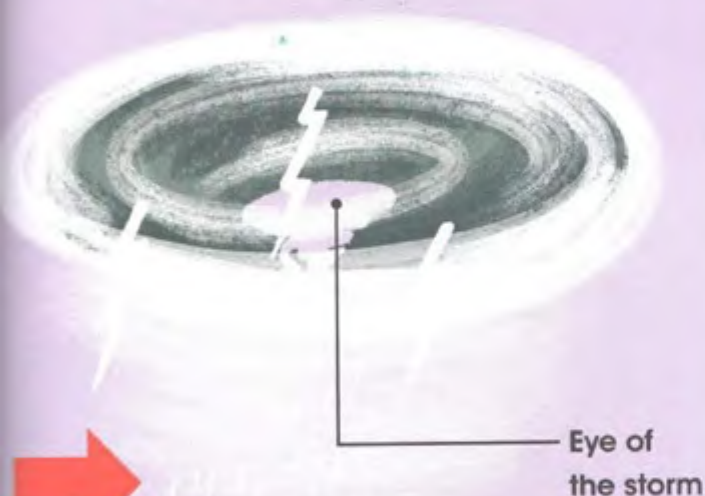
2 Depression

The thunderclouds join together to form stormy clusters. This is called a depression. The depression grows higher and wider, with heavy rain.

3 Tropical Storm

As the depression gets bigger and stronger, it starts spinning. The wind blows faster and faster, and the rain gets heavier and heavier.

Hurricane



Eye of the storm

Hurricanes have eyes! The eye is the centre of the storm where the wind drops and the sky is clear.

A hurricane can last for more than a week.



4 Hurricane

The storm becomes a hurricane when the wind reaches 118 kilometres per hour. The hurricane is now about 200 kilometres wide.



Make a hurricane in a jar.

You will need:

- Jar with screw-on lid
- Food colouring
- Liquid soap

Parent note: Food colouring can stain. We recommend that precautions are taken to protect skin, clothing and furnishings.

1



Fill the jar with water, leaving a 2 cm gap at the top.

2



Squirt in some liquid soap and add a drop of food colouring. Screw the lid on tight.

3



Swirl the jar with a circular motion for a few seconds, then put it down. What do you see? Your own mini hurricane! Now try to swirl the jar even faster. Can you see the eye of the storm?

South America

Are you ready to explore South America? It's an amazing place! You'll find bone-dry deserts, soaring mountains, volcanoes, grasslands and ice. It's also home to the mighty Amazon - the biggest river in the world. A third of all the plants and animals on Earth live in the Amazon rainforest!



ATLANTIC OCEAN

At almost 1,000 metres tall, Angel Falls is the highest waterfall in the world.



PACIFIC OCEAN

Andean Condor

Tropic of Capricorn

Mackerel

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Snow and ice	Mountains	Desert	Rainforest	Grasslands	Wetlands
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Wild weather makes Cape Horn dangerous for sailors to navigate.

Once a year, the city of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil comes alive with the biggest carnival in the world. What a party!

South Georgia

0 500 1,000
kilometres

CAPE HORN

Tierra del Fuego

Falkland Islands

ARGENTINA

PATAGONIA

URUGUAY

PARAGUAY

CHILE

Christ the Redeemer

Rio de Janeiro

São Paulo

Asunción

Montevideo

Buenos Aires

Santiago

Mount Aconcagua

Gran Torre Santiago

APEX Telescope

Gaucha Cowboy

Sucre

Llama

Shipwreck

Trek the Andes

The Andes mountain range is the longest in the world. It's home to the ancient Inca ruins of Machu Picchu. Follow the historic stone paths of the Inca Trail that wind through the mountains and visit other Inca sites on your way.

Machu Picchu was built more than 500 years ago. There are more than 150 ruins of houses, as well as palaces, temples, farms and homes to visit.

The Incas were skilful builders. Using simple tools, they cut huge stone blocks into shapes that fitted perfectly together.

I can't believe they got so much stone up here!

There are 3,000 stone steps to climb before you reach Machu Picchu.

Andean Condor

The Andes are home to some very rare wildlife, such as the Andean mountain cat. It has a long, bushy tail that can wrap around its body for warmth.

The Quechua people of the Andes are famous for their colourful costumes, which are woven from wool.

Here's a map of the historic Inca Trail. Which ruins will you see in each grid reference?



F6 _____

D4 _____

B5 _____

A3 _____



The ruins of Machu Picchu were lost until about 100 years ago.

Canoe the Amazon

You've reached the enormous Amazon River, the biggest in the world. About 20 per cent of all the river water on the planet flows through it. Enjoy your canoe trip, but watch out for dangers along the way!

Green Anaconda

Ooh, a green anaconda! Did you know it squeezes its prey to death?

sssssss!

Watch your fingers. These piranhas are hungry and might just take a bite!

SNAP!

SNAP!

Piranhas

6,400 KILOMETRES LONG

Toucan

Giant water lilies bloom on the river. They're so big and strong you could sit on them and not sink.

An area of Amazon rain forest the size of 2,000 football pitches is chopped down every day. This destroys the habitat of the wildlife that lives there.

The Amazon rainforest is about the size of Australia!

It's home to around a million tribespeople, like us!

UP TO 40
KILOMETRES WIDE

Spot the dangers and tick each one off as you canoe past.

- ☐ Green anaconda
- ☐ Piranhas
- ☐ Waterfall
- ☐ Black caiman
- ☐ Poison dart frog

The Amazon River carries six times more water than any other river on Earth.

The black caiman has 75 long, sharp teeth to snap up fish and other prey.

MORE THAN 3,000
SPECIES OF FISH

SPLASH!

The poison dart frog is tiny but deadly poisonous. Its bright colours warn hungry predators not to eat it.

The boto is a pink dolphin that lives in the Amazon River. It hunts in the murky water, eating fish, shellfish and even small turtles.

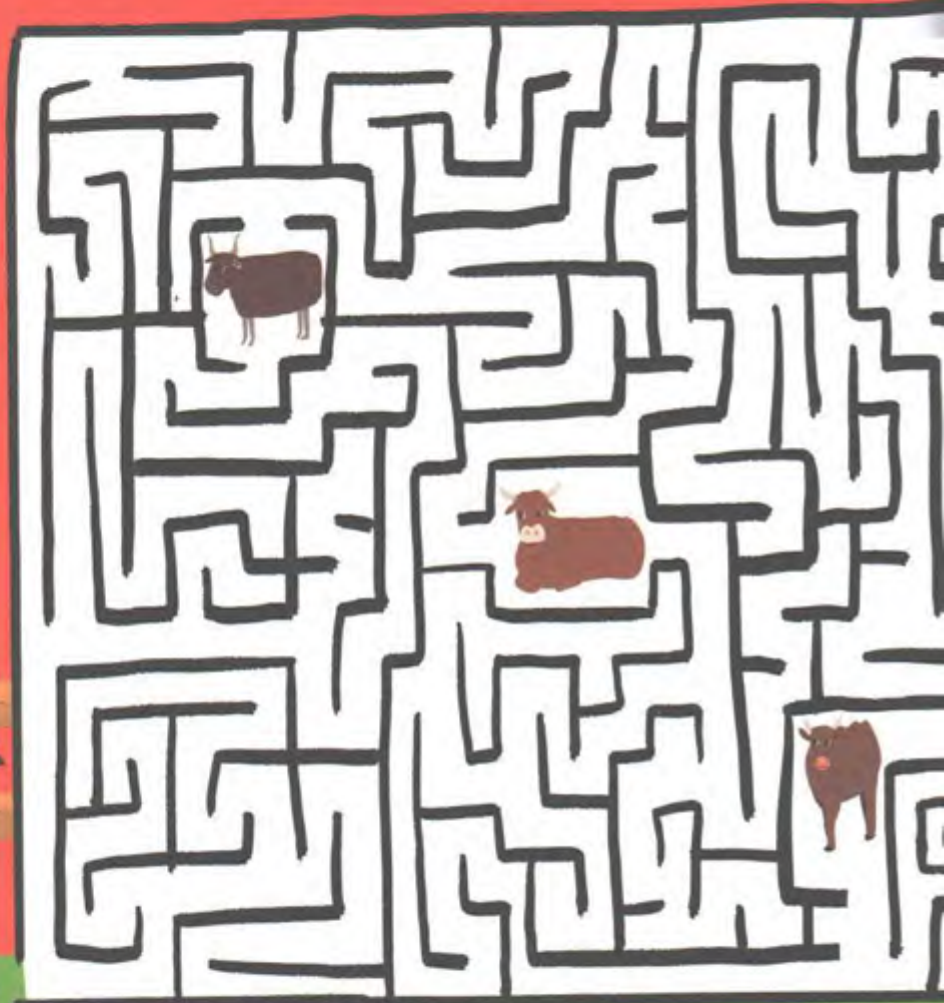
Botos leap out of the water and even swim upside down.

Meet a gaucho

Do you want to learn how to ride a horse and throw a lasso? Then spend the day with a gaucho – a cowboy or girl from the rolling grasslands of Argentina.



START →



A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A GAUCHO

Gauchos are expert horse riders. Their job is to round up and direct the cattle by galloping alongside and catching any strays.

I use a rope with a loop to lasso the stray cattle.



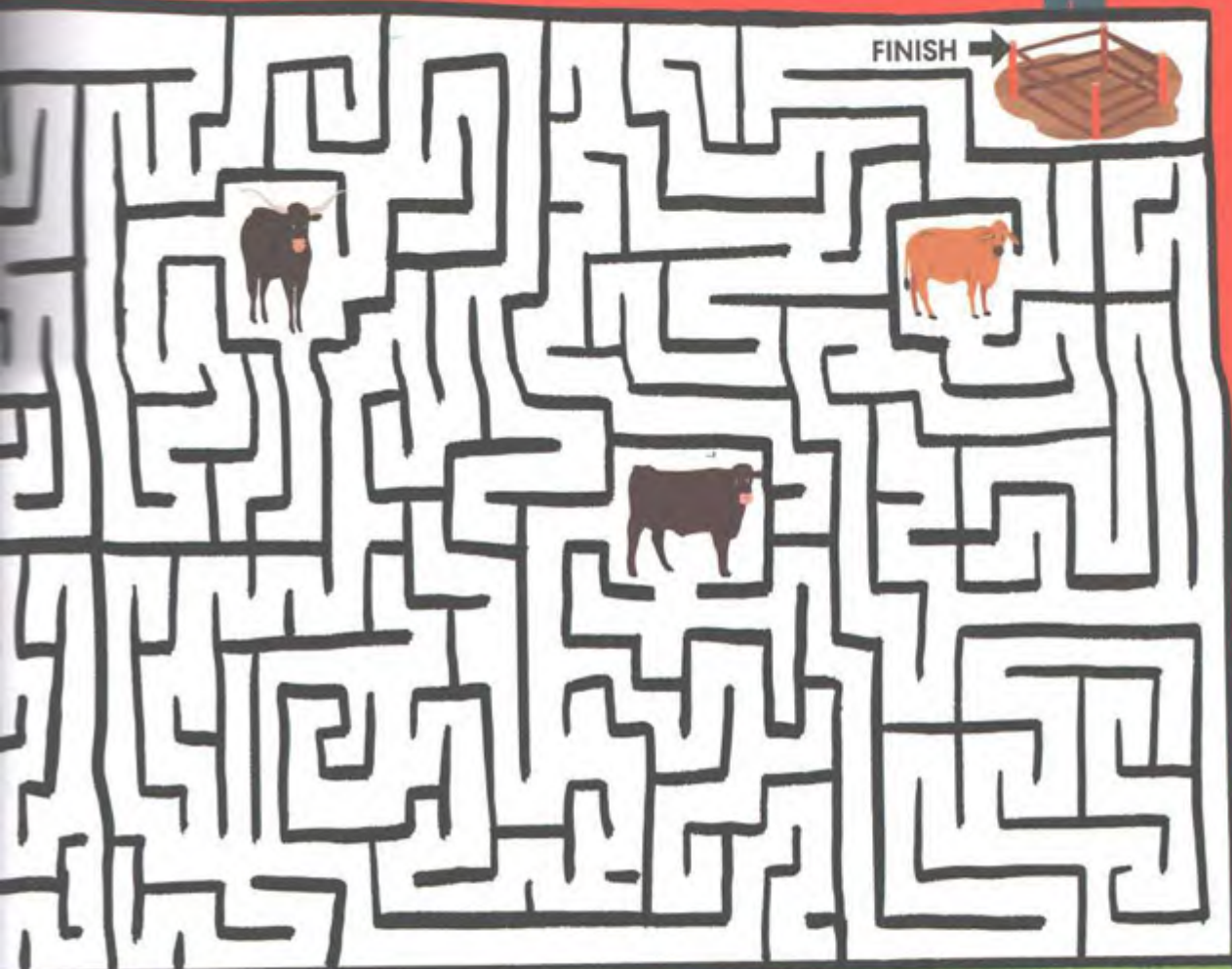
On hot afternoons, I siesta, or nap, in a hammock.



Find a way through the maze to the pen at the finish.
Round up all the stray cattle along the route.



Don't forget your cowboy hat!



AT THE RODEO

A rodeo is a competition where gauchos ride horses and show off their skills by lassoing and handling cattle.

I wear traditional clothes, including leather trousers called chaps.



When I ride a bucking bronco I can only hold on with one hand!



The Arctic

You've arrived in the Arctic Circle, an imaginary line circling the top of the globe. It's so cold here, the Arctic Ocean is frozen into an enormous area of ice. Amazingly, many types of animal call this freezing place home.



Killer Whale

PACIFIC OCEAN



Arctic Tern

GULF OF ALASKA

Alaska

CANADA

Alaskan Peninsula

Alutian Islands

BERING SEA

BERING STRAIT

CHUKCHI SEA

EAST SIBERIAN SEA

Snowy Owl



Arctic ice is typically two to three metres thick.

In the winter more of the ocean freezes, joining up with the land that surrounds the Arctic.





Go tracking

During the Arctic winter, snow and ice covers the rocky ground that surrounds the frozen ocean, and nothing much grows. Despite this, many animals survive here. Let's follow their prints and track some of them down.



Find each animal's trail of footprints, then draw more footprints to join each track back up with the animal.

The animal that made these tracks hops from its larger back feet onto its smaller front feet.



Caribou

A caribou, or reindeer, eats lichen and moss hidden under the snow. It uses its hooves to dig down.

Hmmm! These tracks sink a long way down into the snow. The animal that made these must be heavy.



The polar bear has a chunky layer of fat beneath its skin and a thick layer of fur on top to keep it warm.



Polar Bear

An adult polar bear is very heavy. It has enormous paws that help spread its weight and stop it sinking too far into the snow.

These prints are small and are spaced quite far apart. They probably belong to a large animal with hooves.



An Arctic hare has a grey coat in summer to match the rocky ground. In winter, the coat turns white to blend in with the snow.



Arctic Hare

Build an igloo

Igloo is the Inuit word for home.

The Inuit people, who live in the Arctic, are experts at surviving in the cold. Help them build an igloo shelter out of blocks of snow.



- 1 Find a flat patch of firm snow. Using a knife or saw, cut about 30 large blocks.

It takes about an hour to build an igloo.



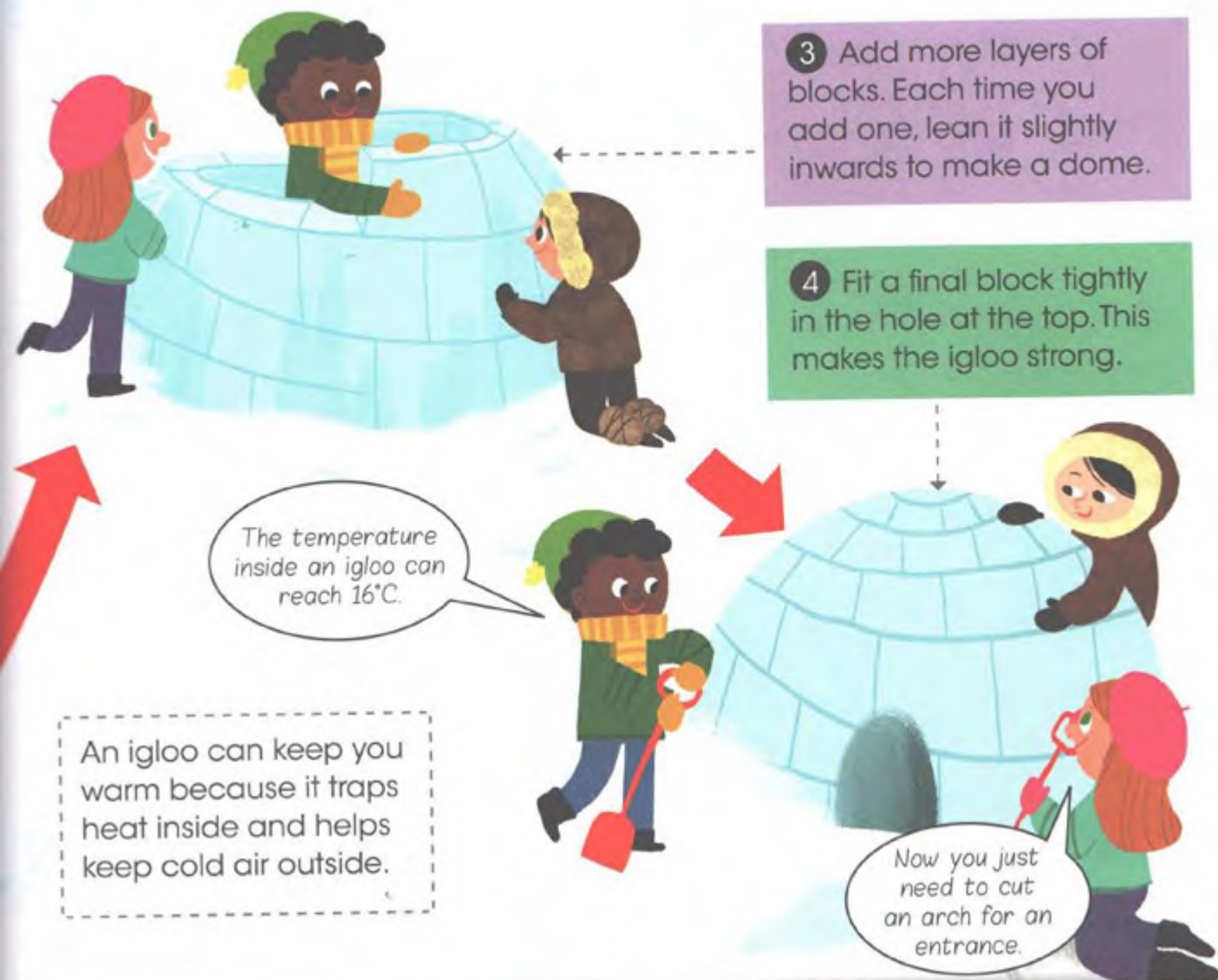
You need warm clothes in the Arctic. Traditionally, Inuits made their clothes from warm animal fur. Today, they usually wear man-made materials.

How can a house made of snow keep you warm?

Keep building! You'll find out later on...

- 2 Lay a circle of blocks. Pack any gaps with snow.





Build a cloud dough igloo.

You will need:

- Plain flour
- Cooking oil
- A large bowl
- An ice-cube tray



1 Make cloud dough by mixing four parts plain flour to one part cooking oil in the bowl.



2 Make as many blocks as you need by pressing the mixture firmly into the ice-cube tray, then pushing out. There's no need to freeze or set the dough.



3 Make a circle of blocks and then build up the layers. You can press, cut and shape the dough to help it fit together.

Drive a dog sled

Because the Arctic region is largely frozen over for most of the year, it's difficult to get about. People who live and work here mostly use snowmobiles to cross the ice, but they sometimes rely on sleds pulled by husky dogs.



HOW TO HITCH UP A SLED



Choose the strongest, most intelligent huskie to lead. It will set the pace and help find the best route across the ice.



Hitch the huskies in pairs. Attach their harnesses to the tug line that runs down the middle and back to the sled.



Stand on the back of the sled and hold the line. Call **hike** to go, **haw** to turn left, **gee** to turn right, and **whoa** to stop.



A crevasse is a crack in the ice. Some can be hundreds of metres deep.

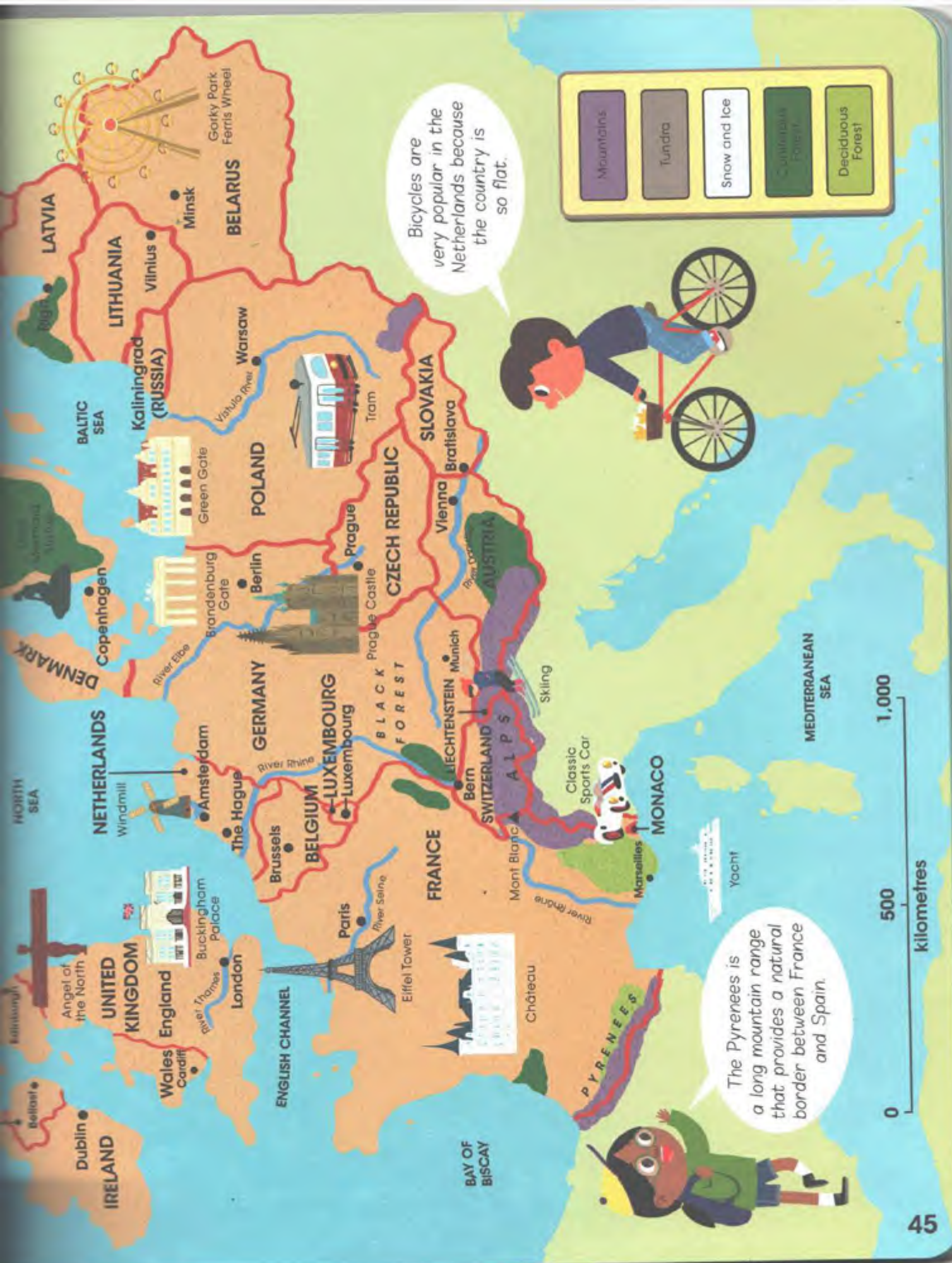
Join the dots to hitch up your lead dog. Then colour it in.

Northern Europe

Let's explore Northern Europe - a part of the world that is steeped in history, filled with beautiful countryside and home to many incredible cultures.

The Atlantic waters are popular for fishing. There are limits to how many fishing boats can catch so that they don't take too many.





Mountains
Tundra
Snow and Ice
Coniferous Forest
Deciduous Forest

Bicycles are very popular in the Netherlands because the country is so flat.

The Pyrenees is a long mountain range that provides a natural border between France and Spain.

Stargaze in Lapland

It's winter in Lapland and you're going to spend some time with the local Sami people. The skies are often very clear, so you'll also have the chance to go stargazing and see the Northern Lights. Don't forget to pack some warm clothes.

Traditionally, Sami lived in cone-shaped tents, called kota, which were covered in reindeer skin to help protect them from the cold.

The Sami have kept herds of reindeer for more than a thousand years. Each year, they follow their herds to new supplies of grass and lichen, which the reindeer eat.

As well as herding reindeer, we hunt and fish too.



Traditional Sami clothing

Constellations are groups of stars that form a pattern. Sometimes the constellations are named after animals, such as a swan (Cygnus) or a bear (Ursa Major).



Join the dots to complete the constellations in the night sky.

Hercules



Ursa Major



Cygnus



Cepheus



You can use a telescope to take a closer look at the stars in the night sky.



The Northern Lights are a spectacular natural display of sweeping colours that appear in the sky around the Arctic Circle.

The Northern Lights are made by particles from the Sun passing through the atmosphere.



Ride the Métro

Bienvenue à Paris! Welcome to Paris! The best way to get around this beautiful city and its wonderful sights is by underground train on the Métro. *Pick a line to follow and start exploring.*

This monument's name means Arch of Triumph.



The Arc de Triomphe was built to remember French soldiers who died fighting for their country.



The Eiffel Tower is the city's most famous landmark. Built in 1889, it is made from 12,000 pieces of iron.



Roland Garros



Parc des Princes

Trocadéro



Eiffel Tower

You climb 1,665 steps to reach the top of the Eiffel Tower. Exhausting!

River Seine

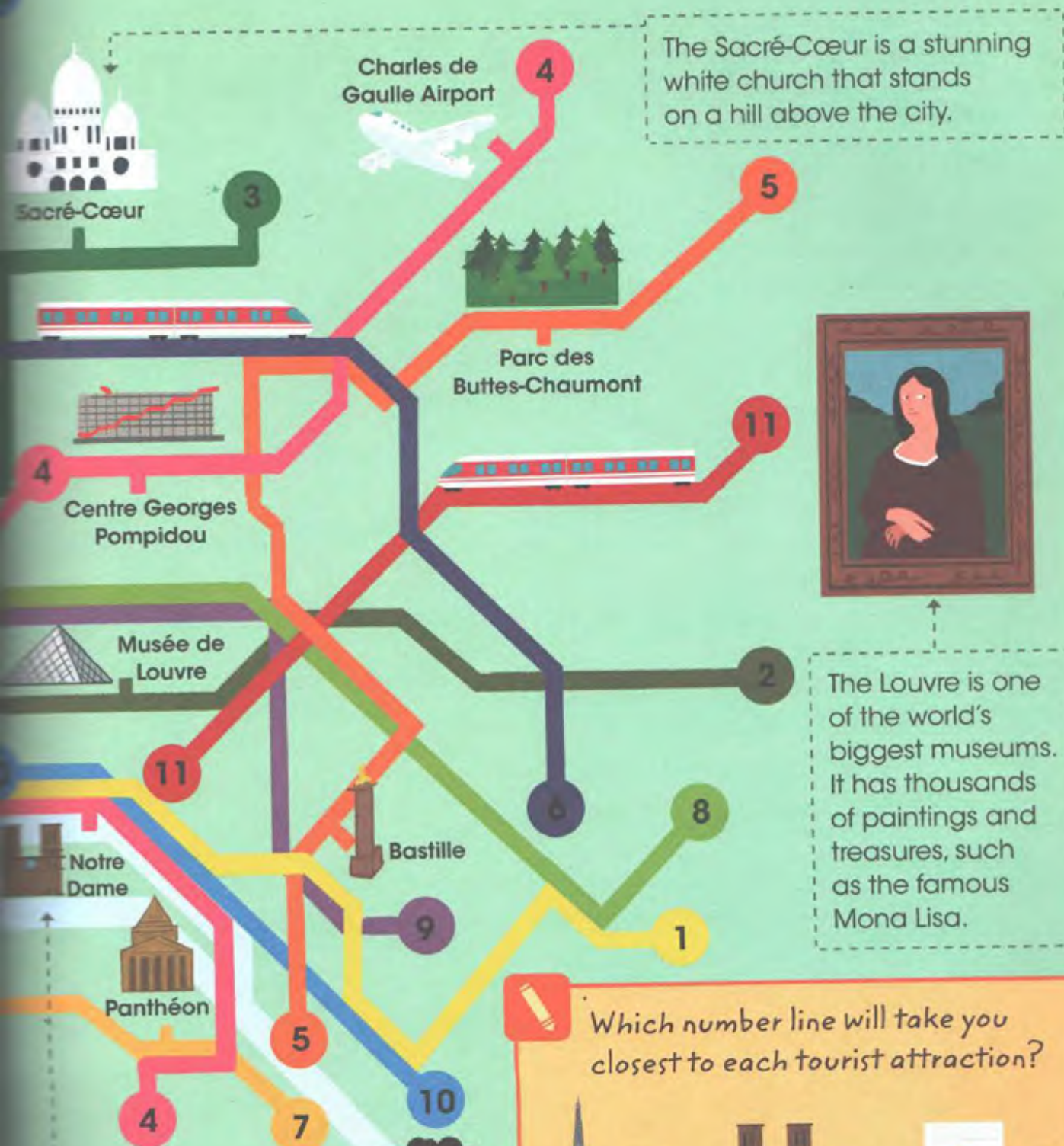
Place de la Concorde

Musée d'Orsay

Jardin Luxemb

Montparnasse

Parc des Expositions



The Sacré-Cœur is a stunning white church that stands on a hill above the city.



The Louvre is one of the world's biggest museums. It has thousands of paintings and treasures, such as the famous Mona Lisa.

Notre Dame Cathedral is full of sculptures and elaborate stained-glass windows.



Which number line will take you closest to each tourist attraction?

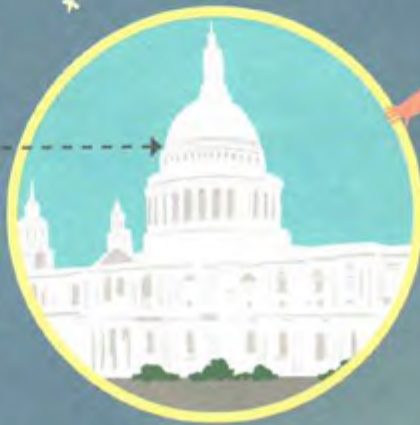


Eye up the skyline

Your next stop is London – the capital city of England and one of the most famous cities in the world. You'd need years to explore it all, but you can start by spotting these well-known buildings on the London skyline.

Each capsule on the London Eye weighs about as much as five cars.

The most famous church in London is St Paul's Cathedral. It replaced a church that burned down in the Great Fire of London in 1666.



Tower Bridge crosses the River Thames. The bridge can be raised to let tall ships through. It opens hundreds of times a year.

Fancy a spin? For an unbeatable view of London, hop into one of the 32 rotating capsules on the London Eye.

A

B



The tall, thin pyramid shape of the Shard is the tallest building in London. If you're not scared of heights there's a viewing deck on the 72nd floor with spectacular views!



Match each letter in the skyline silhouette to a landmark.

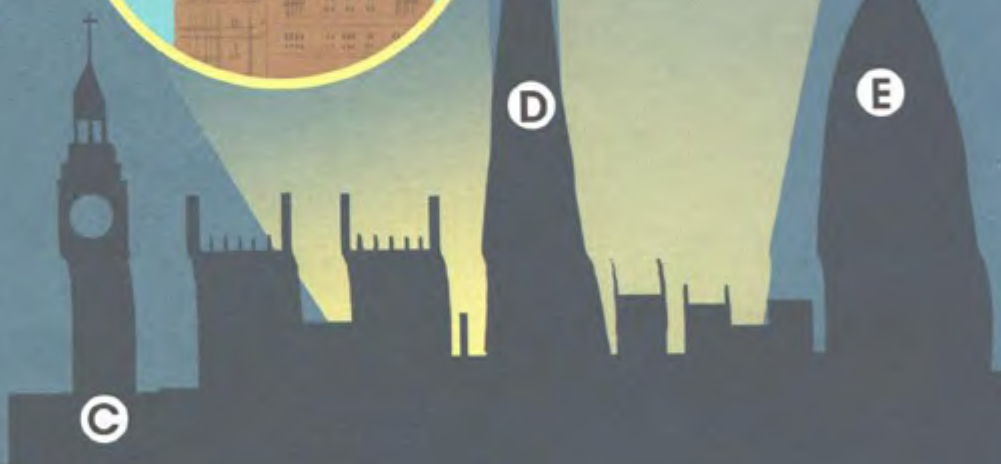
- ☐ The Gherkin
- ☐ Big Ben
- ☐ The Shard
- ☐ St Paul's Cathedral
- ☐ Tower Bridge



This building is nicknamed the Gherkin. Can you see why? It's covered in over 700 panes of glass.



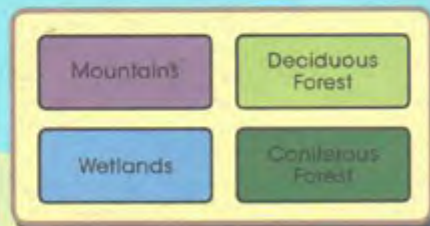
Big Ben is a huge bell inside the clock tower at the Palace of Westminster.



Southern Europe

Welcome to southern Europe! In the summer the weather is warm and sunny and some of the world's most popular holiday destinations are found here. Let's be tourists and discover some incredible things.

The Alps have some of the highest mountains in Europe and are very popular with walkers and skiers.



0 500 1,000
kilometres



Southern Europe has a strong tradition of dancing. Many countries have their own traditional dances that are still performed today.



Greece is known for its ancient ruins, such as the Parthenon temple.

Take in a show



Have you ever been in a play or gone to see a show? Well here's where the idea of performing to an audience all began - in the ancient amphitheatres of Greece!

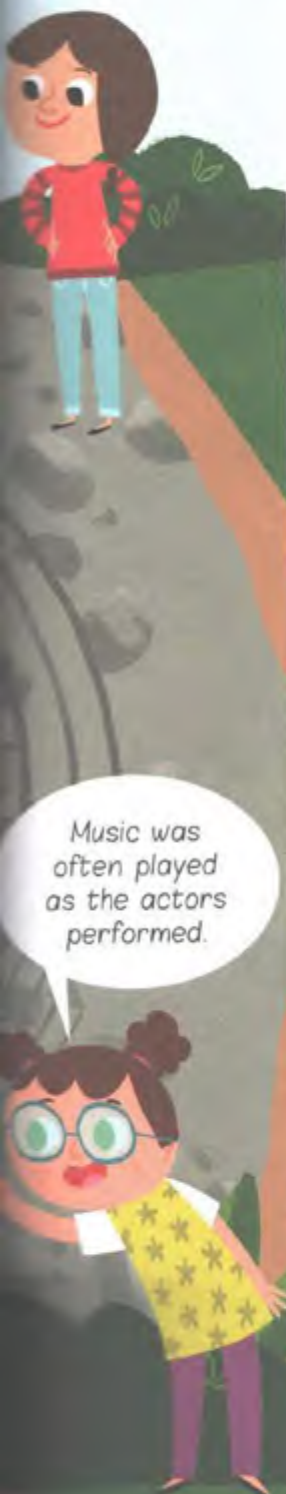
Ancient Greeks often spent the whole day watching plays, one after the other.

Amphitheatres are huge! Some of them had 18,000 seats. Important people sat at the front where they got the best view of the stage.

In ancient Greek theatre, all the actors were men.

The actors wore masks to show which character they were playing. The masks had large mouths that made the actors' voices louder.

Some amphitheatres are still used today, even though they are ruins.



Music was often played as the actors performed.



Make your own traditional Greek theatre mask.



You will need:

- A balloon
- PVA glue
- Paint and brushes
- Strips of newspaper
- A pen
- Two lengths of ribbon

Parent notes: Warning! Children can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Adult supervision required. Keep uninflated balloons away from children and discard broken balloons at once. Paints and glue can stain. We recommend that precautions are taken to protect skin, clothing and furnishings.



1 Blow up a balloon so it's about the size of your head. Draw on some eyes, a nose and a large mouth with a pen.



2 Glue strips of newspaper into a mask shape, leaving spaces for the eyes and mouth. Add extra layers to make the mask stronger.



3 Build up the nose so it stands out by gluing on extra strips of newspaper.



4 When the mask is dry, burst the balloon and paint the mask a bright colour.



5 Make a small hole on each side of the mask. Push the ribbons through and knot inside.



6 Tie the mask securely round your head. You are now ready to act in an ancient Greek play!

Hop on a gondola

The beautiful city of Venice in Italy is made up of more than 100 tiny islands, joined together by canals. There aren't any roads, so a popular way to see the sights is in a Venetian boat, called a gondola.

START

How do I get, to the Doge's Palace?

The Grand Canal is the biggest and busiest canal in the city. Here you'll find many water buses and water taxis.

A gondolier stands at the back of the gondola and pushes the boat along with a long oar.

Find the boy by the START sign above. Help steer his gondola to the Doge's Palace, avoiding bridges and other gondolas.

The Turks' Inn

Pizza Shop

Gelato (Ice Cream)

Basilica di S. Maria Gloriosa dei Frari

Ca' Rezzonico Palace

Gondoliers wear striped shirts and straw hats. They must pass the gondolier exam before they can take charge of a boat.



Police Boat

Gallery
Ca' d'Oro

GRAND CANAL

Ca' Pesaro
Palace

Venetian
Mask Shop



Rialto



Ciao!

Church
of San
Salvador



St Mark's
Basilica



Santa Maria
del Giglio



St Mark's
Square



Doge's
Palace



FINISH

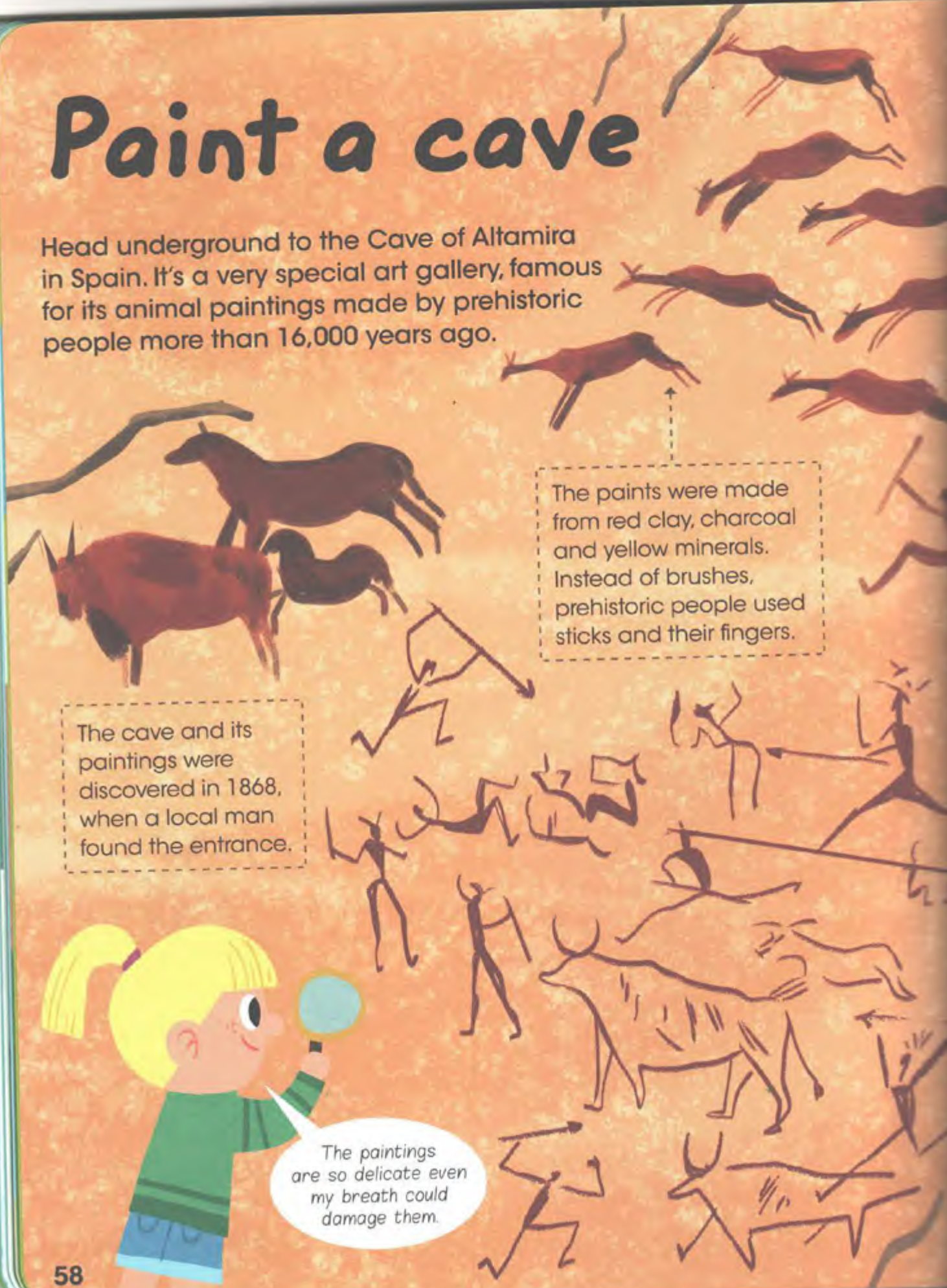


Even the
postal service and
police get around
by boat.



Paint a cave

Head underground to the Cave of Altamira in Spain. It's a very special art gallery, famous for its animal paintings made by prehistoric people more than 16,000 years ago.



The paints were made from red clay, charcoal and yellow minerals. Instead of brushes, prehistoric people used sticks and their fingers.

The cave and its paintings were discovered in 1868, when a local man found the entrance.



The paintings are so delicate even my breath could damage them.



Most of the paintings in the cave show people hunting animals, such as bison, deer and wild boar.

Prehistoric people used simple weapons for hunting. Sometimes, they chased animals into bogs to make them easier to catch.



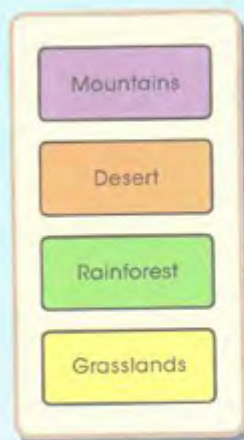
Create your own cave paintings using your fingers and some coloured paint.



Northern Africa

Your journey continues to the huge, sun-baked continent of Africa. Explore the world's biggest sandy desert, learn about ancient history and track some of Africa's famous wildlife.

The massive Sahara Desert is about the size of the United States. Imagine all that sand!



ATLANTIC OCEAN

0 500 1,000
kilometres

60



Blue Whale

Equator





The River Nile is the longest river in the world, although the Amazon River carries more water.

The Tuareg people move about the Sahara Desert, instead of living in one place.



Trek the Sahara

Imagine trekking through the sweltering desert, stretching on forever in front of you. You're hot and thirsty. Suddenly you see something that looks like a shimmering pool of water in the distance. But is it really water?

An oasis is a lush area of plants surrounding a spring or pool of water. There are about 90 real oases across the Sahara Desert.

I'm thirsty!
Thankfully there's
an oasis straight
ahead.

Humans need
water every day, so
knowing where to find
it in the desert is
very important.

The Tuareg people are
expert guides to the Sahara
Desert. They travel with
herds of camels across the
desert, but also have homes
where they grow food.

OASIS

Sometimes people think
they've spotted an oasis
but they're actually looking
at a mirage!

A mirage is an optical illusion caused by the heat of the desert.

Sunlight

Direct light

COOL
AIR

HOT
AIR

Bent light

MIRAGE

When light travels from cooler air into warmer air it bends upwards again.

As the light bends upwards it creates an upside-down image on the ground, called a mirage.

This mirage of the blue sky looks just like a pool of water on the ground.



Create your own mirage in a glass.

You will need:

- Two jugs
- A glass
- Water
- Salt

1



Ask an adult to dissolve a few spoons of salt in some hot water in one jug. Let it cool, then half-fill your glass.

2



Put some cold water in the other jug. Slowly pour it on top of the salt water in the glass.

3



Look at an object through the glass. You should see a mirror image like a mirage. Each layer of water bends the light differently.

Explore a pyramid

Wow, the Great Pyramid of Giza – one of the famous Seven Wonders of the World! Built by the ancient Egyptians around 2560 BC, this was the tallest building on Earth for more than 3,800 years.

The Great Pyramid was built with more than two million blocks of stone. It was a tomb for the mummified body of the Egyptian king Pharaoh Khufu.

Ooh, ancient treasure!
Many of the pyramid's valuables were taken by looters hundreds of years ago.



The Great Pyramid's chambers were linked together by tunnels.

The pyramid had three main chambers in which precious belongings, such as gold and jewellery, were buried alongside the king.

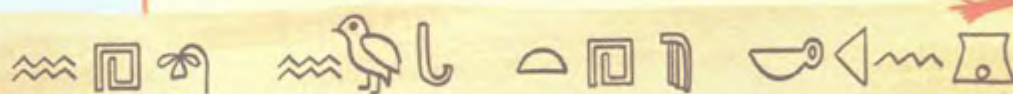
King's chamber

Underground chamber

The ancient Egyptians wrote using pictures, called hieroglyphs, instead of letters of the alphabet. Each picture stood for a different sound.



Decode the hieroglyphic message, then answer the question.



_____ ?

Answer: _____

Air shaft

Grand gallery

Queen's chamber

The grand gallery was an eight-metre high room leading to the king's chamber. It was sealed at both ends with granite blocks to protect the tomb from raiders.

The pyramid used to be covered in shiny white stone, but this became loose and was removed over time.

Find gorillas

Gorillas live deep in forests, so finding these awesome apes isn't easy. But once you've tracked them down you'll be amazed by the mighty adult males, caring mummies and playful infants.

An adult male gorilla can eat 30 kilograms of leaves and fruit in one day – similar to you munching through 140 apples!

Gorillas build nests. They find a spot on the ground or in a tree and tuck leaves and branches around themselves.

Gorillas are in danger. Their forest home is being cut down and some are being killed by hunters.

VIEWING PLATFORM

No flash
photography
please





Tick off each telltale sign of gorillas you can find in the picture.



Broken plants ☐



Prints ☐



Nests ☐



Dung ☐

Gorillas have powerful arms and tough hands to help them climb and swing through the trees.

Sometimes, the silverbacks fight to work out who is in charge of the group.

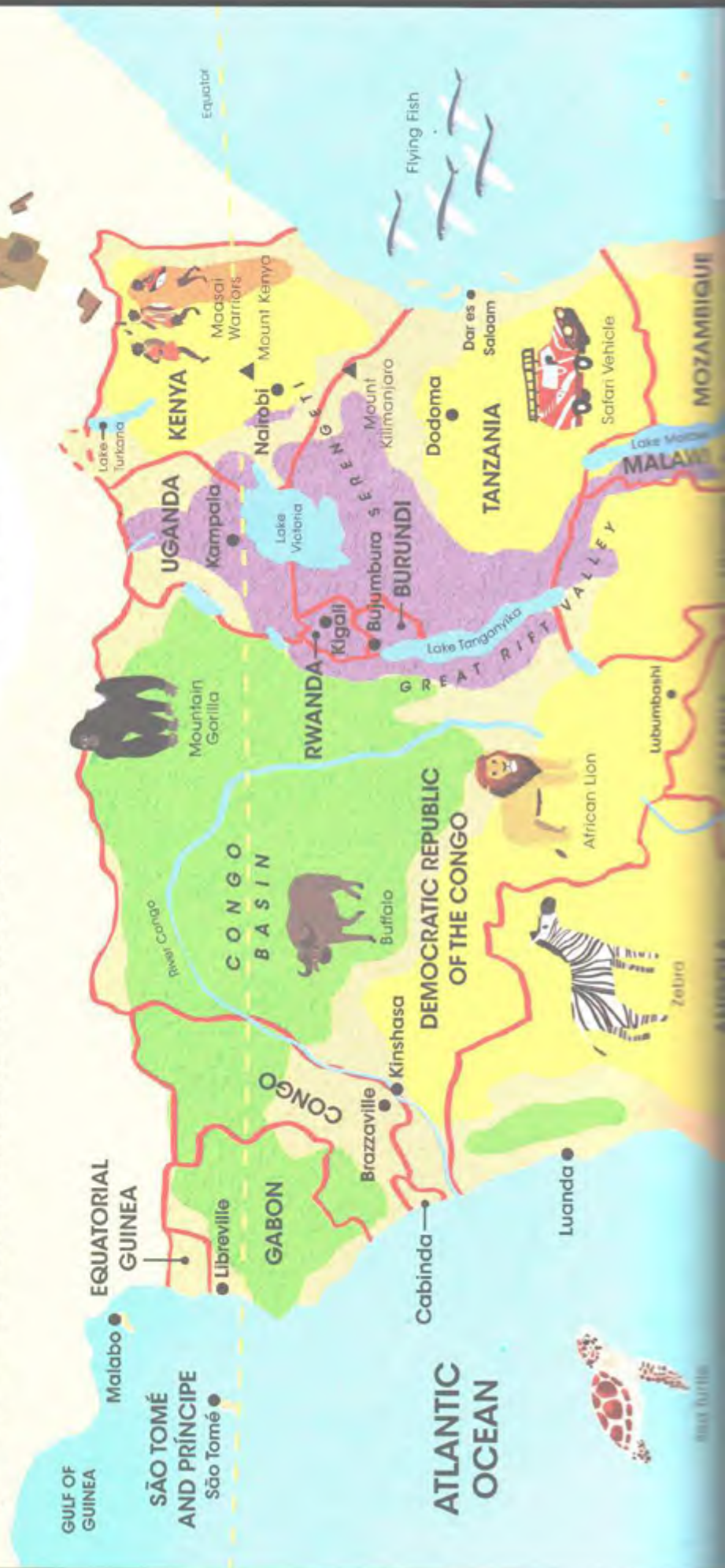
Gorillas live in troops, with one or two older males, called silverbacks, and up to ten females plus their young.

Male gorillas are very protective of their troop, so we're staying a safe distance away.

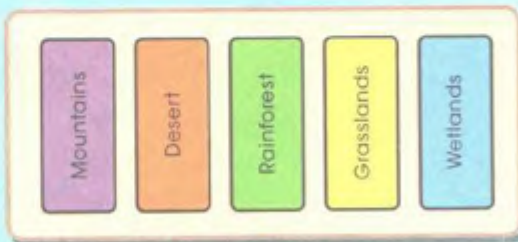
Southern Africa

At the heart of southern Africa is a massive area of grassland about the size of India. To the east, the large island of Madagascar is home to an incredible number of animals and plants that are found nowhere else on Earth.

The Congo rainforest acts like a lung for the world, taking carbon dioxide from the air and giving out oxygen for us to breathe.



Victoria Falls is a spectacular waterfall. It's so large it forms a spray that reaches as high as a skyscraper.

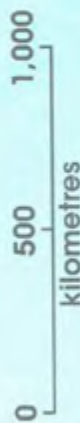


Bottlenose Dolphin



Octopus

The waves around the tip of South Africa are huge and great for surfing.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
CAPE AGULHAS

COMOROS • Mayotte
Moroni

MADAGASCAR

MAURITIUS
Port Louis •

Réunion

Antananarivo



Ring-Tailed Lemur

Tropic of Capricorn

INDIAN OCEAN

Go on safari

You're high above the grasslands of the Serengeti in Tanzania – what a view!
The habitat is rich with incredible wildlife, so there's no better place for a safari.

Giraffes are the tallest animals on Earth. They use their very long necks to reach food other animals can't.



Leopards



Rhinoceroses



Pronghorns



Giraffes



Buffalo

Lions sleep for about 20 hours each day. They save their energy for hunting, when they use their strength and power to take down prey such as buffalo.

Lions



Buffalo live in large herds. They move together as a way of protecting themselves from predators such as lions.



How many of each animal can you spot from your balloon?

☐ Elephants

☐ Buffalo

☐ Lions

☐ Rhinoceroses

☐ Pronghorns

☐ Zebra

☐ Giraffes

☐ Leopards

We're approaching a watering hole, which all the animals rely on to survive.

Look at the giraffes. They're galloping just like horses.

African elephants are the largest land animals in the world. Their incredible trunks have about 100,000 muscles inside.

Elephants

Zebra

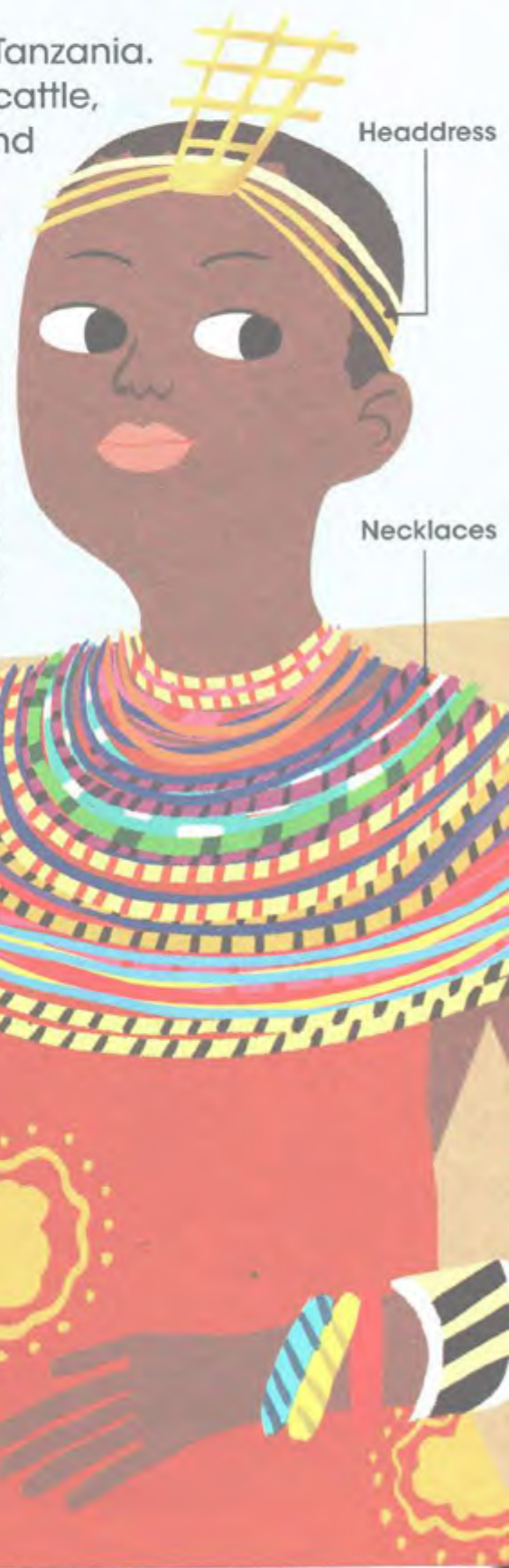
Herds of zebra travel across the grasslands. Their stripes merge together and make it hard for predators to single animals out.

Meet the Maasai

The Maasai people come from Kenya and Tanzania. They live in tribes and today keep herds of cattle, but traditionally they were brave warriors and hunters. You have been invited to spend a few days with them to learn about their life.



Young Maasai men take part in a special ceremony where they perform a jumping dance.



The dance shows how fit and strong the young warriors are.

The Maasai live in villages, or engkangs, of around 10 to 20 small round huts. The huts are made from branches, mud and grass and only have one or two rooms.



The Maasai like the colour red because it represents strength and bravery.



Bracelets

Maasai people love jewellery. They make necklaces, headaddresses and bracelets using materials such as colourful glass beads.



Make your own Maasai shield.



You will need:

- Cardboard
- Tape
- Paints
- A pen
- Paper
- Brushes
- Scissors
- PVA glue

Parent note: Paints and glue can stain. We recommend that precautions are taken to protect skin, clothing and furnishings.

1



Draw a large leaf shape on the cardboard and cut it out.

2



Roll up some paper and tape it to the back of the shield to make a handle.

3



Cut out some cardboard shapes and glue them onto the front of the shield.

4



Cover the front of the shield with strips of torn paper using more glue.

5



Once the glue's dry, paint your shield using red, yellow and orange paint.

6



Hold the shield using the handle, and try your own jumping dance!

Surf the Cape

The beaches around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa are a surfer's paradise. Where the Atlantic and Indian oceans collide the result is plenty of waves. So pull on your wetsuit and grab your surfboard!

WIND

Lie on your board and paddle towards the shore until the waves start to break.



1 Waves start far out at sea. Energy from the wind causes the water to rotate (move in a circle).

2 As rotating water gets closer to the shore the water depth becomes shallower. This squashes the spinning water.

3 The sea floor slows the water at the bottom down. The water at the top starts to overtake.

Surfboards are made from foam and covered in a hard, protective layer called resin. This makes them light and strong.



Create your own cool surfboard design.



As a wave breaks, stand up on your board and try to balance while you're propelled towards the beach!

The breaking wave washes up the beach.

Water from previous wave washes back.

4 Finally, the faster water at the top of the wave breaks over the slower water at the bottom.



Surfboards often have bright pictures and designs on them.

North and Central Asia

Stretching right across North Asia is Russia, the biggest country in the world. It's nearly the size of South America! Central Asia is a region of deserts, mountains and treeless grasslands called steppes.



A traditional Russian hat is called a 'ushanka' – perfect for freezing cold winters!



ARCTIC OCEAN



In winter the Arctic Ocean freezes over and all this area is covered in ice!



Siberian Husky



Siberian Elk

BERING SEA



Koryaksky Volcano

Kamchatka Peninsula

SEA OF OKHOTSK



Fishing Trawler

Kuril Islands



Grey Wolf

RUSSIA

SIBERIAN PLATEAU

Lena River



Trans-Siberian Railway



Lake Baikal

Baikal Seal

Amur River

Vladivostok

Baikonur Cosmodrome, in Kazakhstan, launched the first manned mission into space!



Camp in a yurt

Traditional Kazakh people from Kazakhstan were nomads, moving from one place to another. They didn't build houses, but instead lived in sturdy tents called yurts. Here's your chance to spend a night in one.

Shanyrak

Look, the top of the yurt is open, so you can see the sky.

Nomads played stringed instruments like this dombra

Kazakh nomads used camels and horses to transport their yurt and belongings.

A yurt is a round tent with a domed roof. Its frame of wooden poles is covered in thick felt.

A traditional yurt is decorated with felt carpets called tekemets. Rugs hang on the walls.

Kazakh yurts have a pattern of wooden sticks in the opening at the top, called a shanyrak.

Kazakh nomads even travelled with their wooden furniture.

There is only one room in a yurt, and everyone shares the space.

A fire warms the yurt and the smoke escapes out of the shanyrak.

?

The shanyrak appears in the centre of the emblem of Kazakhstan. Can you spot which emblem is an exact match? ☐

Emblem of Kazakhstan



A



B



C



Hop on a train

St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow is over 450 years old.



The Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia is the world's longest railway line, and it will carry you from one side of Asia to the other. The journey takes seven days, but how far will you travel?

Moscow



The towering domes of St. Basil's Cathedral were built to look like the flames of a bonfire rising up into the sky.



Day 1 1,436 km



Russia is famous for its ballet theatres, productions and dancers.



Day 2 1,276 km

Perm



Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre is one of the oldest and most respected in the country.



Omsk

Day 3 623 km

Novosibirsk



Day 4 1,850 km

Novosibirsk



At Novosibirsk you can see huge sculptures at the city's famous snow and ice festival.

Novosibirsk is the capital of Siberia, an enormous region in the centre of Russia.



Irkutsk



The old wooden houses in Irkutsk are intricately and beautifully carved with suns, stars, birds and trees.

The yellow route shows how far your train travelled on each day of the epic journey.



Calculate how far you've travelled on your Trans-Siberian adventure, from Moscow to Vladivostok.

Total Journey: _____ km



Arriving ships are often filled with new cars from nearby Japan and South Korea.

Lake Baikal



Lake Baikal freezes over in winter. It's older, deeper and holds more water than any other lake in the world!

Vladivostok



Vladivostok is the end of the line, and is Russia's biggest port on the Pacific Ocean.



Visit a volcano

PENZHINA BAY

Kamchatka Peninsula, in the far east of Russia, is famous for its towering volcanoes, with more than 300 to explore. Many of them are still active, which means they could erupt at any time!

The highest volcano in Kamchatka is Klyuchevskaya Sopka. It's become taller over many years by erupting lava setting into rock at the top.

This volcano has a crater at the top, filled with water.

The water in Maly Semyachik's crater is light-green in colour, due to a chemical called sulphur, which seeps up from inside the Earth.

Karymsky is the most active volcano in Kamchatka. It has been erupting regularly for at least 500 years.

SEA OF OKHOTSK

Khodutka



Follow the key to colour the picture and make the Karymsky volcano erupt.

COLOURING KEY

1	Earth's Crust	2	Lava
3	Magma	4	Grass
5	Volcanic Rock	6	Volcanic Ash

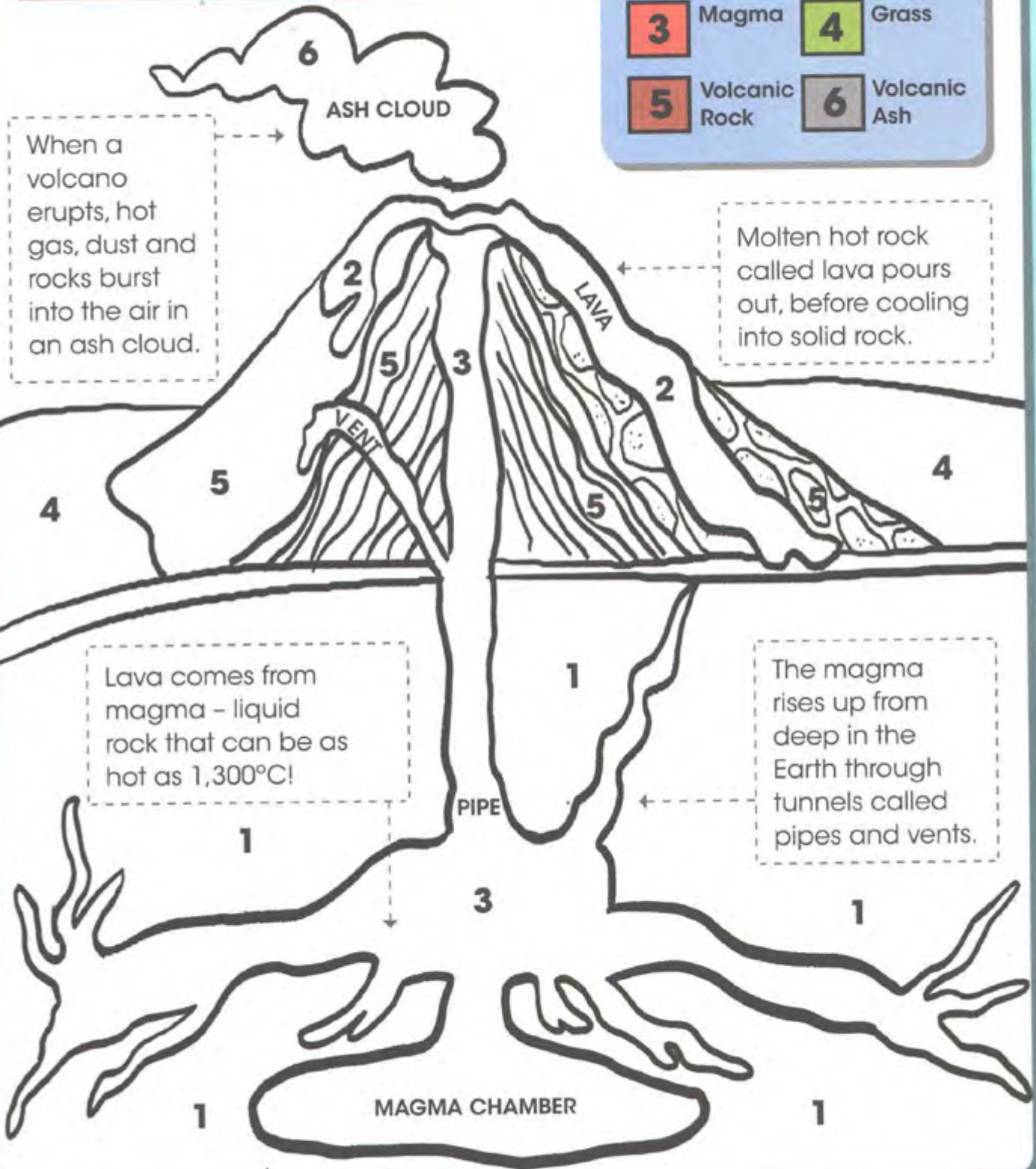


When a volcano erupts, hot gas, dust and rocks burst into the air in an ash cloud.

Molten hot rock called lava pours out, before cooling into solid rock.

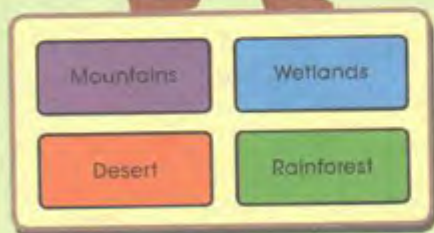
Lava comes from magma - liquid rock that can be as hot as 1,300°C!

The magma rises up from deep in the Earth through tunnels called pipes and vents.





Camels in the Arabian Desert are herded and protected by the Bedouin people who live there.



0 500 1,000
kilometres



The Taj Mahal in India was built more than 300 years ago as a tomb for Mumtaz Mahal – an emperor's wife.

Middle East and India

The Middle East is hot and dry, with scorching, sandy deserts. Three of the world's great religions began here – Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Travelling east, you reach the Indian subcontinent. It's a colourful and fascinating region of contrasts, from the soaring Himalayan Mountains to the wetlands of the mighty Ganges River.



Race a camel

Here in the Arabian Desert, a day at the races can mean cheering on camels instead of horses. As the gate goes up, the camels thunder down the track, kicking up clouds of sand as they run. On your marks, get set, go!

Camels in the Arabian Desert are called dromedaries. They only have one hump.

Today, robots are used as jockeys. They're made to look like people and are dressed in colourful silks.

Camels can be quite stubborn. Sometimes there's nothing an owner can do to make their camel race!

People have been racing camels in the Arabian Desert for hundreds of years.

Today's robot jockeys are operated by remote control.

A camel's top speed is about 65 kilometres per hour – more than six times faster than you can run.



Make and play this camel racing game with a friend.

You will need:

- Two sheets of card
- Scissors
- Colouring pens
- A die

1



Draw six camels on a sheet of card, then cut them out. Colour in and number them from one to six. Draw a grid with six rows and 10 columns on the other sheet of card.

2



To play, choose three camels each. Place each camel at the start of its own row. Roll a die and move that number camel forward one space.

3



The first camel to cross the finish line is the winner.

Climb a mountain

Mighty Mount Everest in the Himalayas is the highest place in the world! Climbers from far and wide try to reach the top, avoiding the many dangers along the way.

METRES 9,000

SUMMIT
8,848 metres

8,000

HIGH WINDS

Strong winds as loud as a jet engine roar at the top of Everest.

Avalanches are massive falls of snow that crash downhill, burying everything in their path.

AVALANCHE

ROCK FALL

Earthquakes can cause rock falls. Some boulders can be as large as a car.

WHITEOUT

A whiteout occurs when snowfall is so thick climbers can't see where they're going.

CAMP 3

CAMP 3

CAMP 3

CAMP 2

CAMP 2

CAMP 2

CAMP 2



Celebrate Diwali

Diwali is the Hindu festival of light, celebrated all over India and by Hindus around the world. It lasts for five days and is held in honour of the Hindu goddess Lakshmi, who is thought to bring luck in the following year.



People hang lots of lamps and candles around the home to celebrate hope and peace.

DECORATIONS



Colourful decorations of flowers, called garlands, are hung around homes and the streets where people live.

PATTERNS



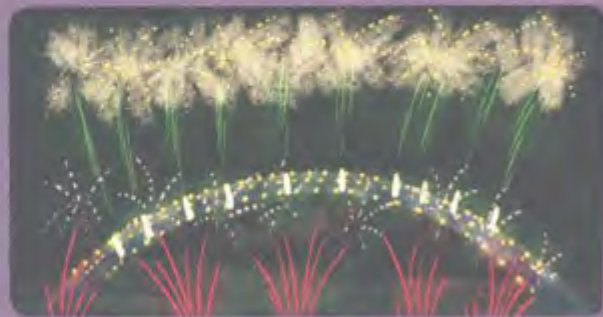
Intricate and colourful patterns called rangoli are created on floors in the home.

CLOTHES



People wear new clothes to visit the temple, where they do puja, or prayers.

FIREWORKS



On the fifth and final day of Diwali there is a grand firework display to end the festival.



People teach
their children how to
create rangoli so that
family designs live on for
future generations.

Create a beautiful and
colourful rangoli.

Rangoli designs are
often inspired by flowers,

Coloured sand, rice
and petals are used

China and East Asia

Discover the treasures of this vast area, known as the Orient. It's a region of exciting contrasts between old and new, from the Forbidden City to the shiny skyscrapers of Hong Kong.

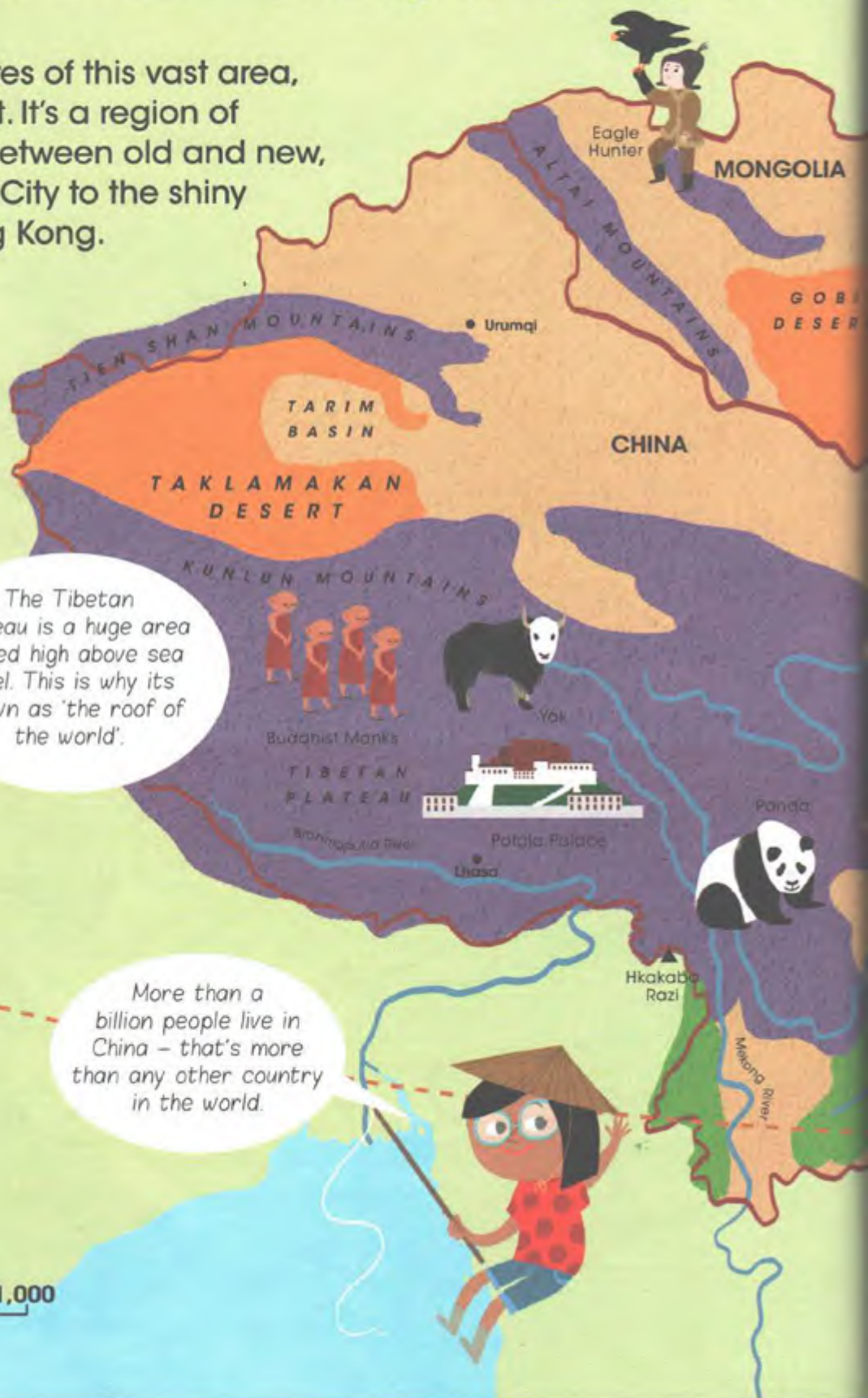


The Tibetan Plateau is a huge area raised high above sea level. This is why its known as 'the roof of the world'.

More than a billion people live in China – that's more than any other country in the world.



0 500 1,000
kilometres



Mount Fuji is a snow-capped volcano and a symbol of Japan. It last erupted in 1707.



Yanbataar

mal

Terracotta Army

Xi'an

Three Gorges Dam

Chongqing

Yangtze River

Rice Paddies

Guangzhou

Hong Kong

Skyscrapers

Hainan

Amur Leopard

Mount Paektu

NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang

Seoul
SOUTH KOREA

Hwaseong Fortress

YELLOW SEA

Shanghai

EAST CHINA SEA

Taipei

TAIWAN

SOUTH CHINA SEA

SEA OF JAPAN

Hokkaido

Sapporo

JAPAN

Honshu

Tokyo

Torii Gate

Osaka

Mount Fuji

PACIFIC OCEAN

Famous for its skyscrapers, Hong Kong is one of the most crowded places on Earth.

Tropic of Cancer

Walk the Wall

Parts of the Great Wall of China were built more than 2,000 years ago on the orders of Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of China, to keep enemies out of the country. Today, many parts of the Great Wall are still standing and you can even walk along them.

About 80,000 soldiers, prisoners and slaves built the Great Wall over hundreds of years.

The Great Wall was built from earth, rubble and rock, surrounded by a layer of stone bricks.

Rice flour was used to fix the bricks together in some places.

The wall is the longest structure ever built by humans!

STONE

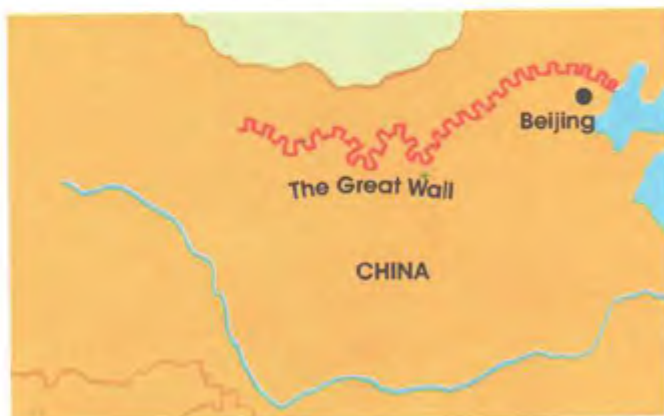
EARTH

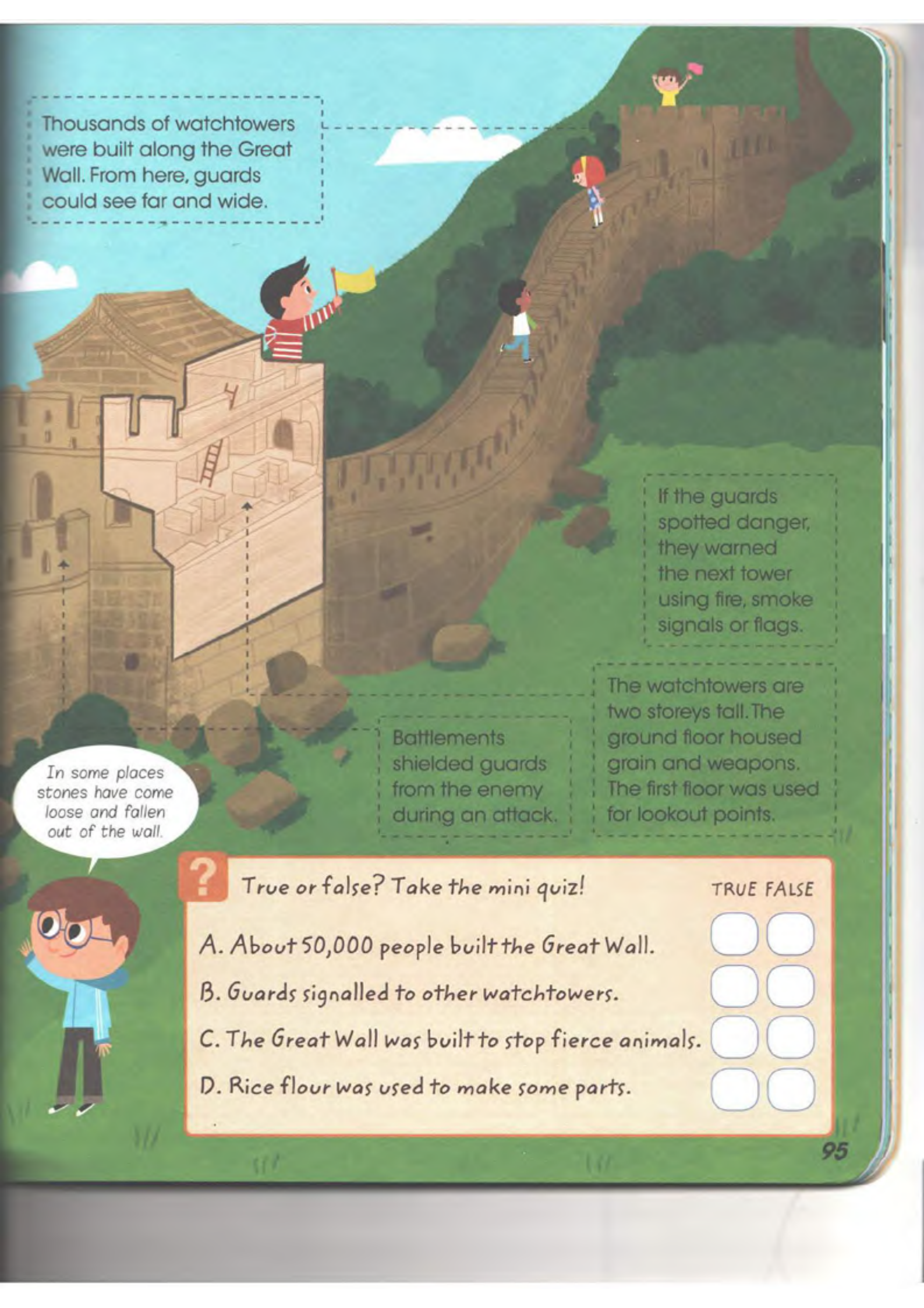
RUBBLE

ROCKS

MAPPING YOUR ROUTE

It would take a year and a half to walk all the way along the Great Wall.





Thousands of watchtowers were built along the Great Wall. From here, guards could see far and wide.

If the guards spotted danger, they warned the next tower using fire, smoke signals or flags.

Battlements shielded guards from the enemy during an attack.

The watchtowers are two storeys tall. The ground floor housed grain and weapons. The first floor was used for lookout points.



True or false? Take the mini quiz!

TRUE FALSE

A. About 50,000 people built the Great Wall.

☐ ☐

B. Guards signalled to other watchtowers.

☐ ☐

C. The Great Wall was built to stop fierce animals.

☐ ☐

D. Rice flour was used to make some parts.

☐ ☐

Take some tea

In Japan, drinking tea is an important tradition and has its own ceremony. There are lots of special rules, so here's what to expect if you get an invite.

The tea room is specially decorated. Straw mats cover the floor and delicate flowers add colour to the room.

Lots of equipment is used in the tea ceremony. Each piece is precious, so it's looked after with care and always kept clean.

Guests kneel and wait quietly for tea to be offered.

The tea is kept fresh in a natsume, or tea caddy.



THE JAPANESE TEA CEREMONY



The host arranges the equipment and adds matcha to the chawan.



The hishaku is used to tip hot water from the furo into the chawan.



The water and matcha is carefully stirred with the chasen.

Japanese tea is called matcha. The green leaves are ground up into a powder, then placed in a small clay bowl called a chawan using a chashaku, or scoop.



Colour in the kimono.

The host wears a silk kimono. This is a long robe with flowing sleeves, which is tied with a wide sash called an obi.

Hishaku

Chawan

Chasen

Kensui



The host then places the chawan in the guest's right hand.



The guest rotates the chawan clockwise three times and drinks.



After drinking, the guest wipes the chawan, rotating it anticlockwise.

Dance with dragon

It's Chinese New Year – a 15-day festival and the most important in China's calendar. Homes are decorated with lanterns, and street celebrations are filled with dancing dragons.

In the Chinese calendar, every year is named after an animal. The animals each have different qualities.



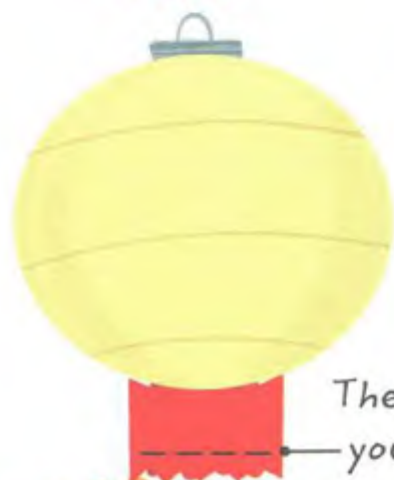
It's believed you inherit the qualities belonging to the animal of the year in which you're born.

People born in the year of the tiger are said to be brave and powerful.

A team of skilled dancers holds the dragon model. The dancers walk and sway to make it look as if the dragon is moving.

Gong Hei Fat Choy! Happy New Year!

People draw the animal of Chinese New Year on lanterns. Using the dates on the wheel, draw the correct animal on each lantern below.



The year of
your birth



Gong Hei
Fard Choy to
you too!

In China, dragons
aren't seen as scary.
They're a sign of
strength and
good luck.



Hkakabo Razi

Tropic of Cancer

MYANMAR
(BURMA)

BAY OF BENGAL

Naypyitaw

Mount Popa
Rangoon

LAOS

Vientiane

Hanoi

THAILAND

Bangkok

The Golden Buddha

Angkor Wat Temple

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh

Ho Chi Minh City

GULF OF THAILAND

VIETNAM

SOUTH CHINA SEA

The Philippines
is made up of
more than 7,000
islands!

Luzon

Manila

Palawan

SULU
SEA

STRAIT OF MALACCA

Petronas Towers

Kuala Lumpur

MALAYSIA

SINGAPORE

Sumatra

Sumatran Tiger

BRUNEI

Bandar Seri Begawan

Mount Kinabalu

CELEBES
SEA

Borneo

Orangutan

MAKASSAR STRAIT

Sulawesi

INDONESIA

JAVA SEA

Jakarta

Java

Sunda Islands

Mount Semeru

Bali

Sumbawa

Flores

Sumba

INDIAN OCEAN

The Petronas
Towers in Malaysia
are twin skyscrapers
- each with
88 storeys!

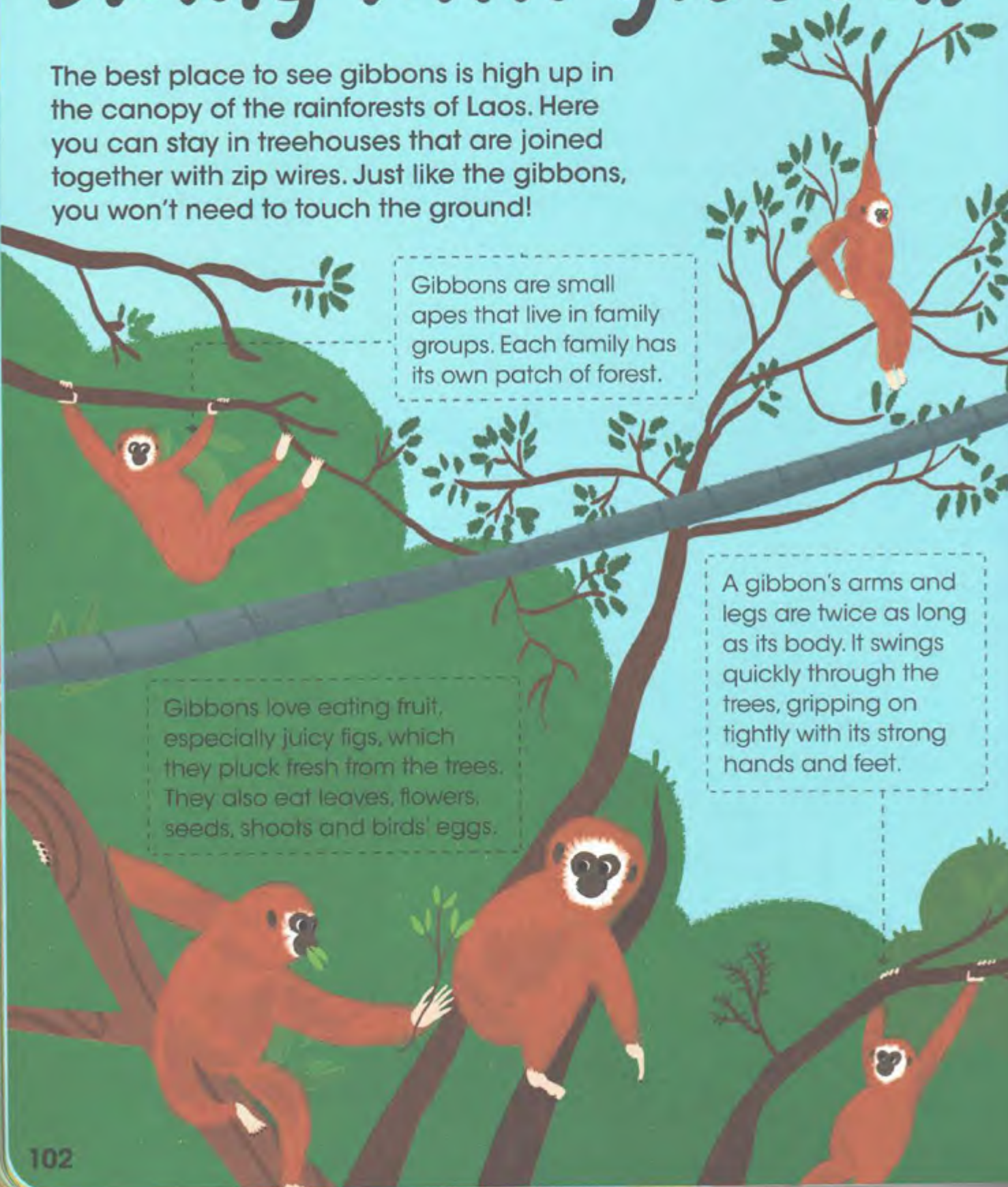
South-East Asia

You'll need your sea legs to explore the many thousands of islands that make up South East Asia. This fascinating part of the world has a tropical climate because it is close to the Equator. This means it is warm and wet all year round.



Swing with gibbons

The best place to see gibbons is high up in the canopy of the rainforests of Laos. Here you can stay in treehouses that are joined together with zip wires. Just like the gibbons, you won't need to touch the ground!

A colorful illustration of a rainforest canopy with several gibbons. One gibbon is hanging from a branch on the left, another is climbing a branch on the right, and two are on a lower branch at the bottom. The background shows green hills and a blue sky.

Gibbons are small apes that live in family groups. Each family has its own patch of forest.

Gibbons love eating fruit, especially juicy figs, which they pluck fresh from the trees. They also eat leaves, flowers, seeds, shoots and birds' eggs.

A gibbon's arms and legs are twice as long as its body. It swings quickly through the trees, gripping on tightly with its strong hands and feet.

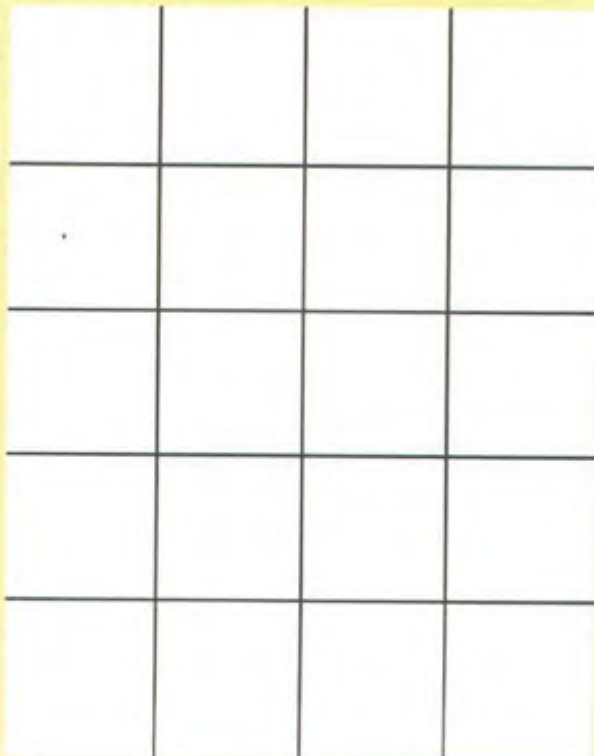
People can't swing through the trees like gibbons can, but zip wires give us an idea what it would be like!

A safety harness keeps you safely attached to the wire as you zip along!

Woohoo!



Use the grid as a guide to draw your own gibbon.



Go island hopping

Welcome to Indonesia! This extraordinary country has volcanoes, amazing wildlife, beautiful beaches and lots more to explore. So jump on board a ferry for an island-hopping tour.

The biggest island in Indonesia is Sumatra, famous for the rare and majestic Sumatran tiger.



In Java, puppets are made from leather and fixed to wooden sticks. The audience watches as shadows are cast onto a cotton screen.



Each of these travellers took a ferry journey along one of the coloured routes on the map. Look for clues and match a colour to each traveller.



Colour: _____



Colour: _____



Colour: _____



Visit a temple

You've arrived at the Grand Palace in the heart of Bangkok, the capital city of Thailand. This is a special place for Buddhists, who come to worship at the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

The Grand Palace is a complex of buildings and statues built for the ruler of Thailand. Today it is open to the public.



Buddha was a wise man whose name means 'enlightened one'. His teaching founded the religion of Buddhism.



The Emerald Buddha is carved from a single piece of precious stone. He sits with his legs crossed in a traditional Buddhist pose of meditation.



Meditation is a way of thinking deeply to calm and relax your mind.



Follow the steps below to have a go at meditating.

1 Sit tall

Sit on the floor cross-legged, with your back, neck and head in a straight line.

2 Relax your eyes

Let your eyes glaze over as you look into the distance.

3 Breathe deeply

Breathe steadily in through your nose, then out through your mouth. Close your eyes.

4 Focus

Focus on your breath going in and out of your body. Continue to breathe deeply and steadily.

5 Calm your mind

If you think of something else, focus again on your breathing. Meditate for about five minutes.



Ho Phra Nak

Only the King of Thailand is allowed to touch the Emerald Buddha.



Australasia

Welcome to Australasia! It's a continent of great contrast, from the enormous wilderness of Australia's desert outback to the far-flung islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Uluru is a giant sandstone rock and an important place for the native Australian Aboriginal people.



0 500 1,000
kilometres

INDIAN OCEAN

Didgeridoo

NORTH
WEST
CAPE

Kangaroo

Perth

CAPE
LEEUWIN

TIMOR
SEA

GREAT
SANDY
DESERT

GREAT
VICTORIA
DESERT

NULLARBOR PLAIN

GREAT
AUSTRALIAN
BIGHT

Great White
Shark

SOUTHERN OCEAN

ARAFURA SEA

CAPE
ARNHEM

GULF OF
CARPENTARIA

TORRES STRAIT

PAPUA
NEW
GUINEA

Mount
Wilhelm

Port
Moresby

GREAT
BARRIER
REEF

AUSTRALIA

Koala

Alice Springs

Uluru

Lake Eyre

Sheep

Darling River

Adelaide

Melbourne

Tasmania

Tasmanian
Devil

SOUTH
EAST
CAPE



Bird-of-Paradise





Tiger Shark

Equator

SOLOMON SEA

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Honiara



Puffer Fish

KIRIBATI

TUVALU

• Funafuti

Tokelau Islands

CORAL SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

VANUATU

• Port Vila

Wallis and Futuna

SAMOA

Apia

American Samoa



Octopus

New Caledonia

FIJI

• Suva

TONGA

Niue



Scuba Diver



Speedboat

Tropic of Capricorn

Nukualofa

• Brisbane

Sydney Opera House

• Sydney
• Manly

• Mount
• Macculsky

The spectacular Sydney Opera House is designed to look like the sails of a great ship.



Auckland
North Island



Maori Dancer

On special occasions, the Maoris of New Zealand perform a traditional war dance, called the haka.



TASMAN SEA

South Island

COOK STRAIT

• Wellington

NEW ZEALAND

Chatham Islands



Humpback Whale

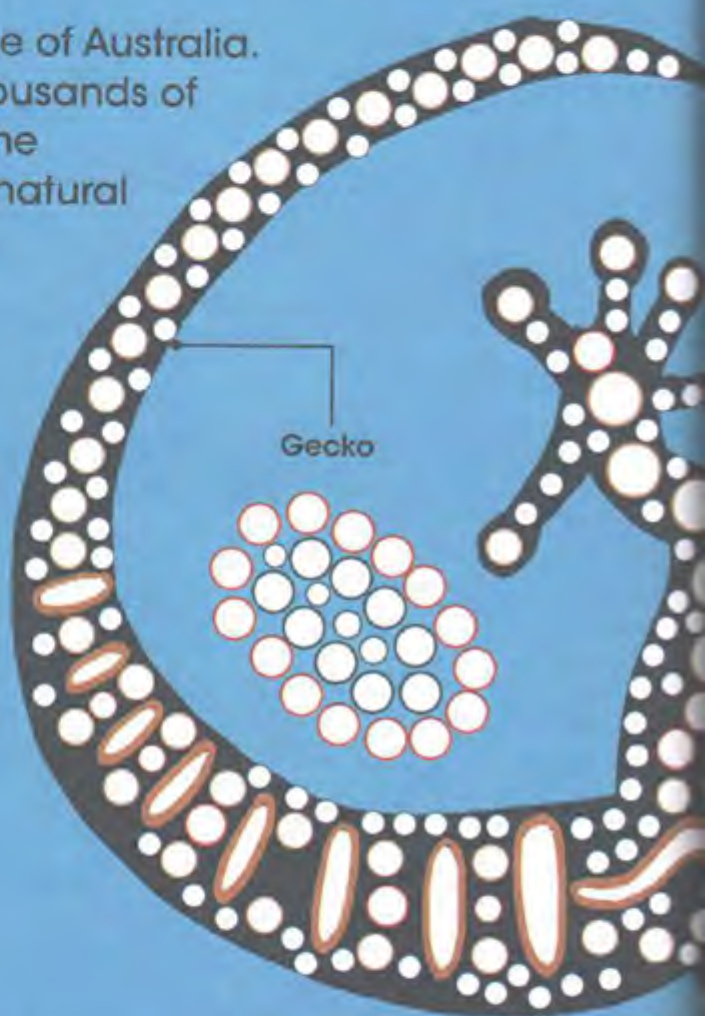
Discover Dreamtime

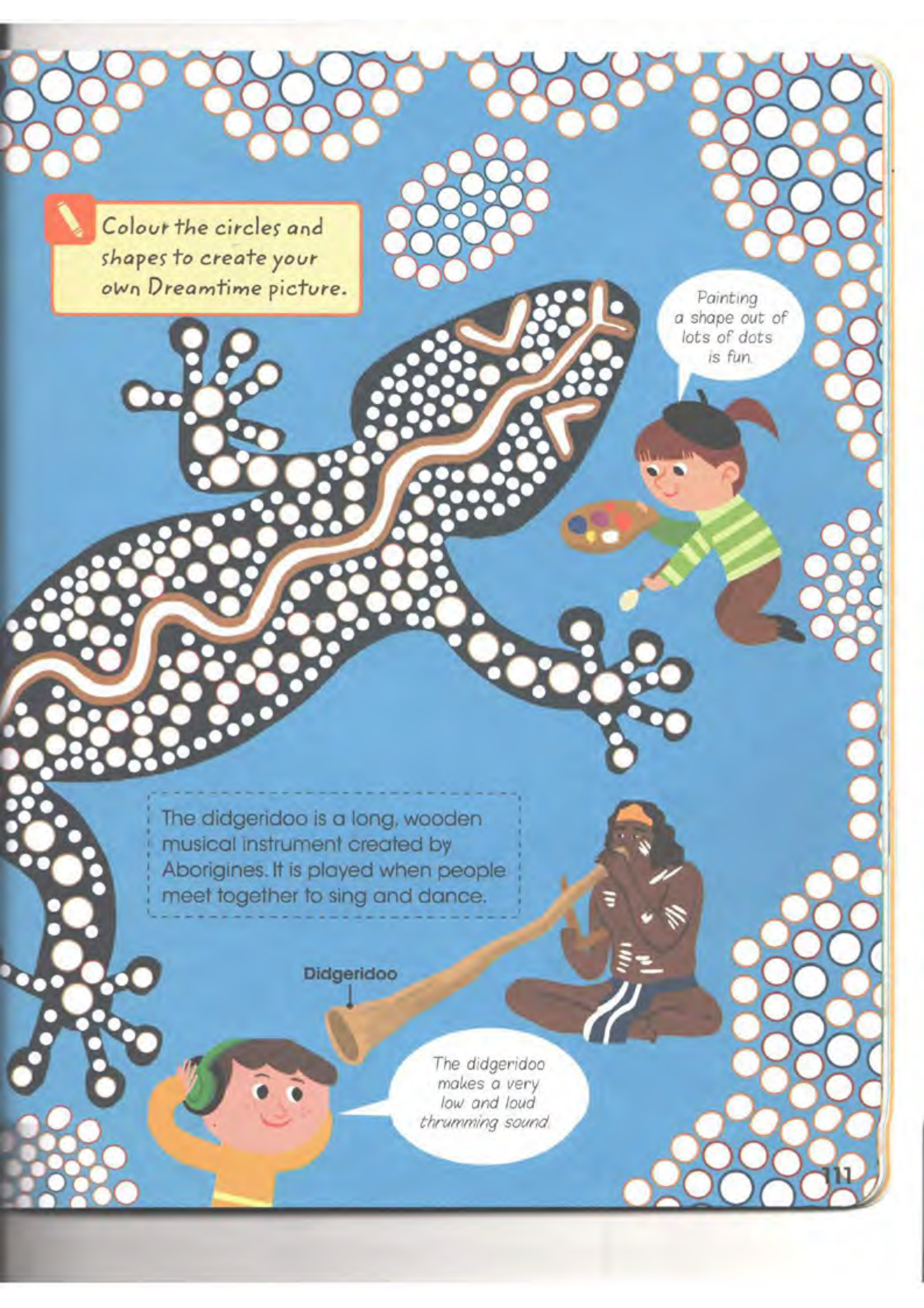
Meet the indigenous Aborigine people of Australia. Their ancestors have lived here for thousands of years. Aborigine culture is based on the idea of Dreamtime - the belief in the natural spirit of animals, plants and the land.

Images of nature are very important to the Aborigines. Pictures made up of small dots of colour are painted on rocks, wood or cloth.

There are many Aboriginal Dreamtime stories about animals. *The Tale of the Gecko* describes how a large lizard with three different patterns split into three smaller lizards.

There are more than 400 different types of Aboriginal peoples, each with their own language and cultural traditions.





Colour the circles and shapes to create your own Dreamtime picture.

Painting a shape out of lots of dots is fun.

The didgeridoo is a long, wooden musical instrument created by Aborigines. It is played when people meet together to sing and dance.

Didgeridoo

The didgeridoo makes a very low and loud thrumming sound.

Snorkel on the reef

Slip a snorkel on and discover the amazing underwater world of the Great Barrier Reef. The world's biggest coral reef can even be seen from space and is teeming with life!

Damselfish



Red Bass



Box Jellyfish

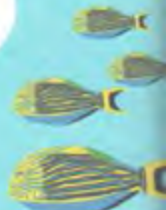


Box jellyfish are poisonous, so avoid their long tentacles!

Bottlenose Dolphin



Striped Surgeonfish



Coral is built by tiny animals, called polyps. Millions of them live together and build hard cases round their soft bodies. These cases join together and make up the reef.

Stingray



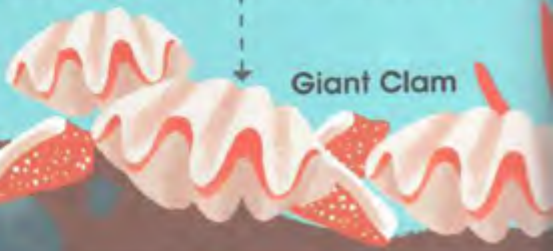
Coral can be lots of different shapes and colours - that's why it's so beautiful!

Giant clams are animals called molluscs that live on the reef. They have the biggest shells in the world.

Cone Shell



Giant Clam



Staghorn Coral



Humpback whales visit the reef to give birth to their young.

Humpback Whale



Search the reef for these curious creatures.



Masked butterfly fish



Hermit crab



Cardinal fish



Sea Snake

Sharks have to keep swimming, otherwise they sink.

Silvertip Shark

Sharks such as the silvertip hunt in the shallow waters.

Seahorse



Clownfish



Octopus

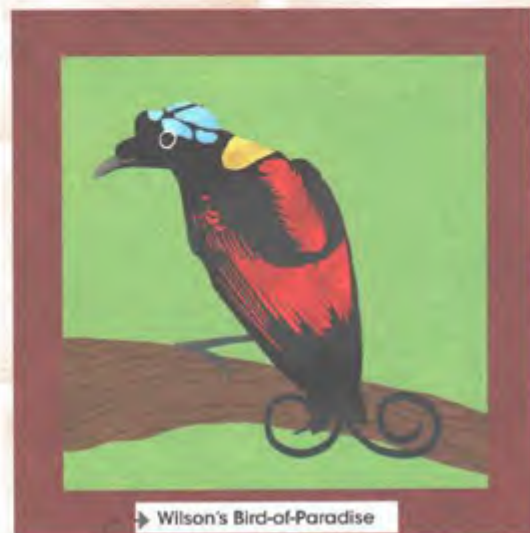
The seahorse is a very unusual fish with curled tail, upright body and a head that looks like a horse's!

Elkhorn Coral

See exotic birds

You've explored the island of New Guinea and photographed some of its famous birds-of-paradise. Let's check out a gallery of your best snaps of these exotic wonders of nature.

Birds-of-paradise are known for their impressive feathers and displays. To attract a mate, they often perform magnificent dances to show off their colours and markings.



→ Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise

Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise is the most colourful of them all, with two curved tail feathers.



→ Magnificent Riflebird

Normally it's the male bird-of-paradise that has exotic feathers. The female is usually quite plain.

The Magnificent Riflebird fans out its shimmering black wings, while whipping its neck to and fro.



→ Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise

The Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise shakes its feathers, claps its wings and shakes its head – often while upside-down.





Greater Bird-of-Paradise

The Greater Bird-of-Paradise ruffles its feathers and flaps its wings. Then it lowers its head and turns its back to reveal brilliant yellow feathers.



King Bird-of-Paradise

What a beauty! The King Bird-of-Paradise is known for his bright blue feet.



Create your own colourful bird-of-paradise.



Look! The most spectacular of them all!

Please do not touch the photographs

Antarctica

At the bottom of the world is Antarctica. It's even colder here than the Arctic and a huge layer of ice and snow blankets the land. In winter the stormy Southern Ocean around Antarctica freezes, making Antarctica double in size.

Huge chunks of ice break off the ice shelves and float out to sea as icebergs.



Leopard Seal



Killer Whale



Giant Squid



Antarctic Cruise Ship



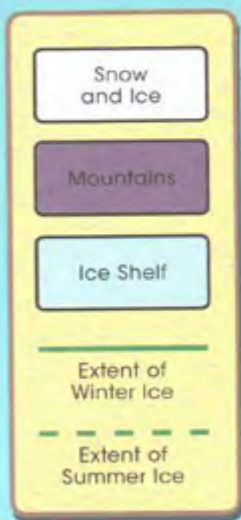
King Crab



Elephant Seal



Weddell Seal



0 500 1,000
kilometres

South Orkney Islands

WEDDELL SEA

Iceberg

Antarctic Peninsula
LARSSEN ICE SHELF

Palmer Land

RONN ICE SHELF

Ellsworth Land

Mount Vinson

WEST ANTARCTICA

Marie Byrd Land

AMUNDSEN SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTHERN OCEAN

SOUTHERN OCEAN



Emperor Penguin

Antarctic Circle



Adélie Penguin



Halley VI Research Station

Queen Maud Land

Enderby Land

South Africa is about 4,000 kilometres this way!

SOUTH AFRICA



Dog Sled

Kemp Land

AMERY
ICE
SHELF

Princess
Elizabeth
Land

Kaiser
Wilhelm II
Land

Queen
Mary
Land

DAVIS SEA



Arctic Tern

Lake Vostok is buried thousands of metres beneath the ice.

Lake Vostok



EAST
ANTARCTICA

Wilkes Land



Snow Tractor

ROSS
ICE
SHELF



McMurdo Research Station

ROSS SEA

Victoria Land



Humpback Whale



Ice Breaker

Be a scientist

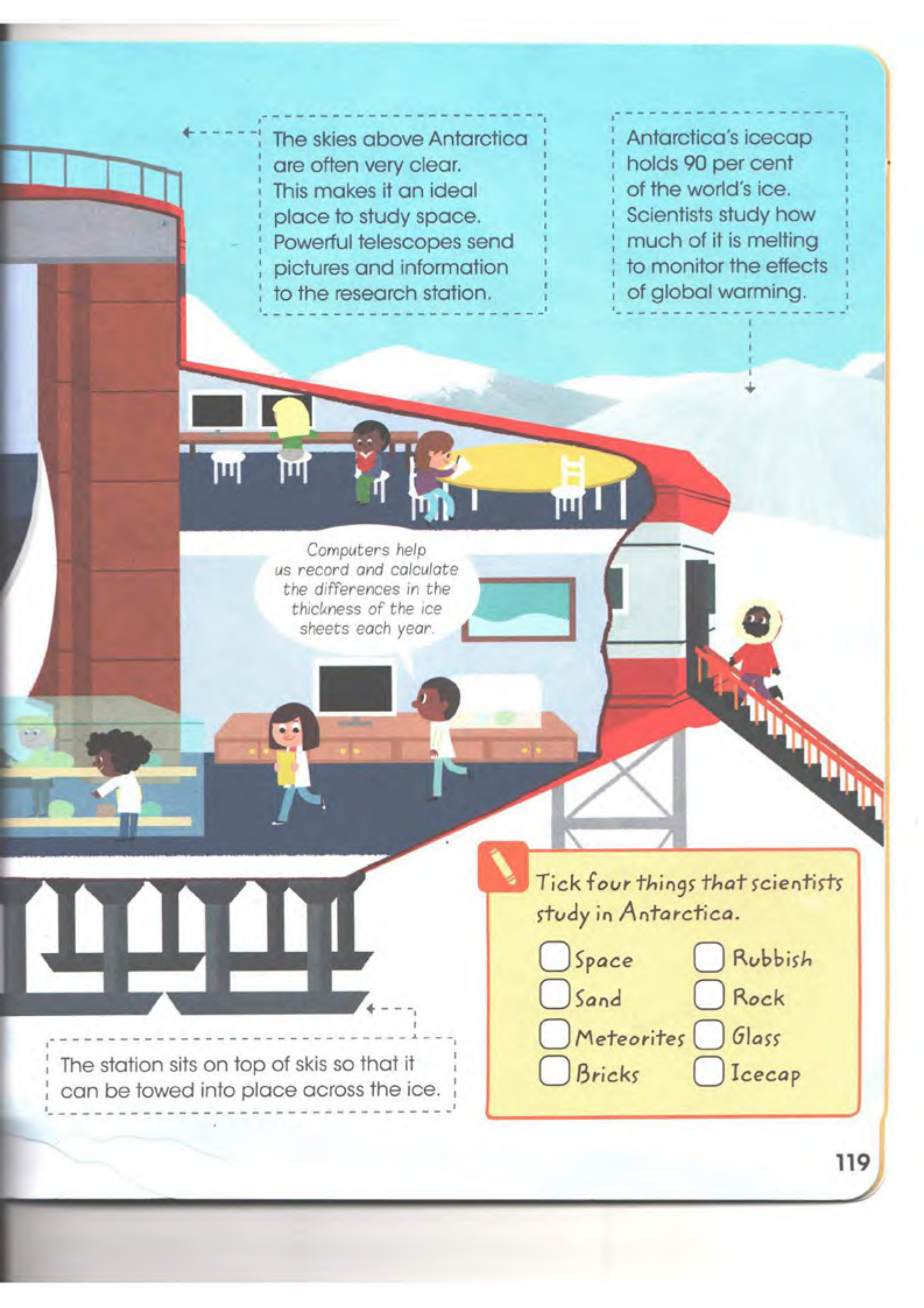
It's too cold to live in Antarctica all the time, but many scientists spend the summer there. They live in research stations and collect scientific information. You can spend a day with them and help with their research.

Research stations even provide physical activities such as climbing walls!

Antarctica is an important place for the study of meteorites from space, which are preserved in the freezing conditions.

Inside the station it's snug and warm, but outside the temperature is around -50°C .

Scientists study rock, millions of years old, dug from deep beneath the surface. From this they can find out how the world's climate has changed over time.



The skies above Antarctica are often very clear. This makes it an ideal place to study space. Powerful telescopes send pictures and information to the research station.

Antarctica's icecap holds 90 per cent of the world's ice. Scientists study how much of it is melting to monitor the effects of global warming.

Computers help us record and calculate the differences in the thickness of the ice sheets each year.

Tick four things that scientists study in Antarctica.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ☐ Space | ☐ Rubbish |
| ☐ Sand | ☐ Rock |
| ☐ Meteorites | ☐ Glass |
| ☐ Bricks | ☐ Icecap |

The station sits on top of skis so that it can be towed into place across the ice.

Race to the South Pole

Over 100 years ago, explorers Roald Amundsen and Robert Falcon Scott and their brave teams each set off on a dangerous race. The goal was to be the first humans to reach the South Pole. Read their stories to find out who won!

ANTARCTICA

For weeks, Amundsen and Scott battled through blizzards and crossed deadly glaciers.



ROALD AMUNDSEN

On his expedition he took with him:

52

huskies



5

men



3

tonnes of supplies



ROBERT FALCON SCOTT

On his expedition he took with him:

17

men



1

tonne of supplies



STORY MIX-UP



Number the boxes from 1 to 5 to put the story in the correct order.



17th November, 1911

Amundsen's team stopped at the edge of the Transantarctic Mountains. They had to find a route up an incredibly steep glacier.



14th December, 1911

Amundsen's team reached the South Pole. They became the first people to reach this most southerly point on Earth.



1st November, 1911

Scott set off with his full team. Later, he'd pick just a few men to do the last part of the journey, pulling their own supplies on sleds.



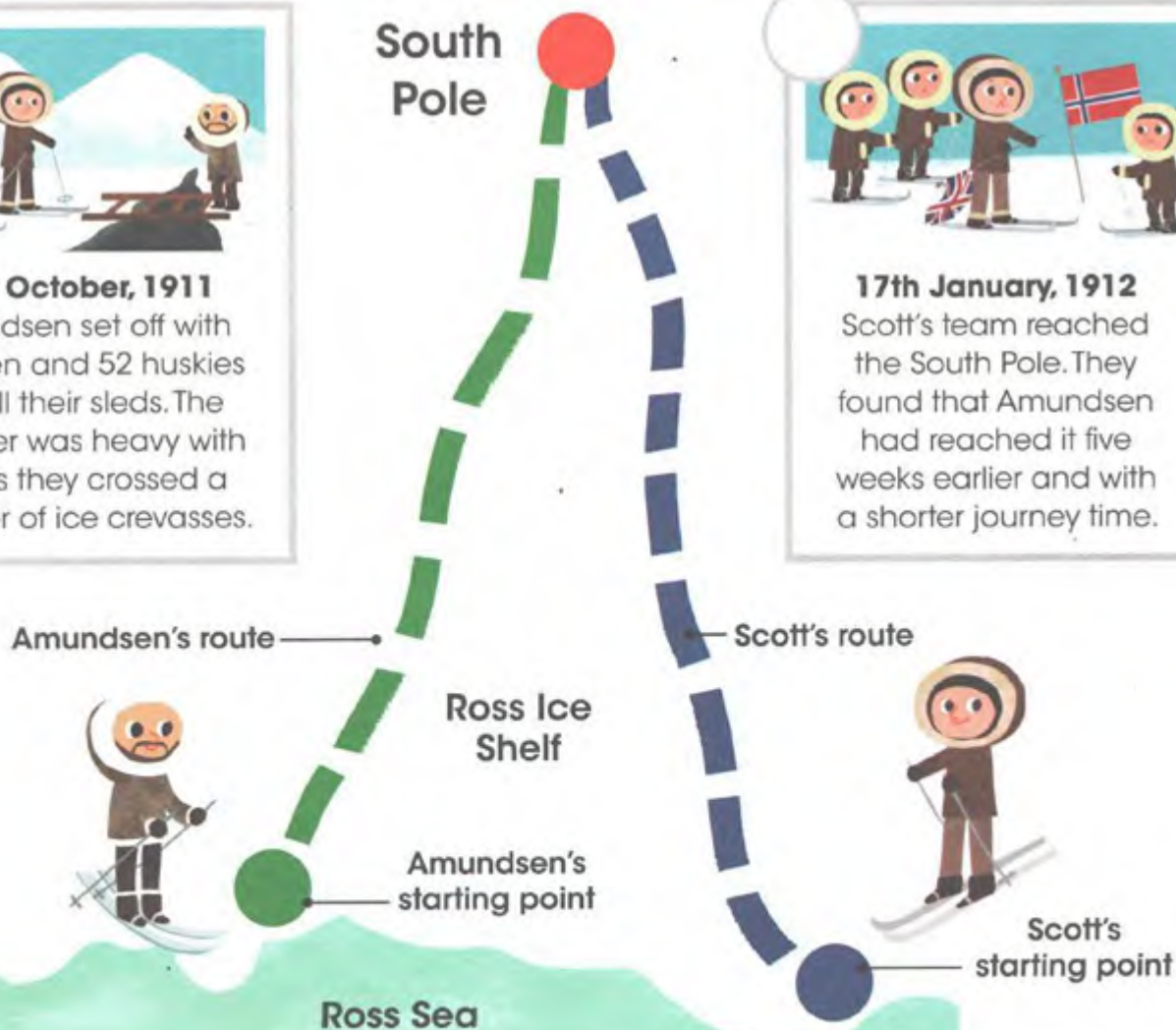
19th October, 1911

Amundsen set off with five men and 52 huskies to pull their sleds. The weather was heavy with fog as they crossed a number of ice crevasses.



17th January, 1912

Scott's team reached the South Pole. They found that Amundsen had reached it five weeks earlier and with a shorter journey time.



Watch the penguins

The Southern Ocean around Antarctica is icy, bitterly cold and home to many of the world's penguins. These birds are famous for their funny waddle on land, but they are superb swimmers and well adapted to the freezing weather.

EMPEROR PENGUIN

Emperor penguins can dive deeper than any other bird. They stay underwater for up to 27 minutes, hunting for food.

Penguins can't fly, but they use their wings as flippers to push themselves through the water.

Penguins have special features to help them survive. They have thick windproof and waterproof feathers, and a layer of fat next to their skin to keep them warm.

Emperor penguins are the tallest of all the penguins.

The male Emperor penguin looks after the egg, cradling it with his feet until the penguin chick hatches.



EMPEROR PENGUIN



Height	115 centimetres
Weight	30 kilograms
Swimming speed	12 kph

ADELIE PENGUIN



Height	70 centimetres
Weight	5 kilograms
Swimming speed	8 kph

GENTOO PENGUIN



Height	71 centimetres
Weight	5.5 kilograms
Swimming speed	36 kph



Pick your penguins and play the feature-comparing game!

HOW TO PLAY

You will need: ● A pen ● Paper ● A die

- Two players choose a set of penguins each from above and below.
- Take turns to roll the die. On each roll, follow the key below to see which set of penguins wins the category.
- Keep score after each roll of the die and add up the totals after 12 rounds. The player with the highest score wins!

● Tallest

● Shortest

● Fastest

● Slowest

● Heaviest

● Lightest

CHINSTRAP PENGUIN



Height	68 centimetres
Weight	4 kilograms
Swimming speed	32 kph

MACARONI PENGUIN



Height	69 centimetres
Weight	4.5 kilograms
Swimming speed	15 kph

KING PENGUIN



Height	95 centimetres
Weight	15 kilograms
Swimming speed	7.5 kph

Famous Landmarks

Our world is filled with so many incredible landmarks. Some are natural wonders, such as towering volcanoes and dramatic canyons. Others, like mighty statues and ornate temples, show what humans can create.



The White House, United States The official home and workplace of the President of the United States.



Ericsson Globe, Sweden The largest hemispherical building in the world, meaning it's shaped like a giant ball cut in half.



Mount Rushmore, United States Massive 18-metre-high sculpture carved into Mount Rushmore of four previous presidents of the United States.

Brandenburg Gate, Germany A three-hundred-year-old arch in Berlin, built as a monument to peace.



Grand Canyon, United States

A steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River, and 446 kilometres long.



Angel of the North, United Kingdom Created by artist Antony Gormley in 1998, with a wingspan as big as a jumbo jet.

Chichén Itza, Mexico

Ruins of an ancient Mayan city with pyramids, temples and other stone structures.



Colosseum, Italy An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome, built by the ancient Romans. It was used for gladiatorial battles.



APEX Telescope, Chile

A massive radio telescope 5,100 metres above sea level that picks up sounds from space.



Parthenon, Greece

Ruins of an ancient Greek temple in Athens, dedicated to the goddess Athena.

Christ the Redeemer, Brazil

Giant statue perched high on a hill, overlooking the city of Rio de Janeiro.



Bran Castle, Romania

Historic royal palace said to be the home of the fictional character Count Dracula.





Hassan Tower, Morocco A minaret (Islamic tower) built nearly a thousand years ago.

Great Mosque of Djenné, Mali The largest mud-brick building in the world.



Table Mountain, South Africa

A flat-topped mountain overlooking the city of Cape Town.



Winter Palace, Russia

The official home of the Russian royal family from 1732 to 1917, now a museum.



The Motherland Calls, Russia

A gigantic statue, 85 metres tall, commemorating the Battle of Stalingrad.

Mehrangarh Fort, India

A massive fort, built from red sandstone on a cliff over five hundred years ago.



Atar's Tomb, Iran An octagonal tomb with onion-shaped dome, covered in green, yellow and blue tiles.



Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem

An Islamic shrine on Temple Mount – the first domed mosque ever to be built.



Three Gorges Dam, China

A hydroelectric dam that spans the Yangtze River and is the world's largest power station.

Torii Gate, Japan

A traditional Japanese gate, nearly 900 years old, said to be where the spiritual and human worlds meet.



Mount Fuji, Japan

An active volcano and the country's tallest peak at 3,776 metres.



Angkor Wat Temple, Cambodia

The largest religious monument in the world. Its name means City of Temples.

The Golden Buddha, Thailand

A solid gold statue of Buddha, housed in Wat Traimit temple.



Uluru, Australia

A massive sandstone rock, sacred to the Australian Aboriginal people – about 700 million years old.

Halley VI Research Station, Antarctica

A scientific research base sat on giant skis.



Look at some of the amazing things humans have built!

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A-180 cm, B-190 cm,
C-160 cm, D-170 cm

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Who was the king?
Answer: Pharaoh Khufu

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A-false, B-true, C-false, D-true

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A-red, B-pink, C-blue

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1-19th October, 1911
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3-17th November, 1911
4-14th December, 1911
5-17th January, 1912



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