



How is North America different to the UK?

The countries of North America can be split into two groups: those on the mainland of the continent and those in the islands off the coast. The largest countries in North America which make up most of the mainland are the United States of America and Canada.



	Ice cap climate
	Tundra climate
	Subarctic climate
	Warm temperate climate
	Subtropical climate
	Tropical climate



Generally speaking, the countries nearest to the equator are the hottest. Then, as you get further north or south towards the poles, the climate becomes much colder.

deciduous

or animal body parts at a certain time of year or stage of growth

coniferous

bearing cones and usually having needle-like or scale-like leaves that stay green all year

glacier

a large, slow-moving mass of ice, snow, rock, and water that forms on land and flows downhill under its own weight and gravity

Rocky Mountains

the largest and longest mountain system in western North America

Panama

a country located at the southern end of Central America

tundra

a vast, cold, treeless biome where tree growth is hindered by frigid temperatures and permanently frozen subsoil.

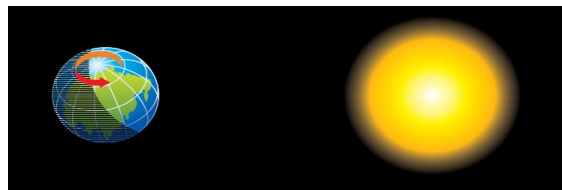
North America is the third largest continent in the world and has an area of 24,247,039 km². As you would expect, an area this large has an extremely varied landscape. There are mountains, deserts, plains, rainforests, cliffs, waterfalls, glaciers and just about any other geographical feature you can name.

A capital city is the city from which the country is run. It is where the government meets and is the administrative

centre for the country.



The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours, because of this, dawn and dusk happen at different times in different places in the world. When it is day in one half of the world, it is night in the other half.



Physical geography studies the Earth itself. It includes weather, climate zones, seasons, mountains, hills, rivers, oceans, coasts, cliffs, and rocks.

Human geography studies how people affect the environments they live in. It includes aspects such as population, culture, religion, tourism, buildings and economic development.