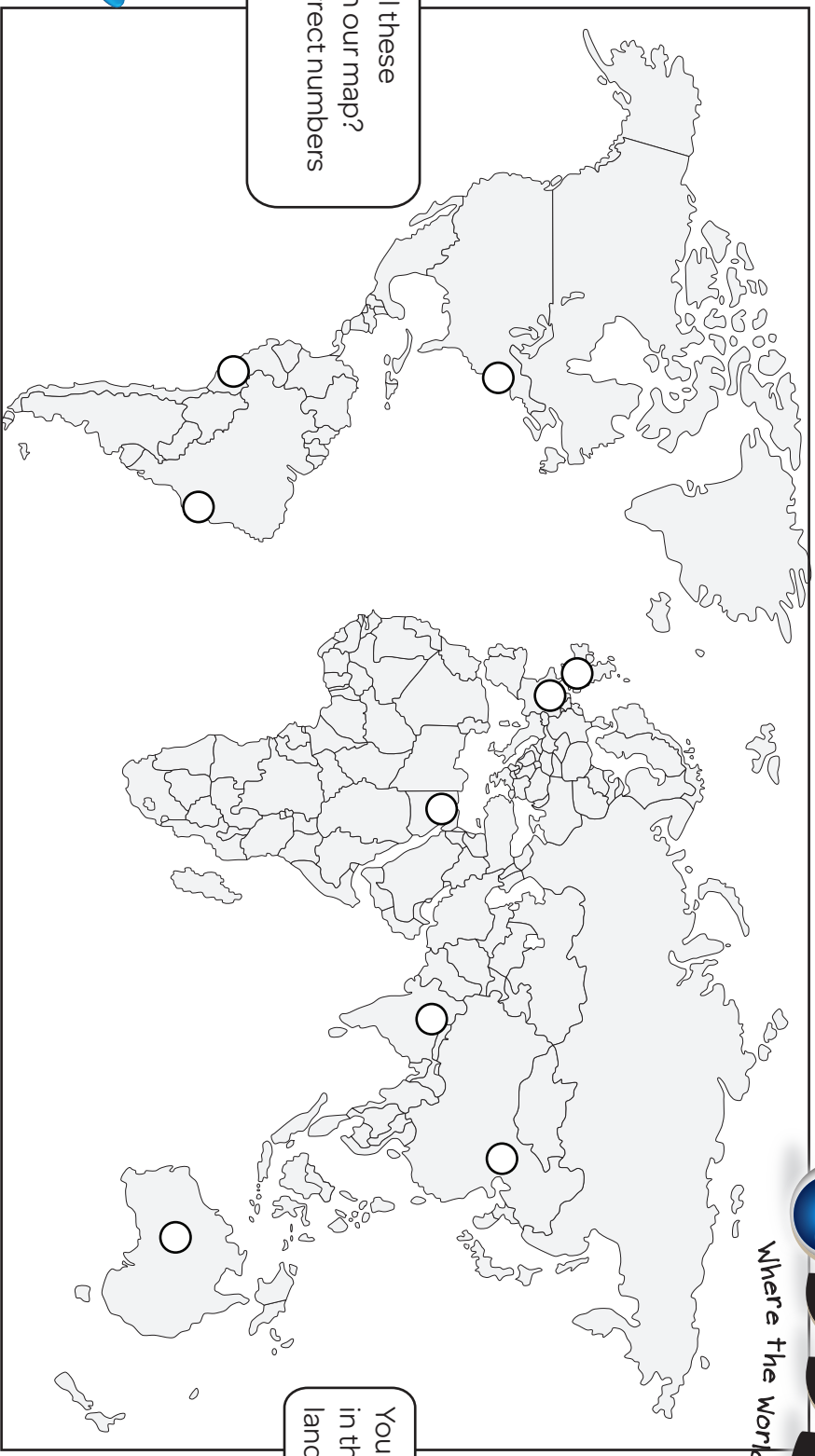
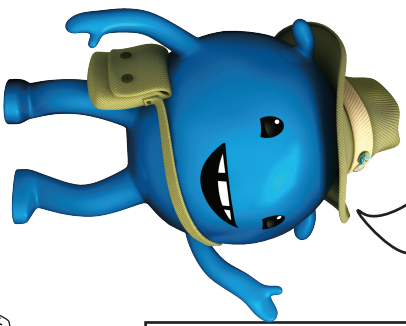


14. World Landmarks

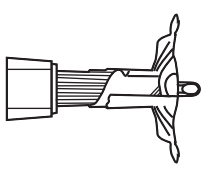
Can you label these landmarks on our map? Write the correct numbers in the circles



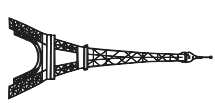
You can also colour in the map and the landmarks!



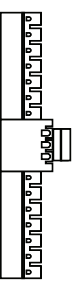
1. Ayers Rock



2. Christ the Redeemer



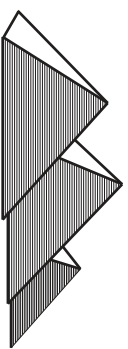
3. Eiffel Tower



4. Great wall of China



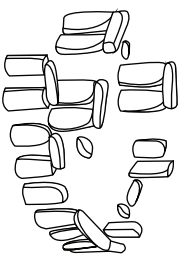
5. Machu Picchu



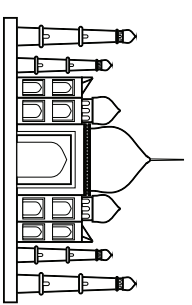
6. Pyramids



7. Statue of Liberty



8. Stonehenge



9. Taj Mahal



Oddizzi Club Scavenger Hunt 1



Use Oddizzi to complete the table below.

1. How many countries are in Africa?	2. Draw South Africa's flag.	3. What's the longest river in North America?
4. Name a physical feature found in Mexico.		5. Name the smallest country in Europe.
6. Name the village in Lithuania that is the geographical centre of Europe.	7. Name a famous rainforest.	8. When did Christopher Columbus discover The Dominican Republic?
9. Name the three key features of mountains.	10. When did Mount Etna (a famous volcano) last erupt?	11. How much food gets wasted across the world? <i>Find the answer in Food and Farming.</i>
12. Name India's capital city.	13. There's information on what festival in Oddizzi's festivals section?	14. Where is the Virtual Safari filmed?

Welcome to Oddizzi's Key Stage 2 guided reading resources. In this pack you will find differentiated non-fiction texts, with follow-up questions and teacher answer sheets.

These resources would work beautifully during a guided reading session with lower Key Stage 2 students, or for pupils in upper Key Stage 2 to use during independent or shared reading. The texts make for strong exemplars to use when studying news articles, persuasive and informative texts. These resources can equally be used during geography lessons.

The two texts have similar content, but are written for different reading levels. The simpler text is identified by the '**Core Text**' note in the footer, while the more challenging text is marked with '**Extension Text**'. The three follow-up activities can be used with both texts.

The follow-up questions can be used as discussion questions (whole group/small group) or as questions to answer independently.

WANT MORE?

For more reading packs, visit www.oddizzi.com and go to Teachers - Guided Reading.

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www.oddizzi.com



Migrant crisis in the Mediterranean

Geography reporters, The Oddizzi Times
April 2016 | News



In this special feature we answer your questions about this big issue and how it is affecting Europe – and, in particular, Greece – today.

Why are so many people leaving their homes?

People are being forced to leave their homes by war. Their lives were in real danger where they were living.

The terrible conflict in Syria has forced 4.5 million Syrians to flee their home country.

‘There was no life, just worse and worse. There was no food, no water and I couldn’t get the medicine I needed.’ – Sara, a migrant from Damascus in Syria.

Large numbers of these refugees hope to find a safe haven in Europe.

Many other people have left poor countries like Somalia, in North Africa, to seek a better life in Europe. Where they lived, there were few well-paid jobs.

‘There are many problems in Mogadishu.’ – Ahmed, a migrant from Somalia, interviewed in Greece.

How do they get to Europe?

We take travel for granted – if you live inside the European Union, when you finish school you can live and work anywhere you like within the EU region. There’s a choice of 28 countries!

But EU rules stop some other people from coming to Europe. So criminals charge people a lot of money to cross the Mediterranean Sea illegally. These smugglers avoid the major ferry ports, often transporting people in boats that aren’t seaworthy or are overloaded.

It’s a very dangerous journey. Some people have to be rescued by EU border police ships. Tragically, thousands of lives have been lost in the Mediterranean over the last few years.



Many children are caught up in the crisis



Boats used by smugglers may not be seaworthy



Migrants need help when they reach dry land

How is Greece affected?

More than 150,000 people have arrived in Greece so far this year. At this time of year, Greeks living on the island of Lesbos would normally be busy getting ready for the arrival of holiday-makers. Instead, the residents are providing first aid and emergency accommodation to the many, many migrants arriving on the island. There are also many volunteers, and they have to stay somewhere too.

When migrants first reach dry land they need clean, dry clothing, food and water. Some people need medical attention as well, so doctors and nurses are on hand.

The Greek government has provided basic shelter in camps for new arrivals while EU officials decide where all of these people can settle.

Why are so many migrants stuck in Greece?

Not all of the migrants want to stay in Greece – but it is hard for them to move on. Greece’s neighbour, Macedonia, has said that migrants aren’t welcome there. The Macedonian government has built a new fence to keep the migrants out and shut its border.



Macedonia has put up a fence to defend its border

Earlier this month, some migrants tried to cross into Macedonia using force. Many of them were hurt when border guards fired tear gas, rubber bullets and stun grenades to stop them.

‘Today, three hundred injured people have been treated’: Medecins Sans Frontieres, a medical charity working at the Macedonian border, (early 2016)

Add to this the fact that a lot of children are caught up in this international crisis, and it’s obvious that it’s an urgent problem.

So, what’s the solution?

Many of the new arrivals in Greece will be allowed to settle in Europe, but not all. Some people are being sent back to Turkey to camps there, while new homes are found. Greece can’t cope with the large numbers of migrants arriving on its shores.

Britain has agreed to give a home to some refugees. In December 2015 one thousand Syrians arrived in the UK. Germany has volunteered to take many more.

The migration crisis is a problem that the whole of Europe must work together to sort out.

Glossary

Border A line that separates two countries. It may be marked by a fence and heavily guarded. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.

Economic migrant A person who leaves their home to seek a better life; they may move in the hope that they will get a better-paid job in another country.

European Union A group of twenty-eight countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life. Citizens of these EU member countries can choose to live and work anywhere within the region of the European Union.

Refugee Someone who has arrived in a new country and has been granted permission to stay there because their life was in danger in their home country.

Smuggler Someone who breaks the law by organising the illegal transportation of goods or, in some cases, people, across country borders.



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Geography reporters, The Oddizzi Times
April 2016 | News



In this special feature we answer your questions about this big issue and how it is affecting Europe – and, in particular, Greece - today.

Why are so many people leaving their homes?

People are being forced to leave their homes by war. They are called refugees – their lives were in real danger where they were living.

The terrible conflict in Syria has forced 4.5 million Syrians to flee their home country, according to human rights charity Amnesty International.

‘There was no life, just worse and worse. There was no food, no water and I couldn’t get the medicine I needed.’ – Sara, a migrant from Damascus in Syria.

Large numbers of Syrians hope to find a safe haven in Europe.

Many other people have left poor countries like Somalia, in North Africa, to seek a better life in Europe. Where they lived, there were few well-paid jobs.

‘There are many problems in Mogadishu.’ – Ahmed, a migrant from Somalia, interviewed in Greece.

These migrants want their children to have the basic things we all take for granted: enough to eat, a chance to go to school and to learn a trade – to have a life.

How do they get to Europe?

We also take travel for granted – if you live inside the European Union, when you finish school you can live and work anywhere you like within the EU region. There’s a choice of 28 countries!

But EU rules stop some other people from coming to Europe. So criminals charge people a lot of money to cross the Mediterranean Sea illegally. These smugglers avoid the major ferry ports, often transporting people in boats that aren’t seaworthy. The crossing is made worse by the fact that the boats are overloaded, with many more people on them than they were built to carry.

It’s a very dangerous journey. Some people have to be rescued by border police ships provided by the European Union. Tragically, thousands of lives have been lost in the Mediterranean over the last few years.



Many children are caught up in the crisis



Boats used by smugglers may not be seaworthy



Migrants need help when they reach dry land



How is Greece affected?

More than 150,000 people have arrived in Greece so far this year, in just three months. At this time of year, Greeks living on the island of Lesbos would normally be busy getting ready for the arrival of holiday-makers. Instead, the residents are providing first aid and emergency accommodation to the many, many migrants arriving on the island. There are also many volunteers, and they have to stay somewhere too.

When migrants first reach dry land they need clean, dry clothing, food and water. Some people require medical attention as well, so doctors and nurses are on hand.

The Greek government has provided basic shelter in camps for new arrivals while EU officials decide where all of these people can settle.

Why are so many migrants stuck in Greece?

Not all of the migrants want to stay in Greece – but it is hard for them to move on. Greece's neighbour, Macedonia, has said that migrants aren't welcome there. The Macedonian government has built a new fence to keep the migrants out and shut its border. These people, who have travelled so far, now have to wait and wait.



Macedonia has put up a fence to defend its border

Migrants have tried to cross into Macedonia using force. On one occasion, 2,000 migrants marched to the border. Many of them were hurt when the border guards responded with tear gas, rubber bullets and stun grenades to hold the line.

'Today, three hundred injured people have been treated': Medecins Sans Frontieres, a medical charity working at the Macedonian border, (early 2016)

So, what's the solution?

Many of the new arrivals in Greece will be allowed to settle in Europe, but not all. Some people are being sent back to Turkey to camps there, while new homes are found. Greece can't cope with the large numbers of migrants arriving on its shores.

Britain has agreed to provide homes for some refugees: people who literally ran for their lives. In December 2015 one thousand Syrians arrived in the UK. Germany has volunteered to take many more. Because of the huge scale of the migration crisis, it is something that the whole of Europe must work together to sort out.

Glossary

Border A line that separates two countries. It may be marked by a fence and heavily guarded. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.

Economic migrant A person who leaves their home to seek a better life; they may move in the hope that they will get a better-paid job in another country.

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1. Why are so many people on the move today?

2. Why do people living in Somalia and Syria want to get to Greece?

3. How big is this problem?

4. Why are so many lives being lost in the Med?

5. Why can't all of these people just get on a plane or a boat to make the journey to Europe safely?

6. How are all of these arrivals affecting people in Greece?

7. Why are so many migrants stuck in Greece?

8. What's the solution?

9. Why is this a problem for the whole of the EU?

10. Will this issue affect the UK's EU referendum (in/out vote in June)?

11. What is the difference between a refugee and an economic migrant?

1. Why are so many people on the move today?

Answer: wars are forcing people to leave their homes, e.g. in Syria, Afghanistan. In other places, people are living in poverty and therefore move to seek a better life, e.g. leaving countries in North Africa to try to get to Europe.

2. Why do people living in Somalia and Syria want to get to Greece?

Answer: it's in the EU, it's a safe place, it's close to Turkey so the crossing by boat is short.

3. How big is this problem?

Answer: huge. In Greece alone, 150,000 people have arrived in just 3 months.

4. Why are so many lives being lost in the Med?

Answer: people-smugglers are breaking the law, their boats aren't sea-worthy, they overload them and set sail (often abandoning the boats once out at sea) in poor weather conditions.

5. Why can't all of these people just get on a plane or a boat to make the journey to Europe safely?

Answer: they might not have the right papers/passports as they may have run for their lives – without time to apply for a visa. Also, the numbers of people who want to come to Europe are so great that getting permission to come legally is harder: e.g. there are now camps in Turkey where you can apply for asylum, but the EU would prefer people to stay there while they review their cases. Lastly, these people are desperate – their lives have been very tough to date and they will try anything and/or they may have been misled by people smugglers.

6. How are all of these arrivals affecting people in Greece?

Answer: the tourist industry is affected because not as many people want to holiday there. Instead, people living on the island of Lesbos are looking after migrants, or volunteers from across Europe who also need somewhere to stay. Note: Greece is itself a poor country and can't afford to help all of the new arrivals on its own.

7. Why are so many migrants stuck in Greece?

Answer: see relevant paragraph re. example of Greece/Macedonia border.

8. What's the solution?

Answer: answers may vary. See relevant para.

9. Why is this a problem for the whole of the EU?

Answer: this crisis throws into question the idea of the 'free movement' of people within the region – a founding idea of the EU. If some areas are receiving so many migrants, e.g. Italy and Greece, and other EU countries are saying that the new arrivals into the region aren't welcome, or if they are putting limits on numbers (as the UK is), then the receiving countries are put under a lot of pressure.

10. Will this issue affect the UK's EU referendum (in/out vote in June)?

Answer: yes, this is an issue that is being discussed as part of the referendum debate. Some people in the UK are concerned about the number of foreign EU citizens already living and working in the UK – although most of these are in the UK legally and are paying taxes, with many of them doing jobs that Brits don't really want to do. (Other people in the UK are concerned that the UK isn't accepting refugees in large enough numbers to really help Greece and other countries.)

11. What is the difference between a refugee and an economic migrant?

Answer: see glossary. For people moving into the EU, a refugee is legal, while an economic migrant is illegal, unless they have the particular skills (or wealth) that EU countries require of migrants from outside the EU. Of course, EU citizens who move around for work within the EU can also be termed economic migrants. Asylum-seekers are people who want to be given leave to stay in their chosen country (not their home country), but have not yet been granted permission to stay – they want to gain 'refugee' status.