

Exploring the Continent: A Geography Challenge with Finn the Dolphin

Learning objective: To identify, locate, and describe the physical and human geography of Europe, including key countries, capital cities, and geographical features.

Review these flashcards to test your knowledge of European geography. Use the 'Greater Depth' section to push your understanding further.

What is the name of the longest mountain range located entirely within Europe?

The Alps.

Name the capital city of Spain and identify which sea lies to its east.

Madrid; the Mediterranean Sea.

Define the term 'continent' and identify how many countries are typically recognised as being in Europe.

A continent is a large continuous landmass. There are 44 countries in Europe.

Which major river flows through London, Paris, and Bonn?

The River Thames flows through London, the River Seine through Paris, and the River Rhine through Bonn.

Identify the primary difference between physical geography and human geography.

Physical geography focuses on natural features like mountains and rivers; human geography focuses on man-made features like cities, transport, and trade.

Name the mountain range that acts as a natural border between France and Spain.

The Pyrenees.

Explain why the Prime Meridian, which passes through Greenwich, is significant for global geography.

It is the line of 0° longitude, serving as the starting point for measuring distance east or west across the globe.

What are the two most populous countries located partially or entirely in Europe?

Russia (partially in Europe) and Germany (entirely in Europe).

Compare and contrast the climate of Southern Europe with Northern Europe.

Southern Europe generally has a Mediterranean climate (hot, dry summers), whereas Northern Europe has a cooler, temperate climate with more consistent rainfall.

Justify why many major European cities were historically built along rivers.

Rivers provided essential water for drinking, a method for transporting goods for trade, and a natural defensive barrier.

What might happen to the European landscape if global temperatures continue to rise?

Glaciers in the Alps could melt further, sea levels could rise affecting coastal cities like Venice, and weather patterns could shift, impacting agriculture.

If you were to travel from the UK to Greece, through which cardinal directions would you be travelling?

You would travel primarily in a south-easterly direction.