

# Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.



## World Study - UK & Australasia Comparison (Oceans and Continents)

Summer 2



- **Igniting Prior Knowledge:**
- Year 1 (UK Regional Study - Seasonal Changes)
- Year 1 (World Study - UK and Africa comparison)

### New Knowledge:

- The seven continents are Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America, Australasia and Antarctica.
- The five oceans are the Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and the Southern Ocean.
- The equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the earth..
- The weather changes in different parts of the world. Where there are similar weather patterns, this is known as a climate.
- At the top of the Earth (North Pole) there is an arctic climate and some of the coldest temperatures in the world are found here. Milder climates are found a bit further south, and as you approach the equator you find warmer climates. Some of the hottest places on Earth are found here, and few people live in this climate.
- Global warming has severely damaged huge sections of Australia's Great Barrier Reef.
- A map is a representation of a 3D area on a 2D flat surface.
- Maps are used to gather information about the world (where and what).
- Maps are useful because they illustrate specific and detailed features of a given area, region, or continent. They represent features such as boundaries, topography, physical features, climate, and even economic activities.
- When you 'zoom in' to an interactive map, you see a smaller area in more detail.
- The purpose of a globe is to visually locate where bodies of land or water are related to each other on a small manageable scale.
- The maps in atlases show geographic features. Many atlases also contain facts and history about certain places.

### Key Vocabulary:

- Asia
- South America
- North America
- Australasia
- Antarctica
- Atlantic Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Southern Ocean
- Equator

