

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 1



Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1 (World Study - UK & Africa)

- The equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the earth.
- Africa is a continent.
- Some things are the same and some are different between home/Africa (e.g. different cultures).

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.
- Some key physical features include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.
- Physical features are made naturally (mountains, rivers, waterfalls etc)
- Some human features (built by people) include: houses, roads and bridges.
- Australasia is the smallest of the seven continents on Earth.
- The Global Pandemic disrupted international travel and tourism.
- 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.

Key Vocabulary:

- Ocean
- Continent
- Equator
- Europe
- Asia
- South America
- North America
- Africa
- Australasia
- Antarctica
- Compare
- Similarity/similarities
- Difference/differences
- Atlantic
- Arctic
- Indian
- Pacific
- Southern

