

VOCABULARY

KEY LEARNING

City: a large town. London is a city.

Climate Zone: sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; **polar**, **temperate** and **tropical**.

Compass Point: any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east and west.

Continent: a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.

Country: an area of land that is controlled by its own government.

Desert: a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants

Equator: an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.

Globe: a round model of the Earth.

Great Britain: an island that is made of England, Scotland and Wales.

Landmark: a building or feature which is easily recognised

Ocean: one of the five very large areas of salt water on Earth's surface.

Sea: a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean.

Temperate: a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold

Tropical: parts of the world that lie between the imaginary lines; Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.

Vegetation: plants, trees and flowers

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1: Continents and Oceans

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 3: Locating Countries; Year 6 - World Focus






COUNTRIES, CITIES AND SEAS

WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

- There are seven continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia (also known as Australasia and Oceania)
- There are five oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean
- UK capital cities : England—London; Northern Ireland—Belfast; Scotland—Edinburgh; Wales—Cardiff

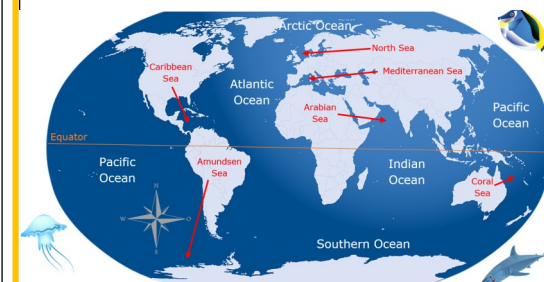


What will I know by the end of the unit?

Country	Capital City	Continent	Human Geography	Physical Geography
France	Paris	Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • famous landmarks: Eiffel Tower, Disneyland • trade - farming, fashion, wine • high levels of tourism • Main language: French 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mountain ranges including the Alps • rivers, including the Seine • warm summers and cool winters (temperate) • has coasts on the English Channel
Russia	Moscow	Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • famous landmarks: St Basil's Cathedral • trade - energy (oil, gas and coal) • largest population in Europe • Main language: Russian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • largest country in Europe by land • due to its size, there are many climate zones • has a coast on the Arctic Ocean - this part of Russia consists of a tundra biome
United States of America (USA)	Washington DC	North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • famous landmarks: the White House in Washington DC and the Statue of Liberty in New York • trade - farming, technology, tourism • high levels of tourism • divided into states • Main language: English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mountain ranges including the Rocky Mountains • Niagara Falls, waterfall • due to its size, there are many climate zones including deserts and Arctic tundra • has coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans • lies on the edge of a tectonic plate
Brazil	Brasilia	South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • famous landmarks: the Christ the Redeemer statue • famous for the carnival held in Rio de Janeiro • trade - sugar, coffee • Main language: Portuguese 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amazon rainforest biome and river • tropical climate • Lies on the line of the equator • Coasts on the Atlantic Ocean
Egypt	Cairo	Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • famous landmarks: the Great Pyramid of Giza • Suez Canal joins the Mediterranean and Red Seas • popular for tourists due to hot weather and pyramids • Main language: Arabic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hot, dry climate - consists of desert biomes • River Nile • coasts on the Mediterranean and Red Seas • Lies on the line of the Tropic of Cancer

Seas

- Around the oceans are areas of shallower water known as seas.
- Seas are still important habitats for fish and other animals.
- Humans have also utilised the resources in the sea by extracting oil, gas and minerals to use.
- The North Sea (between the U.K. and Scandinavia) has hundreds of oil and gas platforms and also a number of wind farms to help produce cleaner energy.



GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Find the countries and seas using a map, an atlas and a globe. What are the skills you need to use each of these?

Compare the human and physical geographical features of the countries saying how they are similar and different. How can you present this information in different ways

Research the different climates / temperature for each of the countries and create a chart to show this.

Observe aerial view photographs to compare countries and climate zones

Use the compass points to describe the countries in relation to each other.