

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography KS1 Unit 4 Year B

Exploring the world; Continents and Oceans

Enquiry Question – What is life like in...? What is life like in the Polar regions?

NC/PoS:

Locational knowledge

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding sea's

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children know what climate and weather means and that the UK has a temperate climate. Children know how to use a range of maps at different scales to locate places and its features. They know where the UK is in relation to the Equator and there are hot and cold places in the world. Children know where Brazil and UK are and their continents. Children know how to distinguish between human and physical features.

End Points; (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Name and locate of the 7 continents of the world – Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Oceania

Name and locate the 5 oceans of the world; Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern

Know that nearer the equator it is hot and further away from the equator it is cold.

Know significant features of each continent - weather/climate, trade, landmarks, settlements and population

Know how longitude and latitude help you when reading a Map

Locate the hot and cold places of the world.

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Key Vocabulary: Equator, hemisphere, continent, ocean, climate, temperate, population, trade, desert, waterfall, rainforests, earthquake, tropical, North Pole, South Pole, longitude, latitude.

Note: When a rolling programme is in operation Reception children will enter KS1 geography curriculum programme cycle in year A or year B. To support access to new learning staff will plan from previous years end goals (16) and current units prior Knowledge point to select appropriate entry point.

Session 1:

What is a continent? It is a continuous expanse of land. We have 7 continents, and they are known as Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica. Where are they found; To understand which continents, fall above and below the equator – in relation to the 7 continents, which ones are the hot and cold places in the world To understand that the equator splits into the Northern and Southern hemisphere. What is an ocean? Google earth and a globe look at the water which surrounds the continents. Discuss what an ocean is and how they are different to the sea. Name and locate the 5 oceans of the world; Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Southern Ocean, Arctic

Vocabulary: Equator, hemisphere, continent, ocean.

Session 2:

Where is the continent of **Europe**; Europe is in the Northern Hemisphere and surrounded by the Arctic Ocean to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Asia to the East and Africa to the South. It is the smallest continent in size. It includes countries, Spain, Greece, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Norway. It has about 50 countries. Use world map to locate key facts about Europe.

Main trade to come out of Europe – vehicles, machinery

The largest country in Europe is Russia. Russia is spread across 2 continents Europe and Asia. Big cities in Europe are; Paris in France Berlin in Germany, Madrid in Spain. Venice in Italy is famous for its canals, France for the Eiffel Tower, the river Volga in Russia is the longest River in Europe. It is 2,193 miles long (3,529 km) that's about 3 times the length of England. The Alps are a famous mountain range in Europe. Europe has a temperate climate. This means it has 4 seasons and it doesn't get extremely hot or cold.

Vocabulary: Europe, continent, ocean, temperate, climate, equator, hemisphere, population, trade

Session 3:

Where is the continent of **Africa**? Africa is surrounded by Europe to the north, the Indian ocean to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. There are 50 different countries in Africa. It is the second largest continent in the world. There are lots of different weather and places, including wet rainforests, hot beaches, dry deserts and cold snow.

Main trade to come out of Africa – oil, gold, cocoa, timber

Africa; The largest population in Africa is in Nigeria, the largest country by area is Algeria, the longest river is the Nile in Egypt, the largest waterfall in the world is Victoria falls in southern Africa, Sahara is the world's largest hot desert. Big cities in Africa are Cairo (in Egypt) Lagos (in Nigeria) Nairobi (in Kenya) Luanda (in Angola)

Vocabulary: Africa, continent, ocean, desert, waterfall, climate, equator, hemisphere, population, trade

Session 4:

Where is the continent of **Asia**? This is the biggest continent in the world. It covers around about a third of the land on Earth. It is surrounded by the Arctic to the north Ocean, Pacific Ocean to the east and the Indian Ocean to the South, there are hot deserts in the middle east and parts of Northern Asia covered with Ice.

Main trade to come out of Asia – oil, electronics

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Use world maps to identify this significant landmark; Mount Everts in the Himalayas is the largest mountain in the world. The longest river in Asia is the river Yangtze in China, China has the biggest population in Asia and in any country in the world, the smallest Island is the Maldives in the Indian Ocean, Earthquakes happen more often in East Asia than in any other part of the world as it's on the Pacific Ring of Fire. Big cities in Asia are Tokyo in Japan, Jakarta in Indonesia, Delhi and Mumbai in India.

Vocabulary: Asia, continent, ocean, equator, climate, hemisphere, population, trade, earthquake.

Session 5:

Where is the continent of **North America**? This is the largest continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Countries in Include USA, Canada, Costa Rica and Jamaica. North America has the coldest places, hot deserts, forests and tropical rainforests.

Main trade to come out of North America – oil, gas, gold

Use World maps to locates these significant landmarks; The largest country by area is Canada, largest country by population is USA, smallest country is Saint Kitts and Nevis, Longest river in North America is the Missouri river, Mount Denali in Canada is the highest mountain in North America, Niagara falls is between the USA and Canada is one of the largest waterfalls in the world, big cities in North America are Toronto in Canada, Mexico City , Havana in Cuba, New York and Los Angeles in America.

Vocabulary: North America, continent, ocean, desert, waterfall, tropical rainforests, equator, climate, hemisphere, population, trade.

Session 6:

Where is the continent of **South America**? This is mostly located in Southern hemisphere; it has the Atlantic Ocean to the East and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Many people speak Spanish or Portuguese. There are different weather types and landscaped, cold areas with snowy mountain ranges and warn areas with sandy beaches or forests.

Main trade to come out of South America – sugar, cocoa, bananas, coffee

Use world maps to locate significant landmarks. Brazil is the biggest country area and has the largest population – retrieval from last unit on Santos. The amazon river is one of the longest in the world and is in the rainforest forest. Angel falls in Venezuela is the world's highest waterfall. Panama Canal in Panama. The Andes mountains are in 7 different countries; Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina. Big Cities are Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina and Lima in Peru.

Vocabulary: South America, continent, ocean, mountain range, canal, river, rainforest, waterfall, landscape, equator, climate, hemisphere, population, trade

Session 7:

Where is the continent of **Oceania**? Is made up of Australia, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and other Islands, it is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean to the north and east, the Southern Ocean to the south and the Indian Ocean to the west. Parts get warm, Australia gets a lot of sun all year round, middle of the country gets very hot and dry, the north can be tropical in climate.

Main trade to come out of Oceania – Copper, gold, oil

Use a world map to locate these Landmarks; The largest country is Australia and has the biggest population. It is famous for Kangaroos and Koalas. The highest mountain is Mount Kosciuszko in Australia. The longest river is Murray and is 7 times longer than the UK's longest river The Seven. The great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef. Cities Auckland in New Zealand, Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea, Sidney and Melbourne in Australia.

Vocabulary: Oceania, continent, ocean, equator, climate, hemisphere, population, trade barrier reef, tropical, climate.

Session 8:

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Where is the continent of **Antarctica**? It is in the southern hemisphere. It is the largest continent covered in ice. No one lives in Antarctica permanently, but scientist and explorers do for short periods. It is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. 100 yrs ago explorers tried to reach the south pole. It is the coldest, windiest and driest continent on Earth. There is no country in charge of it.

Main trade to come out of Antarctica - Fishing

Mount Vinson is the highest mountain, Mount Erebus and Deception Island are volcanos in Antarctica, in summer it is light for 24 hrs a day but in winter it is always dark.

Vocabulary: Antarctica, continents, ocean, south pole, north pole, explorers,

Session 9:

Where are the hot and cold places of the world?

Using a globe show Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. The equator divides the planet into a Northern hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere. Identify which continents are in the northern hemisphere. Identify which continents and oceans are in southern hemisphere. Locate the cold places of the world and locate the hot places of the world.

Vocabulary: climate, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, continent, ocean

Fieldwork – Compare trade from each continent - what does the trade tell us about the location. VR headsets – landmarks, landscapes, phy/hum geography

Future learning this content supports:

This content will support future learning on the different continents of the world in KS2.