

Around the World in 80 Days - Where in the world are we from?

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE LINKS

- What happens in different seasons and how weather changes on a daily basis. (Year 1)
- Recognise similarities and differences of geographical features. (Year 1)
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and cities. (Year 1)

KEY CONCEPTS

- To be able to name and explain the **seven continents** and **five oceans**
- To find and locate countries on a map
- To define and explore physical and human features of different European countries

VOCABULARY

Aerial - Seen from above.

Capital City - An important city, often where the government works.

Climate - The usual weather conditions of an area.

Coast - The part of land near the sea.

Compass - A piece of equipment that tells you what direction you are travelling in.

Continent - A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it.

Cuisine - Traditional food of a country.

Currency - The money used in a country.

Desert - A large area of land that has very little rainfall and where not much grows.

Equator - An imaginary line drawn around the middle of Earth, dividing it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Landmark - A well-known building or place.

Ocean - A large area of sea.

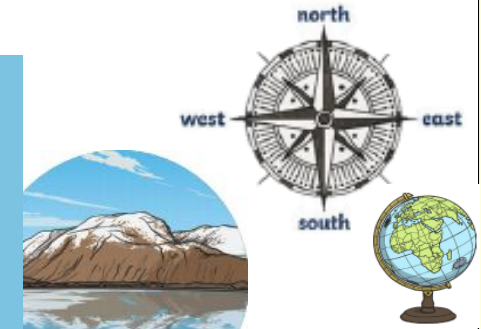
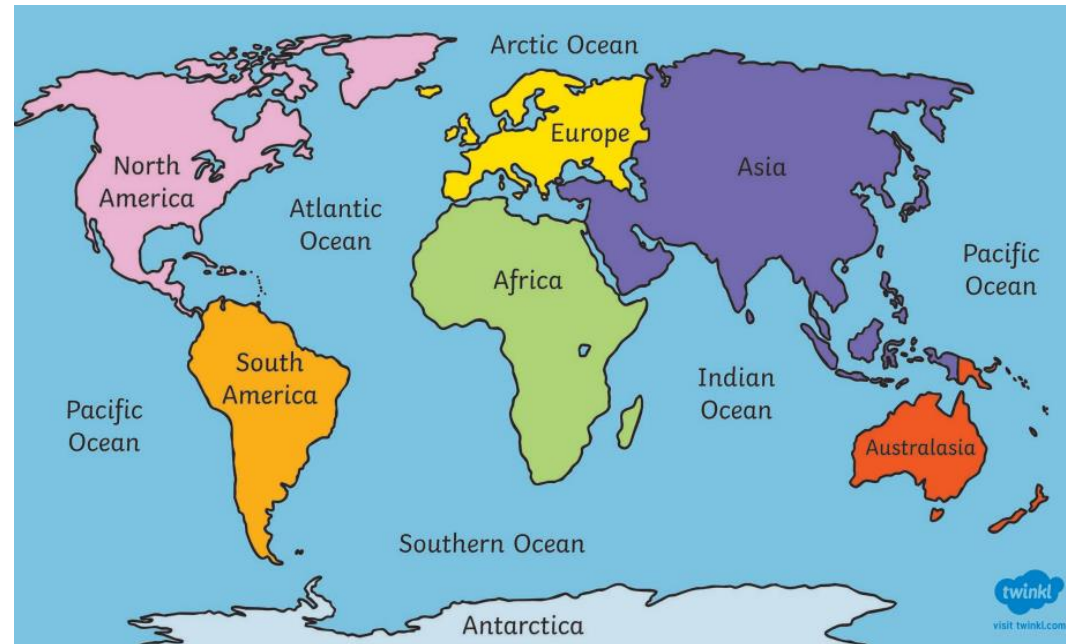
Population - The number of people that live in a particular place.

Rainforest - A large area of land with lots of tall trees and plenty of rainfall.

Season - Each of the four divisions of the year (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter) marked by weather patterns.

Vegetation - The plant life of an area or the plant community

NEW KNOWLEDGE



The five **oceans** of the world are: North Atlantic Ocean, South Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean and Indian Ocean.



The seven **continents** of the world are: North America, South America, Asia, Antarctica, Oceania and Africa.

Rainforests are similar to a forest habitat. The most famous rainforest can be found in Brazil: The Amazon.



Desert is a dry place that receives little or almost no rainfall. The Sahara is the world's most famous desert. It spans some 8,600,000 square kilometres.



Physical Geography	Human Geography
Oceans, lakes, mountains, rivers, weather and climate patterns.	Country /region boundaries, buildings, roads, language, religion, government.
	

Antarctica is an icy desert with very little rainfall throughout the year. Animals that live in Antarctica include penguins and seals.



Europe has many famous landmarks, including Stonehenge in England, the Matterhorn in Switzerland and the Eiffel Tower in France.

Landmarks in other continents include the Yangtze River in China (which is in Asia) and the Great Barrier Reef located off the coast of Australia.