

Key Vocabulary

country	A county is a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually divided into northern and southern halves by the equator
continent	A large continuous mass of land conventionally regarded as a collective region
human feature	Human features are those made by humans and which humans have changed or influenced
physical feature	These are natural features on the Earth's surface, such as water, lakes, mountains and deserts
equator	The equator divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres
climate	The weather conditions that are in a particular area over a long period of time
weather	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time
island	A piece of land that is surrounded by water
Population	The population of a particular place is the total number of people living there

Key Skills

Locational knowledge

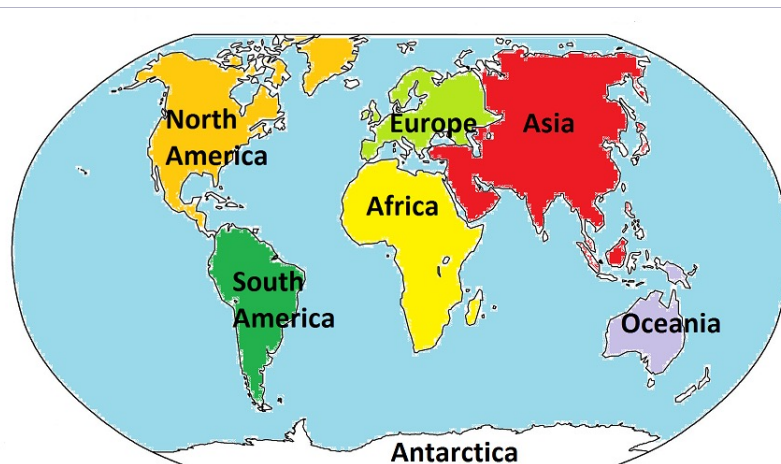
- Recognise the different shapes of the continents.
- Identify where countries are within Europe.

Human and physical

- Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment.

Place knowledge

- Understand why there are similarities and differences between places.



Continents around the world

Key Facts

- There are seven continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, North America, South America and Antarctica.
- The continents have different kinds of weather, landscapes, and populations. For instance, Antarctica is icy and has very little plant and animal life. Africa, though, tends to be very warm and has a great variety of plants and animals.
- Asia is the largest continent and makes up one-third of the land on the Earth's surface.
- Africa is the second largest continent.
- Great Britain and Ireland are islands.
- The continents we know today formed because of tectonic plates, which are different pieces that fit together to make up the Earth's surface. These pieces can move, and when they do it affects the land above them.
- In most countries around the world, a city or other area is designated as the capital—the headquarters of the national government.
- The five largest capital cities in the world are Beijing, Tokyo, Moscow, Seoul, and Jakarta; the largest western capital city is London.
- The Northern Hemisphere contains North America, the northern part of South America, Europe, the northern two-thirds of Africa, and most of Asia. The Southern Hemisphere contains most of South America, one-third of Africa, Australia, Antarctica, and some Asian islands.

Key Questions

- What is a country?
- What is a continent?
- What is the equator?
- What are the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?
- What makes a city a capital city?
- What is the difference between climate and weather?
- What is the difference between a human and physical feature?

Links to other Learning

- Year 1 - Geography
Point out where the Equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe or atlas.
- Year 2 - Geography
Name the continents of the world and find them in an atlas.
- Year 3 - Geography
Name a number of countries in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
- Year 5 - Geography
Describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their human/physical features.



Northern and Southern hemisphere

Links to other Subjects

- Computing - *To locate countries on a world map.*
- Geography - *Explain why people are attracted to live in cities/villages/economic activity.*
- Art & Design - *Thomas Heatherwick - To be able to design a site-specific sculpture - investigate how the environment affects how we feel about a place and how art can be used to improve a place.*
- Science -
Make observations, comparisons, measurements.
- English - *write a setting description based on South Africa.*



Major cities of the world

Geographical features

