




Key Facts of the United Kingdom

Basic Facts	Continent: Europe Country: England Capital city: London Population: 56,550,138 Currency: English pound Language: English
Flag	
Human Feature	 Tower Bridge London
Physical Feature	 White Cliffs of Dover
Climate and Weather Patterns	The temperature changes quite often throughout the year as the UK has a temperate climate. This means it has cold, wet winters and warmer, wet summers.
Culture	Historically, England was a very homogeneous country, but now its culture has been accented with contributions from Afro-Caribbeans, Asians, Muslims, and other groups.

Knowledge Organiser - Here and There

To understand geographical similarities and differences of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Key Vocabulary

Continent: A very large area of land that is separated from others by water or other natural features

Europe: The continent in which the UK resides

Australasia: The continent that Australia is in

Country: A nation with its own government

City: A large settlement of people

Town: A built up area where people live and work

Village: A group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town, situated in a rural area

Capital city: The city that functions as the seat of government

Northern Hemisphere: The part of the earth that lies north of the equator

Southern Hemisphere: The part of the earth that lies south of the equator

Physical Features: Natural features in the environment

Human Features: Manmade features on the landscape

Population: The number of people that live in a country or area

Climate: The general weather conditions of an area

Landmarks: Buildings or features which are easily recognised by people



Key Facts of Australia

Basic Facts	Continent: Australasia/ Oceania Country: Australia Capital: Canberra Population: 25,109,033 Currency: Australian dollar Language: English
Flag	
Human Feature	 Sydney Opera House
Physical Feature	 The Great Barrier Reef
Climate and Weather Patterns	The northern section of Australia has a more tropical influenced climate, hot and humid in the summer, and quite warm and dry in the winter, while the southern parts are cooler with mild summers and cool, sometimes rainy winters.
Culture	There are many indigenous people called the aboriginals. They have very rich cultures with music (digeridoos)

Continents

<i>Europe</i>	The second smallest continent in the world. The most densely populated continent. It has 44 countries. Major countries include the UK, France, Spain, Italy and Germany.
<i>Australia</i>	Australia is the smallest continent in the world. Australia is the name of the country as well as the continent. It is made of lots of islands. Australia is sometimes called Australasia or Oceania. The Great Barrier reef is the world's largest coral reef. The continent nearest to Australia is Asia.

Skills

Year 2

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 (those you study in topics)

Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)

Use locational and directional language e.g. near and far; left and right

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features including; beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features including; city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features

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.

Year 3

Ask and respond to geographical questions, e.g. Describe the landscape. Why is it like this? How is it changing? What do you think about that? What do you think it might be like if... continues?

Use basic geographical vocabulary such as cliff, ocean, valley, vegetation, soil, mountain, port, harbour, factory, office

Use and interpret maps, globes, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and key features

Use four figure grid references

Make plans and maps using symbols and keys

Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, and Southern Hemisphere

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.