

Willow Class Geography Outcomes- Let's explore

I need to know:

- There are 7 continents. They are called Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, North America and Antarctica.
- Explorers travel to undiscovered places to explore for new plants and animals.
- Sometimes explorers discover new places by accident like Christopher Columbus.
- Explorers have been discovering new places for hundreds of years. The maps they used look a lot different to ours because they hadn't discovered all of the countries.
- Christopher Columbus used a compass to help him navigate during his voyage.
- Explorers can travel by land, sea or space.
- There are still places on Earth waiting to be explored—deep seas, rainforests, deserts and polar deserts.
- The coldest places on Earth are the North and South Poles. They are at the top and bottom of the Earth.
- There is very little life in the Antarctic because it is uninhabitable. The only people who live there are scientists who research the environment, weather and climate change.
- Explorers have to take special equipment with them to help them survive the climate and landscape.

By the end of this topic I will be able to:

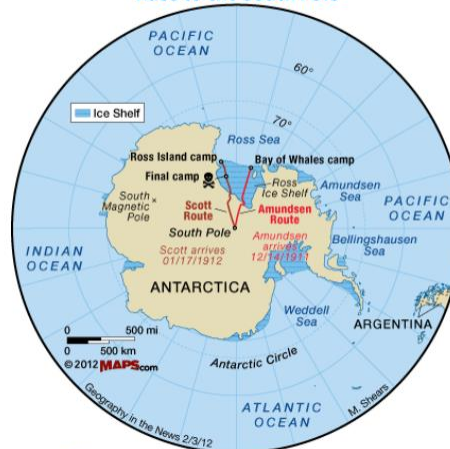
- Identify the 7 continents on a world map.
- Plot a route on a map.
- Use a compass to find north, south, east and west.
- Talk about the landscape and climate of Antarctica.
- Describe what it would be like to work in Antarctica.

Key vocabulary

Definition

Continent	A very large landmass. There are 7 continents.
Route	A path taken to get from one place to another.
Explorer	A person who explores a new place.
Voyage	A long journey involving travel by sea or space
Compass	An instrument with a magnetic needle that shows direction.
Polar desert	A place with very little rainfall that is covered in ice.
Equator	An invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The hottest places on Earth are located in this area.
Poles	The most northernmost and southernmost points on Earth.
Uninhabitable	A place that is unsuitable for living in.

Race to the South Pole



EYFS

I can talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.

I can talk about the features of my own immediate environment and how other environments might vary from it.

I can use everyday language to talk about positions and distance.

I can describe my relative position such as behind or next to.

Year 1

I can use aerial images to recognise landmarks and basic physical features of places studied.

I can talk about weather in the UK, what happens in different seasons and how weather changes on a daily basis. I can compare this to hot and cold places around the world.

I can use simple compass directions.

Year 2

I can ask and answer geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?

I can talk about hot and cold parts of the world, discussing in relation to the equator and the North/South Poles.

I can 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.

I can 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.