

What a Wonderful World!

Unifying question: What makes our world wonderful?

Key Vocabulary - Geography

Continent - a large area of land, containing different countries (except for Australia), mainly surrounded by sea

Ocean - a large area of salt water

Atlas - a book of maps

Globe - a spherical map of the earth

North, East, South, West - the direction to, or position of, places on the earth

Compass – a magnetic device for finding North, South, East and West

Near, far (see also; small/far away) comparative terms for the distance between places or people

Left, right – directions dependant on your position, not on fixed compass points

Human feature- something humans have made: **town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop**

Physical feature- something that has occurred naturally: **beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather**

Map- a drawing of a place as though you are looking down on it

Symbol- a picture that represents something on a map

Key – the section of the map that explains what the symbols mean

Aerial photograph- a photograph of a location taken from above

Landmark- a highly visible, important human or physical feature

India – a large country in South Asia

Key Knowledge - Geography

- Countries far from the equator are cold. Children can name some of them, EG; Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.
- The world has seven continents - Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Children can locate these on a map.
- The world has five oceans- Artic, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Southern. Children can locate these on a map.
- The UK has four countries- England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- India is bigger than the UK.
- The UK has one climate; a temperate climate giving it cool wet winters and warm wet summers.
- India has many climates ranging from the very hot to the very cold.
- The UK has relatively small mountains, forests and coasts.
- India has some of the largest mountains in the world, jungles, deserts, forests and coasts.
- The UK is an island.
- India is not an island.
- The main rivers in the UK are the Severn and the Thames.
- The main rivers in India are the Ganges, the Brahmaputra river and the Indus river.



Science – Key Figures

Inventor/Discoverer	Invented/Discovered
Isaac Newton	Theories of gravity
Louis Pasteur	Germs/ bacteria spread to cause illness
Thomas Edison	Long lasting lightbulb
Lewis Latimer	The incandescent light bulb

Key Knowledge - Science

- Gravity is the force that pulls things to the ground and stops things floating in the air.
- Germs, infections and disease grow and spread in unclean and untreated places. The most effective way to wash your hands is using warm water and soap.
- Light bulbs are powered by electricity in an electrical circuit.

DT - Key Vocabulary

Weaving – a method of making a fabric or pattern by threading two threads together.

Loom – object used to weave fabric.

Thread – a long, thin string of fabric.

Warp – thread on a loom that goes up and down.

Weft – thread that goes from side to side. It weaves in and out of the warp thread on the loom.

Key Knowledge - DT

- To weave you need to make the weft thread go over and under the warp thread in a pattern.
- You can create patterns by using different colour threads.