

Year 2: Australia

GEOGRAPHY CONTEXT:



KEY VOCABULARY:

Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica).
Ocean	A very large expanse of sea, in particular each the main areas that the sea is divided into geographically (the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean).
Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea.
Atlas	A book of maps.
Globe	The Earth/ a model of the Earth.
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.
North pole	The northern-most part of the Earth.
South pole	The southern-most part of the Earth.

As Geographers we will...

understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Key Questions:

- 1) Where is Australia located on a world map?
- 2) What is the difference between the terms 'weather' and 'climate'?
- 3) Where are Australia's main cities located and why?
- 4) How is Australia similar and different to where I live?

Module Plan: Australia

Lesson one: Locating Australia

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Pupils locate Australia on a world map and globe. They locate Australia in relation to the UK and its surrounding oceans and countries.	Considering how the size of Australia might affect people's experience of Australia.	<p>Key questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Where is Australia located on a world map? •Is Australia a country or continent? •Which oceans surround the island Australia? •How large is Australia? •How does the size of Australia compare to other countries? <p>Key Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Australia is both a country and a continent. •It is located in the Southern Hemisphere and is an island country, surrounded by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. •Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. •Australia's size has both positive and negative impacts. 	<p>Learning objective To discover where Australia is located and compare its size relative to other countries and continents.</p> <p>Starter Highlight that Australia's size, location, changing population and huge range of different landscapes and physical features make it a fascinating country to study geographically. Australia is located on the opposite side of the Earth to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Main Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Australia is both a country and a continent. •It is located in the Southern Hemisphere and surrounded by the Indian and Pacific Oceans. •Highlight the size of Australia in relation to the size of the UK. <p>Main Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pupils complete the Comparing Continent Area activity sheet (see downloadable resources). <p>Plenary Teacher questioning to assess pupils' learning and check understanding.</p>	<p>Downloads: Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Locating Australia (PPT) Locating Australia video (Windows Media Player) Comparing Continent Area activity PDF MSWORD Activity Bar Chart (MS EXCEL)</p> <p>Additional resources Large world map Globe Post-it notes Colouring pencils</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork			Assessment opportunities
Pupils locate Australia and consider the land area of the country/continent. They compare this to the area of other countries and continents.	Interpreting geographical data relating to the size of different continents and developing map skills by matching continent names to their location on a world map.			During the plenary, ask questions to assess pupils' understanding of Australia's size and location as compared with other countries and continents. Which continent is the largest? Which continent is the smallest? Which continent is larger- Australia or Europe? What units are used to measure the size of the continents?

Web links: 'Holey Moley' to model where Australia is located in relation to the UK

http://www.oxfamblogs.org/education/mapping_our_world/mapping_our_world/01-Moley/moley.htm

Module Plan: Australia

Lesson three: Weather and Climate

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Pupils use overlay maps to identify and locate the climate zones of Australia. They learn how and why climate is affected by proximity to the Equator and latitude.	Pupils learn that climate affects where people live and the characteristics of places in Australia.	<p>Key Questions What is the difference between the terms 'weather' and 'climate'?</p> <p>What are the different climate zones of Australia and what types of weather do these regions experience?</p> <p>What examples of extreme weather conditions are there affecting Australia?</p> <p>Key Ideas Distinguishing weather and climate.</p>	<p>Starter Australia's large size means it does not just lie within one climate zone like the UK, but three zones. Define the terms 'weather' and 'climate'.</p> <p>Main teaching The three climates zones of Australia are: temperate, arid, and tropical. Locate these zones on a map of Australia. Describe the characteristics of these climates. Explain extreme weather events occur in Australia and are a major issue facing the country: cyclones and bushfires, as well as long periods of drought.</p> <p>Main activity Pupils write a report on a climate-related event in Australia (cyclone, drought or bushfire) to raise awareness and help keep people safe. They can carry out internet research on a child-friendly search engine to gather further information on the issues.</p> <p>Plenary Pupils peer-teach their findings, present their reports, and take questions from other members of the class. 'Two stars and a wish' as peer-assessment.</p>	<p>Downloads Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Weather and Climate (PPT) Bushfires Video (Windows Media Player) Extreme Weather Report template PDF MSWORD Bushfires Report Example PDF MSWORD Extreme Weather Maps PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Additional resources Computer access. Speakers and Interactive Whiteboard to play Bushfires Video. Metre sticks and football.</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Australia's large size means it experiences different climate zones.		Assessment opportunities
Physical geography: Focus on weather and climate and factors that affect the climate of Australia (proximity to the coast and altitude, latitude and proximity to the equator). Locating regions affected by extreme weather.	Pupils gather relevant information from mixed media sources (PowerPoint, video, own independent research) related to extreme weather events in Australia.	Australia does experience some extreme weather conditions.		<p>Success criteria for report: Have pupils included a real-life date and place of an event of extreme weather in Australia? Have pupils explained the weather conditions experienced during the event? Have they informed people how to keep safe?</p>

Web link Bushfires in Australia https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C4_LhvqgGuo

Module Plan: Australia

Lesson five: Australia's Cities

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Locate Australia's most populated areas and cities on a map of Australia.	Discovering why people choose to settle in specific places and the geographical characteristics of Australia's cities.	<p>Key Questions: Where are Australia's main cities located and why?</p> <p>What is the difference between a national capital and a state capital city?</p> <p>What is the physical geography of the city? (Location, landscape, climate).</p> <p>What is the human geography of the city? (Population, nationalities, tourism attractions).</p> <p>Key Ideas: Australia's major cities are located on the coast.</p>	<p>Starter What is the capital city of Australia? How do you know? Discuss the map symbol of the star and capital letters.</p> <p>Main teaching Pupils volunteer to read out each of the five facts about Australia's national capital. Explain that Australia's capital city is the eighth most populated. Australia's state capital cities are Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth-Fremantle and Darwin. Ask pupils to match the state to their state capital. The most populated areas are located in coastal regions. Explore the reasons behind this population distribution.</p> <p>Main Activity Split the class into six groups and assign each group one of the state capital cities to research: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth-Fremantle and Darwin. Pupils use the <i>Australia's Cities Information sheet</i> (see downloadable resources). The groups discuss the information and choose some key points to bullet point on their information poster.</p> <p>Plenary Pupils present their poster to the class.</p>	<p>Downloadable resources Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Australia's Cities Information Sheet PDF MSWORD Australia's Cities (PPT) Blank map of Australia PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Additional resources Marker pens. Large white poster paper. Scissors and glue.</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork			Assessment opportunities
<p>Human geography: Learning more about the political boundaries (states) of Australia and the population in Australia.</p> <p>Physical Geography: Considering the physical geography of cities and physical features that attract people to these locations.</p>	Recognising geographical content in a passage of writing and presenting it in an organised way.	<p>There are six states in Australia: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia and each has a capital city.</p> <p>There is also the national capital (capital city of Australia as a whole country: Canberra).</p>		<p>Formative assessment through teacher questioning: look, listen and note.</p> <p>Which city has the largest population? Which has the smallest? Are all the cities right on the coast? What are the most attractive tourist attractions in each city? Which state capital would you like to live in the most? Why?</p>