

Year 2: Continents of the World

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...

Locational knowledge: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

Human and physical geography: learn about the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

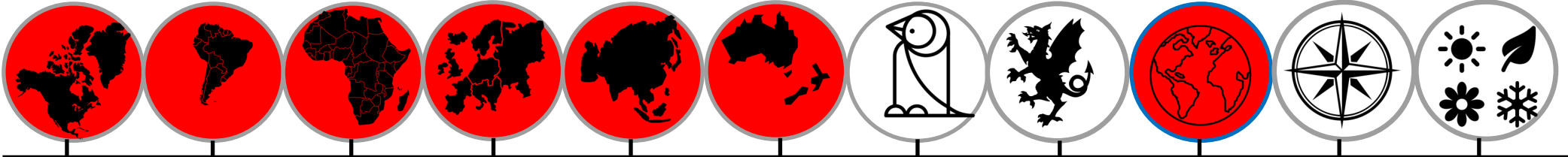
Geographical skills and fieldwork: use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.

Key Questions:

- 1) What are the seven continents of the world and where are they?
- 2) What are the five oceans of the world and where are they?
- 3) Which are the hottest and coldest areas of the world and why?

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What I need to know:

Pupils need to know what a globe, map and atlas are and how they can be used.

They need to know the names and locations of the world's seven continents, five oceans, the Equator and the North and South Poles.

Fieldwork:

Pupils will use globes, maps and atlases to locate the continents and oceans of the world as well as the Equator and the North and South Poles.

Assessment:

By the end of this area of study, pupils should be able to:

- name and locate the seven continents of the world using a map, globe or atlas
- Name and locate the five oceans of the world using a map, globe or atlas
- Identify the hottest and coldest regions of the world on a map, globe or atlas and explain why these are the hottest and coldest regions by using the vocabulary of Equator, North Pole and South Pole

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Theme 1: What are the seven continents of the World and where are they?

Starter

Recap:

Beat the clock—what can they remember about Australia? (encourage them to remember what continent it is in).

KWL pre assessment of key questions.

Main

Use [this song](#) to introduce the seven continents to children—repeat and sing along and discuss the key facts about each continent.

Give children time to explore finding the seven continents on world maps/ in atlases/ using globes

Split children into seven groups and give each group a continent to research (it may be helpful to print key facts for each continent for the children) and create a poster for including a picture of the continent and some key facts, e.g. name, size, which countries it contains, population, general climate and any key landmarks (Amazon rainforest, Sahara desert etc.)

Have each group present their work to the class then display the posters on the wall.

Plenary/ assessment

Independently—give children blank world maps to colour and label the seven continents.

Extension—can they label each continent with one key fact?

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Theme 2: What are the five oceans of the UK and where are they?

Starter

Recap— last lesson, last topic, last year grid (select relevant questions for children to revisit, e.g. 1. list the seven continents, 2. what is the capital city of Australia?, 3. what are polar regions like?, 4. What are deserts like?)

Re-watch [continents video](#) and sing along.

Main

Introduce oceans using [5 oceans song](#)—repeat and sing along and discuss key facts about each ocean.

Give children time to explore finding the five oceans of the world using world maps/ atlases/ globes. Encourage them to think about where the oceans are in relation to the seven continents.

In small groups with access to maps/ globes, children can build a world map jigsaw (can be found on Twinkl), correctly placing the continents and oceans.

Plenary/ assessment

Give children a blank world map to colour and label the five oceans (they may add this to their world map used for continents in the previous session).

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Theme 3: where are the hottest and coldest parts of the World and why?

Starter

Re-watch and sing the continents and oceans songs and discuss the key information.

Recap quiz in which children retrieve key information about the five oceans.

Main

In year 1, the children learned about polar regions and deserts so should have some background understanding for this theme.

Introduce children to the geographical terms: equator, north pole and south pole. Demonstrate finding these on a map/ globe and allow children time to explore doing the same. Explain how the parts of the world near the equator are the hottest as they are closest to the sun, and the parts of the world near the north and south poles are the coldest as they are furthest away.

Discuss polar regions—why are they called polar regions? Where are they in the world? Which continent? Near which oceans? Why are they the coldest parts of the world?

Look at a country that lies on the equator (e.g. Kenya) and discuss— which continent is it in? Which oceans is it near? What do they think the weather will be like here? Why?

Look online together at weather reports for both Kenya and Greenland and find them on a globe and compare: why are their climates so different? Encourage correct use of new geo-

Plenary/ assessment

In small groups, children can present or video a short weather report explaining the weather in Greenland and Kenya as well as where they are located in the world and why these parts of the world are hottest/ coldest. They could use globes as props to help explain their points during their report.

KWL end of topic assessment—can children confidently answer the three key questions?

Deeper thinking discussion question—where could a polar bear live and why? (encouraging use of geographical vocabulary— equator, north pole, south pole, names of continents etc.)