# What a Wonderful World!

Unifying question: What makes our world so 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

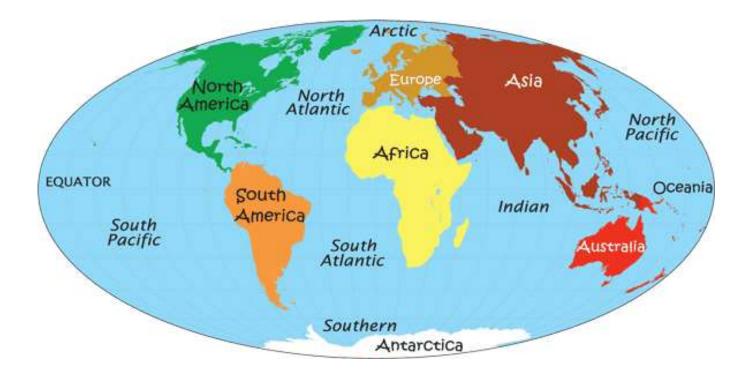
Aerial photograph- a photograph of a location taken from above

Landmark- a highly visible, important human or physical feature

Kenya – a country in Africa

## **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.
- Kenya is bigger than the UK.
- The UK has one climate; a temperate climate giving it cool wet winters and warm wet summers.
- The UK has relatively small mountains, forests and coasts.
- The UK is an island.
- The main rivers in the UK are the Severn and the Thames.
- The Tana River is the biggest river in Kenya.



## **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.