

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- Arctic, 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.