

Year: 5

Block: 5

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER- ADVENTURE TO AUSTRALIA

Curriculum Drivers: Discovery

Enrichment: Australian Diversity Day

GARP/GASP: Who are the Aboriginal people and why is their history important to Australia?

Subject: Geography

Cross-curricular links: PSHE, History

## Learning Journey

### Lesson 1

LO: To understand and identify biomes.

### Lesson 2

LO: To locate Australia and the cities within it using digital maps, atlases and globes.

### Lesson 3

LO: To locate and identify biomes, using digital maps and atlases.

### Lesson 4

LO: To describe and understand economic activity in Australia.

### Lesson 5

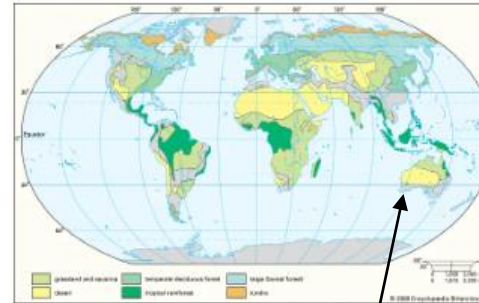
LO: To describe and understand land use in Australia.

### Lesson 6

LO: To understand the geographical similarities and differences between Australia and UK.

## Core Knowledge and Key Visuals

- The world is divided into 7 different continents.
- Australia is the only country in the world that covers an entire continent.
- The equator is an imaginary line that runs around the circumference of the Earth.
- The Earth is divided into two hemispheres: Northern Hemisphere (above the equator) and Southern Hemisphere (below the equator).
- Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live
- These are the most commonly found: desert, taiga forest, temperate forest, savannah, rainforest and tundra.

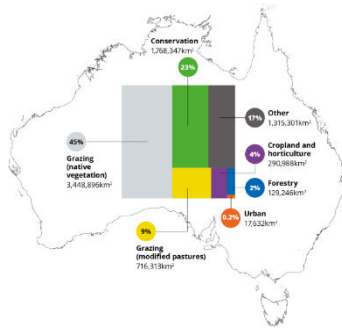


Australia

### Economy

Australia is an important exporter of agricultural goods like wheat, beef and fruit. The country is also rich in minerals and is the world's fourth largest producer of gold. Tourism also significantly affects Australia's economy.

### Land use

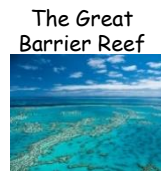


Ayres Rock



Sydney Harbour Bridge

### Famous Landmarks in Australia



The Great Barrier Reef



Sydney Opera House



### Australia's trade links

#### Similarities and Differences between Australia and the UK

Similarities	Differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastlines</li> <li>• Islands</li> <li>• Rivers</li> <li>• Hills</li> <li>• Mountains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size</li> <li>• Climate</li> <li>• Biomes</li> <li>• Deserts</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> </ul>

## Disciplinary Concepts

- Map skills
- Human geography

## Substantive Concepts

- Place
- Biomes
- Settlement
- Environment

## Vocabulary

**Biomes** - Areas of the planet with similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.

**Temperate Forest Biome** - regular seasons of warm and cold weather.

**Desert Biome** - Any large, dry area of land where little to no rainfall occurs, along with little vegetation.

**Grasslands Biome** - Wide areas of land filled with low growing plants such as grasses and wildflowers.

**Rainforest Biome** - Hot and moist, it rains all year long

**Taiga Biome** - a forest of the cold, subarctic region

**Savannah Biome** - flat grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs

**Tundra Biome** - freezing weather, very little rain and few nutrients for animals and plants.

**Infrastructure** - the different things in a place that help that place carry out activities that make money

**Tourism** - travelling for fun.  
**Tourist Attraction** - something that people visit when travelling.

**Export** - Sending goods to sell in other countries

**Trade** - Buying and selling things

**Population** - the number of people that live together in the same place.

**Land Use** - the way land is used by people.

**Economy** - how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has

**Climate** - the average weather conditions in a place over 30 years or more