

Continents, Seas & Oceans

Our world is split into large pieces of land called continents.

There are seven continents:

Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, North America, South America, and Antarctica



We can;

Name the world's oceans

Describe the difference

between seas and oceans

Describe different coastal/marine environments/features



National Animals & Animals in our Local Area

The Four countries in the UK are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The national 'symbol' animals are
England – Lion & The Bulldog
Scotland – A Unicorn

Wales – Red Dragon and the Red Kite

Northern Ireland – Doesn't have one.



Animals Native to the UK are;
Squirrels, Shrews, Owls, Grey Seal, Wood Mouse, Hedgehogs.

Hot & Cold Places

The temperature of different places around the world have a lot to do with the equator. In general, the closer a place is to the equator warmer the temperature will be. The further away from the equator, the colder the temperature will get
Polar bears live in the Arctic. The North Pole is in the Arctic.

Meerkats live in hot, dry places. They like to dig and burrow in sandy soil.

Minke whales are found in cold waters in the southern half of the planet.

The American alligator lives closer to the equator. This is a hot place to live in.

Red foxes live in the UK and across many Countries in the northern part of the world.



Sticky Knowledge

There are 7 continents and 6 oceans.

Seas are smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet.

There are 4 seasons – Autumn, Winter, Spring & Summer

Animals' appearance and behaviour change with the seasonal changes.

Different animals live in different places depending on temperature.

Different animals are more suited to different locations.

Native means that an animal lives in a place naturally in the wild, without any human help.

Vocabulary Introduced

Native	A kind of plant or animal that originally grew or lived in a particular place.
Season	One of the four parts of the year; spring, summer, fall, and winter
Habitat	The natural home of a plant or animal.
Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land
Rural	Areas away from towns or cities, also known as the countryside.
Equator	an imaginary line around the middle of Earth.
Compass	An instrument for showing direction.

Different Seasons and Animal Changes

As the seasons change animals, plants and humans might start behaving in different ways.

The changes in the length of the day, and the temperature, can trigger some seasonal changes in some animals' behaviour.

In winter, some animals might go into a long sleep called hibernation. This helps them survive the cold weather and lack of food that might happen in the wintertime.

As the weather warms up and the days get longer the animals who grew a winter coat don't need it any more. They shed the thick fur to replace it with a lighter one which could be a different colour.

When the weather begins to become warmer, many animals will have their young. The baby animals find it easier to survive in the warmer weather.

In summer there is a lot of food available for most animals. They will spend lots of time eating and preparing for winter, when there is less food. Some animals, like foxes, change their diet depending on what's available.

To help protect them against the cold weather, some animals will grow a new, thick coat of fur. Sometimes this might be a different colour to help them blend in with the snow that will come in winter.

Some species of birds might be triggered by the shorter days in autumn and fly south to warmer countries. This is called migrating.

Teaching Sequence

	Key learning	Activity
1	To locate and name the seven continents.	Children will be introduced to the continents through the identification of where different animals are found all over the world. After learning the names of the continents, the children are challenged to place animals or label animals based on their native continent.
2	To identify and use vocabulary linked to the world's seas and oceans.	Children investigate the differences between an ocean and a sea as they take a closer look at some of the vocabulary and environments around the coast. They identify which animals they would find in each of these environments.
3	To learn about hot and cold places in relation to the Earth's equator.	Children will discover and discuss the imaginary line around the centre of the world: the equator. They will look at the temperature of different locations which various animals live in based on their distance from the equator. Children are challenged to use what they know about places and their relation to the equator to place animals in their preferred temperature environment.
4	To learn about animals in different seasons.	Children investigate the four seasons and what kind of activities, clothing and food they would do/wear/eat in summer and winter. They then discuss how animal behaviours change during the seasons and learn about seasonal behaviours triggered by the shortening days and cold weather, such as hibernation, migration and winter coats.
5	To learn about national animals of various countries.	Children will explore the UK and the four countries within it by looking at the flags of each country and then their national animals. They will then expand this investigation to national animals of the world's countries. They are challenged to use world maps and atlases to place and match national animals to their country.
6	To investigate animals in our local area.	Children learn about animals native to the UK, including the differences between wild animals, livestock and pets. They investigate their local area or school grounds to see which animals they can spot and record their observations in different ways.

Curriculum Objectives Covered

KS1 - name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

KS1 - name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

KS1 - identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

KS1 - use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.

KS1 - 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