

## National Curriculum – Geography

**Locational knowledge:** Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.

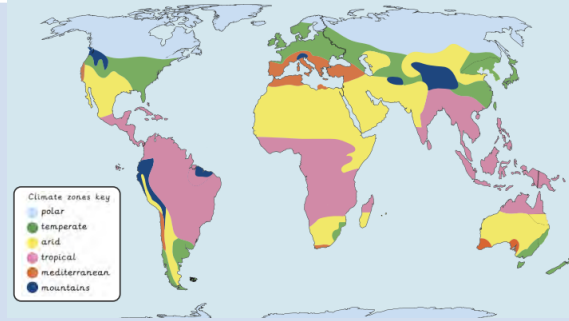
**Place knowledge:** developing a sense of children's place in the world; comparing and contrasting geographical areas to understand their characteristics and cultures; learning how places are interconnected and change over time.

**Human and physical geography:** understanding the relationship between humans and the environment; exploring the Earth's natural features and processes; considering the impact of human activity on settlements; learning about land use, trade and natural resources. Learning about climate zones and biomes.

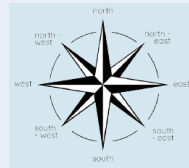
**Geography skills and fieldwork:** using maps and diagrams; describing location and direction; planning and carrying out fieldwork enquiries. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass. Use four-figure grid references.

## Lines of enquiry

What is climate?



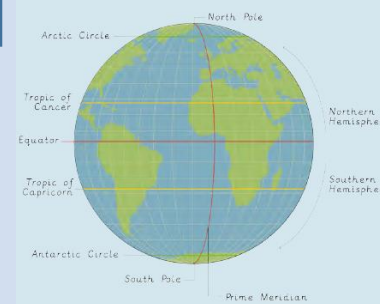
Where is Antarctica?



Who lives in Antarctica?



Nobody permanently. However, tourists and researchers do visit.



## Vocabulary

**Lines of latitude:** invisible horizontal lines mapped on our globe to show how far north or south a place is from the equator.

**Lines of longitude:** invisible lines mapped on our globe to show how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.

**Hemisphere:** one half of the Earth.

**Climate:** the long-term weather conditions in a specific region.

**Climate zone:** areas of the world grouped together that have a similar climate.

**Compass points:** North, east, south, west, north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west.

**Direction:** an imaginary line showing the way someone or something is moving.

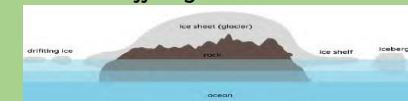
**Treaty:** a formal, written agreement between two places.

**Ice shelf:** a thin layer of ice extending off a glacier into the sea.

**Ice sheet:** a layer of ice covering the land for a long period of time, also known as a glacier.

**Drifting ice:** thin, floating pieces of ice not attached to a glacier.

**Iceberg:** large chunks of floating ice that break off a glacier.



## Who lives in Antarctica? Geography | Years 3 & 4 | Autumn Term 2025

Session	KEY LEARNING:
1	<b>What is climate?</b> Using maps and atlases to discuss continents, latitude and longitude, climate zones and the equator. Finding locations activity, matching climate zone activity, labelling the globe activity. Link to previous work on DT seasonal foods.
2	<b>Where is Antarctica?</b> Looking at the physical and human features of Antarctica. Using the index of atlases to find the Arctic and Antarctica. Learning about the Antarctic Treaty. Physical features matching and labelling activities.
3	<b>Who lives in Antarctica?</b> Class discussions: what might living in Antarctica be like? Writing opportunity. Complete a postcard in role of researcher.
4	<b>Who was Shackleton?</b> Discussion of similarities and differences between the UK and Antarctica. Using four-figure grid references to plot Shackleton's route.
5	<b>Can we plan an expedition around our school?</b> Focus on aerial view of Clipston Primary using google maps. Review of compass points and grid references. Write plan of expedition using compass references.
6	<b>How did our expedition go?</b> Expedition as a class following instructions from previous lesson. Evaluate and discuss outcomes.