

Class 2 Knowledge Organiser—GEOGRAPHY—Australia



Quick Summary

Australia is a very big island and the smallest continent. It's the sixth biggest country and is called the Commonwealth of Australia. Queen Elizabeth II is the queen of Australia, which has about 25 million people living mostly in cities. Canberra is the capital, people speak English, and they use Australian dollars for money. The golden wattle flower is special there, but kangaroos are also really popular. They have a big celebration on January 26th called Australia Day.

- **Tourism**—when people go to different places for fun
- **Conservation**—taking care of our nature and all the things in it
- **Endangered**— in danger of extinction
- **Climate**—the weather we get over a long time in one place
- **Tropical**—something that is from the warm parts of the world near the Equator
- **Temperate**— rarely extremely hot or cold
- **Rainforest**—a big, thick forest with lots of tall trees where it rains a lot



Vocabulary



Location

Australia is a big piece of land that is both a **country** and a **continent**. It's down below most other countries, in the part of the world we call the **southern hemisphere**.



Physical features

In Sydney, the weather is just right – not too hot and not too cold. When it's summer, it's usually about as warm as a nice cup of tea, around **25 degrees**. In the winter, it's a bit like a cool glass of milk, around **15 degrees**.



Human features

There are some important cities in Australia where lots of people live, like **Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Darwin, Adelaide, Hobart, and Canberra**. Most of these cities are near the sea, so they have beaches and ports.



Human processes

Plastic rubbish in the sea is very bad for the underwater homes of fish called coral reefs. The plastic sticks to the corals and makes them sick because it brings germs.



Diversity

The Daintree Rainforest is a special place with more than **12,000 different bugs!** There are also big and unusual animals like the **cassowary**, which is a very large bird. Sadly, some of these animals, including the cassowary, are in danger and need our help to stay safe.

This rainforest is also where more than **3,000 kinds of plants** grow. One really old plant is called the **idiot fruit**, and it was around even when dinosaurs roamed the Earth!



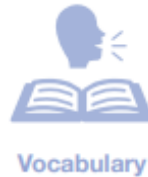
Class 3 Knowledge Organiser—GEOGRAPHY—Mountains and Volcanoes

Quick Summary

A mountain is a really big hill that goes up high into the sky, much higher than the land around it. It's like a pointy hat on Earth's head! Mountains are usually bigger and steeper than hills. In the UK, if a hill is taller than **600 metres** (which is as tall as about 3,000 cats standing on top of each other!), it's called a mountain.

Volcanoes are like giant bumps on Earth that can get very hot inside. They happen when pieces of the Earth called **plates** move and one goes under another. This makes the rocks melt and turn into something called **magma**. When the magma comes up to the top, it can make a mountain with a hole called a **volcano**. **Mount Vesuvius** is a famous volcano in Italy that did this a long time ago.

- **Summit**— the tops of mountains
- **Erupt**—to start suddenly or violently with great force
- **Earthquakes**— shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust
- **Magma**—molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth
- **Tectonic plates**— the movements of portions of the Earth's crust
- **Lava**—hot melted rock that comes out of the Earth from a volcano or a crack in the ground
- **Volcano**—a mountain from which lava, gas, steam and ash form inside the Earth which sometimes burst



Vocabulary



Location

The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalayas of Asia, whose summit is 8,850 metres (29,035 feet) above sea level.

The Pacific Ring of Fire is an area on the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean. It follows the eastern side of Australia and Asia and the western side of North and South America.



Physical features

Active volcanoes - erupted in the last 10 000 years

Dormant volcanoes - haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again

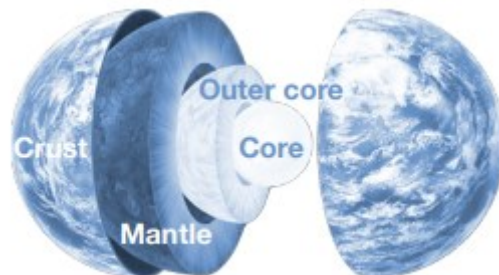
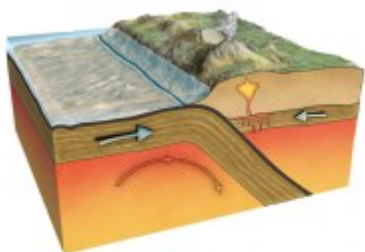
Extinct volcanoes - aren't expected to erupt again.



Physical processes

The boundaries of the tectonic plates are called fault lines and movement along these lines causes earthquakes and volcanoes. The plates move in three different ways:

- Away from each other = ridges
- Towards each other = earthquakes and forms mountains or volcanoes
- Side by side = causes earthquakes



Class 4 Knowledge Organiser—GEOGRAPHY—Contrasting Locations: Population (South America)

Quick Summary

South America is a big continent that has **12 countries**. The biggest one is **Brazil**, and it's so huge that it takes up more than half of South America! It's almost as big as the whole United States. The smallest country there is **Suriname**, and not many people live there. The largest island is called **Tierra del Fuego**, and you can find it way down south, near Argentina and Chile. There are two countries, **Bolivia** and **Paraguay**, that don't touch any ocean – we say they are landlocked.

The countries of South America



- **Indigenous**—native to a country
- **Populous**—with a large population
- **Sparsely**—with only a small number of people
- **Landmass**—a large continuous area of land
- **Landlocked**—with no access to the sea
- **Colony**—a country occupied by another country
- **Median**—the middle value when arranged in order



Vocabulary



Location

South America is a big land area that's mostly in the bottom half of the world, called the **southern hemisphere**. It's also in the western part of the world. It has the **Pacific Ocean** on one side and the **Atlantic Ocean** on the other. Above it is North America and the **Caribbean Sea**, and below it is the **Southern Ocean**.

The most populous country in South America is Brazil, with 207.7 million people. The second largest country is Colombia with a population of 48.6 million, followed by Argentina with 43.8 million.

The largest city in South America is São Paulo, Brazil. The five most populous cities are:

- 1) São Paulo, Brazil – 21.7 million
- 2) Buenos Aires, Argentina – 15.1 million
- 3) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – 13.4 million
- 4) Bogotá, Colombia – 10.6 million
- 5) Lima, Peru – 10.4 million



Human features



Diversity

Population density in South America



Human processes

In South America, lots of people live close to the beaches on the east and west sides. The middle and the very bottom parts don't have many people. More and more people are moving from the countryside into big cities, which helps the countries make money and grow. But these big cities are having trouble with too many cars on the roads, not enough houses, and not enough water for everyone.