

Module Plan: Australia

Lesson one: Locating Australia

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Pupils locate Australia on a world map and globe. They locate Australia in relation to the UK and its surrounding oceans and countries.	Considering how the size of Australia might affect people's experience of Australia.	<p>Key questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Where is Australia located on a world map? •Is Australia a country or continent? •Which oceans surround the island Australia? •How large is Australia? •How does the size of Australia compare to other countries? <p>Key Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Australia is both a country and a continent. •It is located in the Southern Hemisphere and is an island country, surrounded by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. •Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. •Australia's size has both positive and negative impacts. 	<p>Learning objective To discover where Australia is located and compare its size relative to other countries and continents.</p> <p>Starter Highlight that Australia's size, location, changing population and huge range of different landscapes and physical features make it a fascinating country to study geographically. Australia is located on the opposite side of the Earth to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Main Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Australia is both a country and a continent. •It is located in the Southern Hemisphere and surrounded by the Indian and Pacific Oceans. •Highlight the size of Australia in relation to the size of the UK. <p>Main Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pupils complete the Comparing Continent Area activity sheet (see downloadable resources). <p>Plenary Teacher questioning to assess pupils' learning and check understanding.</p>	<p>Downloads: Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Locating Australia (PPT) Locating Australia video (Windows Media Player) Comparing Continent Area activity PDF MSWORD Activity Bar Chart (MS EXCEL)</p> <p>Additional resources Large world map Globe Post-it notes Colouring pencils</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork			Assessment opportunities
Pupils locate Australia and consider the land area of the country/continent. They compare this to the area of other countries and continents.	Interpreting geographical data relating to the size of different continents and developing map skills by matching continent names to their location on a world map.			During the plenary, ask questions to assess pupils' understanding of Australia's size and location as compared with other countries and continents. Which continent is the largest? Which continent is the smallest? Which continent is larger- Australia or Europe? What units are used to measure the size of the continents?

Web links: 'Holey Moley' to model where Australia is located in relation to the UK

http://www.oxfamblogs.org/education/mapping_our_world/mapping_our_world/01-Moley/moley.htm

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Lesson two: Australia's Diverse Landscape

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Locate Australia in relation to the world's oceans and seas.	Understand the physical geography of different locations in Australia and the key landforms in these places.	<p>Key questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What are the four main landform regions of Australia? •Which oceans surround the island Australia? •What physical processes have created these landform regions? <p>Key ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Australia is an island country and continent. •There are four main landform regions in Australia which have been formed through the physical processes of movements in the Earth's crust, river erosion and changes in climate and sea level. 	<p>Starter</p> <p>Explain to pupils that Australia has a 'diverse' landscape. This means the landscape is varied with a large range of different geographical landforms.</p> <p>Main teaching</p> <p>Remind pupils that like the UK, Australia is an island country. It is surrounded by the Pacific and Indian Oceans.</p> <p>Show images of Australia's diverse landscape (deserts, mountains, lakes, gorges, rivers, long coastline, and rainforest) and discuss.</p> <p>Explain Australia has four landform regions: the Coastal Plains, the Eastern Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Western Plateau and show map.</p> <p>Main activity</p> <p>Pupils use overlay maps to answer questions related to the physical geography of Australia.</p> <p>Plenary</p> <p>Share maps and whole class discussion.</p>	<p>Downloads</p> <p>Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Australia's Diverse Landscape (PPT) Australia's Diverse Landscape Map Activity PDF MSWORD Activity Answers PDF MSWORD Base Map (PDF) Overlay maps (PDF) Map 1 Areas of High Rainfall (PDF) Map 2 Areas of High Land (PDF) Map 3 Bodies of Water (PDF)</p> <p>Additional resources</p> <p>Transparent film/ overhead projector acetate. Coloured dry wipe pens or thin coloured markers.</p> <p>Assessment opportunities</p> <p>Formative assessment through plenary discussion:</p> <p>Which landform region would you like to visit most and why?</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork			
Physical Geography: Focusing on the four major landform regions discovering their key geographical features (island, plateau, lake, gorge, desert, mountain ranges).	Using overlay maps to locate physical features and landform regions.			

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Lesson three: Weather and Climate

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Pupils use overlay maps to identify and locate the climate zones of Australia. They learn how and why climate is affected by proximity to the Equator and latitude.	Pupils learn that climate affects where people live and the characteristics of places in Australia.	<p>Key Questions</p> <p>What is the difference between the terms 'weather' and 'climate'?</p> <p>What are the different climate zones of Australia and what types of weather do these regions experience?</p> <p>What examples of extreme weather conditions are there affecting Australia?</p> <p>Key Ideas</p> <p>Distinguishing weather and climate.</p>	<p>Starter</p> <p>Australia's large size means it does not just lie within one climate zone like the UK, but three zones. Define the terms 'weather' and 'climate'.</p> <p>Main teaching</p> <p>The three climates zones of Australia are: temperate, arid, and tropical. Locate these zones on a map of Australia. Describe the characteristics of these climates.</p> <p>Explain extreme weather events occur in Australia and are a major issue facing the country: cyclones and bushfires, as well as long periods of drought.</p> <p>Main activity</p> <p>Pupils write a report on a climate-related event in Australia (cyclone, drought or bushfire) to raise awareness and help keep people safe. They can carry out internet research on a child-friendly search engine to gather further information on the issues.</p> <p>Plenary</p> <p>Pupils peer-teach their findings, present their reports, and take questions from other members of the class.</p> <p>'Two stars and a wish' as peer-assessment.</p>	<p>Downloads</p> <p>Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Weather and Climate (PPT)</p> <p>Bushfires Video (Windows Media Player)</p> <p>Extreme Weather Report template PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Bushfires Report Example PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Extreme Weather Maps PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Additional resources</p> <p>Computer access.</p> <p>Speakers and Interactive Whiteboard to play Bushfires Video.</p> <p>Metre sticks and football.</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Australia's large size means it experiences different climate zones.		Assessment opportunities
Physical geography: Focus on weather and climate and factors that affect the climate of Australia (proximity to the coast and altitude, latitude and proximity to the equator). Locating regions affected by extreme weather.	Pupils gather relevant information from mixed media sources (PowerPoint, video, own independent research) related to extreme weather events in Australia.	Australia does experience some extreme weather conditions.		<p>Success criteria for report:</p> <p>Have pupils included a real-life date and place of an event of extreme weather in Australia?</p> <p>Have pupils explained the weather conditions experienced during the event?</p> <p>Have they informed people how to keep safe?</p>

Web link Bushfires in Australia https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C4_LhvqgGuo

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Lesson four: The Australian Population

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Discover which countries people living in Australia migrated from and where these are located on a world map and globe.	Exploring which places most of the Australian population have chosen to live and understanding the reasons for this population spread and distribution.	<p>Key questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Who were the first people to settle in Australia? •What is migration? •Where have people living in Australia migrated from? •Where in the country do most people live and why? •What is an 'ageing population'? <p>Key Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The first humans came to Australia around 40 000 years ago. •European explorers first came in the 1600's. •Over the years Australia became home to people from many countries throughout Europe and more recently from continents of Africa and Asia. •Australians mainly live around the edge of Australia in coastal cities. •Australia is a part of the Commonwealth and is much influenced by the UK. The Queen of England is also the Queen of Australia. •Today there are around 23million people living in Australia. 	<p>Starter</p> <p>Introduce the focus of the lesson: Australia's population. Australia has a total population of around 23 million people. Approximately 600 000 of these people are Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders.</p> <p>Main teaching</p> <p>Aboriginal or indigenous Australians have lived in the country for the longest length of time, but they only make up a small amount of the current population. Discuss and show images of the Aboriginal culture: art, music, and dance. The indigenous and non-indigenous Australians live in different locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Australians tend to live widely throughout the country, some in more isolated places inland and others live in cities. •The non-indigenous Australians tend to live in coastal cities. <p>Main activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pupils label the location of five cities: Darwin, Melbourne, Sydney, Perth and Canberra. •They include a key to show the capital city and the colour of the most populated places. <p>Extension: Compare the maps of where the indigenous and non-indigenous Australians live and write a few sentences about the differences.</p>	<p>Downloads</p> <p>Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Who are Australians and where do they live? (PPT) Where do Australians live activity PDF MSWORD Example of Pupil Work (PDF) National Anthem Words PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Additional resources</p> <p>Globe. Google Earth/Google Maps on screen. Atlases.</p>
<p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Human Geography: Understanding where Australians have come from, the term 'migration', and thinking about why most people living in Australia live in coastal cities. •Physical Geography: Considering the physical geography of the most populated parts of the country and that coastal areas are more accessible for trade and travel. 	<p>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</p> <p>Learning how to read maps that show population spread in Australia and create a map key.</p>			<p>Assessment opportunities</p> <p>Pose questions in a plenary to assess learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Why do most of the non-indigenous population live in coastal areas? •Can they remember a traditional Australian instrument and a name of Australian dance? •Why is Australia's population described as 'ageing'?

Web links: Go to YouTube website to watch an Aboriginal Crane Dance <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U2vzsSmgGq8>

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Lesson five: Australia's Cities

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Locate Australia's most populated areas and cities on a map of Australia.	Discovering why people choose to settle in specific places and the geographical characteristics of Australia's cities.	<p>Key Questions: Where are Australia's main cities located and why?</p> <p>What is the difference between a national capital and a state capital city?</p> <p>What is the physical geography of the city? (Location, landscape, climate).</p> <p>What is the human geography of the city? (Population, nationalities, tourism attractions).</p> <p>Key Ideas: Australia's major cities are located on the coast.</p>	<p>Starter What is the capital city of Australia? How do you know? Discuss the map symbol of the star and capital letters.</p> <p>Main teaching Pupils volunteer to read out each of the five facts about Australia's national capital. Explain that Australia's capital city is the eighth most populated. Australia's state capital cities are Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth-Fremantle and Darwin. Ask pupils to match the state to their state capital. The most populated areas are located in coastal regions. Explore the reasons behind this population distribution.</p> <p>Main Activity Split the class into six groups and assign each group one of the state capital cities to research: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth-Fremantle and Darwin. Pupils use the <i>Australia's Cities Information sheet</i> (see downloadable resources). The groups discuss the information and choose some key points to bullet point on their information poster.</p> <p>Plenary Pupils present their poster to the class.</p>	<p>Downloadable resources Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Australia's Cities Information Sheet PDF MSWORD Australia's Cities (PPT) Blank map of Australia PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Additional resources Marker pens. Large white poster paper. Scissors and glue.</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork			Assessment opportunities
Human geography: Learning more about the political boundaries (states) of Australia and the population in Australia. Physical Geography: Considering the physical geography of cities and physical features that attract people to these locations.	Recognising geographical content in a passage of writing and presenting it in an organised way.	<p>There are six states in Australia: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia and each has a capital city.</p> <p>There is also the national capital (capital city of Australia as a whole country: Canberra).</p>		<p>Formative assessment through teacher questioning: look, listen and note.</p> <p>Which city has the largest population? Which has the smallest? Are all the cities right on the coast? What are the most attractive tourist attractions in each city? Which state capital would you like to live in the most? Why?</p>

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Lesson six: Daily life in Australia

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Key questions and ideas	Teaching and learning activities	Resources
Locating Australia and the UK on a world map and globe, locating the focus locations in rural and urban Australia.	Exploring the similarities and differences between a rural and urban area in Australia. Comparing and contrasting aspects of life in Australia to the UK.	<p>Key Questions: What is meant by the geographical terms 'rural' and 'urban'?</p> <p>What is the cycle of daily life like in Australia?</p> <p>What things are similar and different to life in the UK?</p> <p>Key Ideas: Rural areas are less densely populated than urban areas.</p> <p>People work in a range of different jobs in Australia, some are in urban areas (finance, media), and others are in rural areas (mining, farming).</p>	<p>Starter Introduce the concept of contrasting places: places have different human and physical geographical characteristics. Explain the terms 'rural' and 'urban'.</p> <p>Main teaching Explore the human geography of Australia: industry, jobs and employment statistics. Pose the questions: Do you think these jobs are in rural or urban places? Where do most Australians live? Ask pupils to compare daily life in the UK and Australia (jobs, industry, risks, climate, activities, landscape).</p> <p>Main Activity Play the children's video interviews showing aspects of daily life in Australia. Pupils answer the questions on the <i>Daily Life Activity</i> handout.</p> <p>Extension: Compound positive/negatives sentences.</p> <p>Plenary: Compare answers and celebration of learning with Australian foods.</p>	<p>Downloadable resources Lesson Plan PDF MSWORD Daily life in Australia (PPT) Interviews – Meet some Australian children (Windows Media Player) Daily Life Activity PDF MSWORD Example of Pupil Work 1 (PDF) Example of Pupil Work 2 (PDF) Example of Pupil Work 3 (PDF) End of Unit Assessment PDF MSWORD End of Unit Assessment Answers PDF MSWORD</p> <p>Additional resources Interactive Whiteboard with speakers</p>
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	The UK has many of the same jobs available to people as in Australia, however there are some differences e.g. no diamond mining.		Assessment opportunities
<p>•Human Geography: Discovering industry and employment characteristics of Australia, and comparing these with the UK. Comparing the daily lives of children living in rural and urban areas of Australia.</p> <p>•Physical Geography: Considering the physical characteristics of rural and urban places, including weather and how this impacts daily life.</p>	Pupils practice watching a factual video about two contrasting places in Australia and pick out relevant geographical content to record.			Summative assessment of module: <i>End of Unit Assessment</i> task (see downloadable resources).