

JAPAN



Vocabulary

contrasting	culture	natural disaster	landscape	recipe	climate	terrain	tone
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A great geographer...

Develops contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.

Understands the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Interprets a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

Communicates geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Geography Objectives

Locational Knowledge

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Asia, concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Place Knowledge

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in Asia.

Human and Physical Geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and mountains.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world

