

China



Key Knowledge

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can ask simple geographical questions
- I can make simple maps and plans
- I can use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W) and locational and directional language e.g. near and far, left and right, to describe the location of features and routes on maps
- I can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features: devise a simple map, and use and construct basic symbols in a key

Locational Knowledge

- I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Place knowledge

- I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to the physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Hook into a Book



Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things
- Make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes
- Use everyday language to talk about positions and distance to solve problems
- Draw information from a simple map

KS1

- Use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world;
- Use fieldwork to observe and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and digital technologies;
- Use four-figure grid references to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

KS2

- Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present human features using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies;

Where is China in the world?

What are the human and physical features of China?

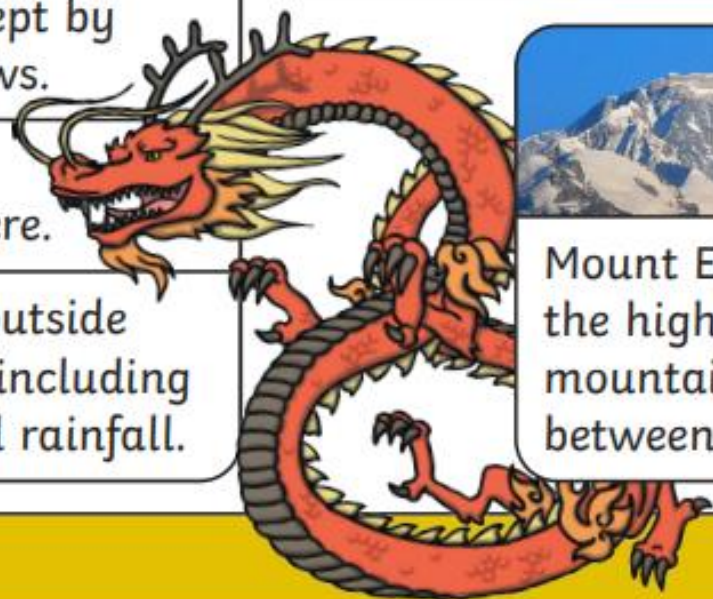
What is the capital city of China?

How are China and the UK similar and different?

Key Vocabulary	
agriculture	Farming.
climate	What the weather is like over a long period of time.
culture	The 'way of life' of a country or group of people, e.g. tradition, dress, language, religion.
human-made	Built by humans.
landmarks	Important objects or features of the landscape.
livestock	Farm animals kept by humans, e.g. cows.
population	The number of people living there.
weather	The conditions outside on a given day, including temperature and rainfall.

Where Is China?

- Known as the People's Republic of China.
- Located in east Asia.
- The capital city is Beijing.
- Shanghai, is the largest city.
- One of the world's biggest countries.
- More people live in China than any other country in the world.
- It has a **population** of over 1.3 billion!
- Main language spoken is Mandarin.



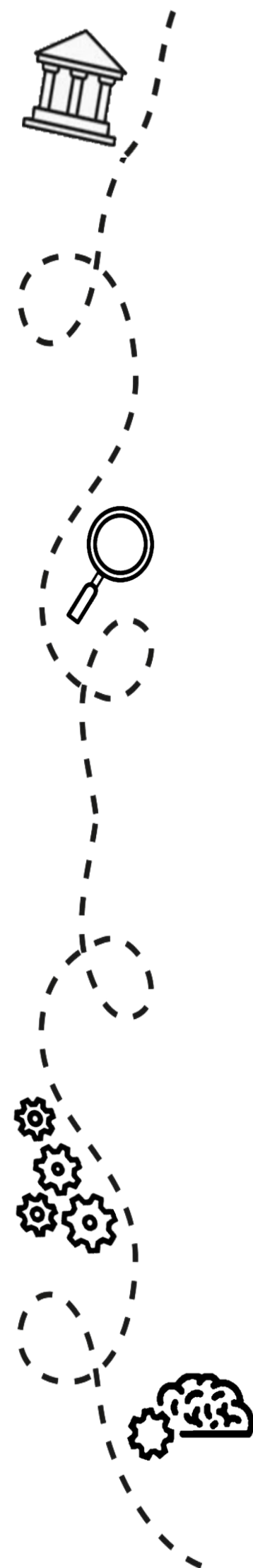
Mount Everest (8850m) is the highest of the Himalayan mountains, lying on the border between China, Tibet and Nepal.



The Yangtze River is the third-longest river in the world. The Yellow River is the sixth-longest river in the world.

Chinese New Year

A very important part of Chinese **culture** is celebrating Chinese New Year. Celebrated all over the world in late January or early February, it celebrates the earth coming back to life and the beginning of the growing cycle.



Key Landmarks in China

The Great Wall of China is one of the wonders of the world! The longest **human-made** structure, it is more than 5000 miles long.



The Terracotta Army is part of a burial tomb built for the first emperor of China. There are over 8000 life-size statues of soldiers.



The Forbidden City or Forbidden Palace is in Beijing, it used to be where emperors of China lived and ruled.



Beijing National Stadium (the Bird's Nest), site of the Summer Olympics 2008.



Weather and Climate - The weather and temperatures are very different across the country.

The **climate** varies from warm tropical **weather** (in the south) to subarctic (as low as -30°C in the north).

In summer, most areas are hot and rainy.

There are dry seasons and wet monsoons (a seasonal wind that brings heavy rainfall).

In winter, most areas are cold and dry.

The famous giant panda, found only in China.



School

- Go to school between age 3½ to 15.
- Around 35 pupils per class.
- Attend 5 or 6 days a week.
- Most lesson time spent on English and maths.

Farming

- Very important part of rural Chinese life.
- Many people work in **agriculture** or with **livestock**.
- One of the largest producers of rice, wheat, soya beans, sugar and tea.

Food

- An important part of Chinese **culture**.
- People usually eat with chopsticks.
- Dim sum, which is lots of small dishes, is popular in China.

