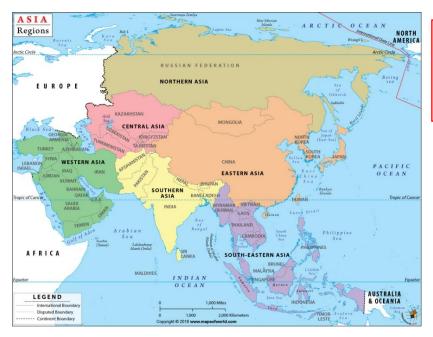
Brooklands Primary School - Year 5

Knowledge Organiser - What a Wonderful World! (Asia)





Enquiry Questions:

How is Asia geographically diverse? Humans present the biggest challenge to Hong Kong. Discuss.

Should tourism be allowed on Mount Everest?

Longitude	Horizontal lines used for		
	locating		
Latitude	Vertical lines used for locating		
Equator	The hottest place - stretches		
	horizontally around the Earth		
Tropics	Either side of the equator		
	denoting tropical weather		
	patterns		
Grid	Points along the lines of		
References	longitude and latitude (eg. 45,		
	55)		

Asian Countries and their Capitals						
China	Beijing	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur			
Japan	Tokyo	Indonesia	Jakarta			
India	New Delhi	United Arab Emirates	Qatar			
Thailand	Bangkok	Pakistan	Lahore			
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	Mongolia	Ulan Bator			
Azerbaijan	Baku	South Korea	Seoul			

Key Landmarks						
Angkor Wat	Mount Fuji	The Taj Mahal	The Great Wall of China			
Angkor Wat is a Buddhist	Mount Fuji is located on	Located in India, it was	A series of 19 walls built			
temple complex in	the island of Honshu in	built as a mausoleum	to protect China from			
Cambodia. It is the largest	Japan. It is Japan's highest	(burial tomb) for the wife	attacks. It is 21,196km			
religious building in the	mountain and is also an	of an emperor. It is made	long and the most			
world.	active volcano.	of white marble.	famous part was built in			
			226-200 BC			



Mount Everest is located in the Himalayas in Nepal It is 60 million years old.

It is the highest mountain in the world and the summit is 8848m. It is always covered in snow and temperatures can reach -26 degrees Celsius. The summit was first reached in 1953 by Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa from Nepal.

The first woman to summit Everest was Junko Tabei of Japan in 1975. It takes around 40 days to reach the summit and can be dangerous - 306 people have died trying to conquer Everest.





Hong Kong - An Asian City by the Sea

The area now known as Hong Kong, was first settled by the Han Chinese dynasty in the 7th Century. In 1842, Britain, after trading with Hong Kong for over 100 years, gained control of the city. After 150 years of British rule, it was agreed that China would again take control, which they did in July 1997.

Population: 7.45 million people (2018)

Languages: Cantonese and English are both official languages **Climate:** Subtropical Monsoon - cool and humid in Winter, hot and

rainy in Spring and Summer, warm and sunny in Autumn

Currency: Hong Kong Dollar

Tourist sights: Victoria Peak, The Star Ferry, Lantau Island, Tian Tan

Buddha, Disneyland

Agriculture: fresh vegetables, poultry, pork, fish

Natural resources: deepwater harbour, feldspar mineral

Industry: textiles/clothing, tourism, banking, shipping, electronics,

watches/clocks, toys, plastics

Challenges faced by Hong Kong

Air Pollution

When air contains gases, dust, fumes or odour in harmful amounts to the health of humans, animals or plants.

Heat and Humidity

Heat refers to how hot something is (temperature). Humidity is how much water vapour there is in the atmosphere.

Water Pollution

When pollutants such as chemicals and waste contaminate water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, ponds or groundwater), damaging the plant and animal life.

Over-crowding

The population of a place is too high and there aren't enough resources to cope with the number of people

Typhoons

A type of storm which spins and is fed by warm air

Landslides

A large amount of earth, rock and other material that moves down a steep slope

Flash Floods

When rain falls so fast that the underlying ground cannot cope and drain it away fast enough

Waste and Landfill

Waste is an item that is no longer needed and is disposed of, if waste is not disposed of properly, it can damage the environment and be unsightly. Landfill is a method of waste disposal where it is buried underground.





