

**Can I compare Australia and  
India?**

## Fast Five

1. What is the highest point of the Himalayas?
2. Which has more desert area - India or Australia?
3. What are the two coastal plains in India?
4. What is putting the Great Barrier Reef at risk?
5. Why is it difficult to live in barren land in Australia?

# Fast Five - Answers

1. What is the highest point of the Himalayas?
  - **Mount Everest**
2. Which has more desert area - India or Australia?
  - **Australia**
3. What are the two coastal plains in India?
  - **Eastern and Western coastal plains**
4. What is putting the Great Barrier Reef at risk?
  - **Climate change, rising sea, warmer water, ocean acidification**
5. Why is it difficult to live in barren land in Australia?
  - **There is limited water therefore hard to grow crops and the earth is so dry you can't build on it.**

# What features can we use to compare countries?

- Population density
- Climate
- Rivers
- Mountains
- Transport links
- Physical features
- Settlements
- Employment

# We have now completed 6 lessons about India and Australia

You have learned about many aspects of both countries and the last two lessons you have learnt about some physical features in each country and how they impact on the country for example, employment or settlement.

This lesson we are going to recap on everything you have learnt and your task is to create a fact file for each country. Including a discussion of all these areas:

- Population density
- Climate
- Rivers
- Mountains
- Transport links
- Physical features
- Settlements
- Employment



# India

India in general has quite a high population density. For a comparison, on average, the UK only has 281 people per sq. km. Whereas some places in India have upwards of 1000 people per sq.km. This is a very high population density. The highest density of population is an area along the borders of Bangladesh and Nepal.

# Australia

The light yellow that you see is the area of barren land in Australia. This area is almost completely uninhabitable so the population density is less than 0.1 per sq km. The red areas show the more populated areas (this is also where the coast is).



New Delhi

Mumbai

Chennai

Legends

- Hot and dry
- Warm and humid
- Composite
- Temperate
- Cold



- Tropical 'Wet & Dry Seasons'
- Hot Summer, Mild Winter
- Hot Dry Summer, Cool Winter
- Warm Summer, Cold Winter
- Mild Summer, Very Cold Winter

Perth

Melbourne

Canberra

# Climature

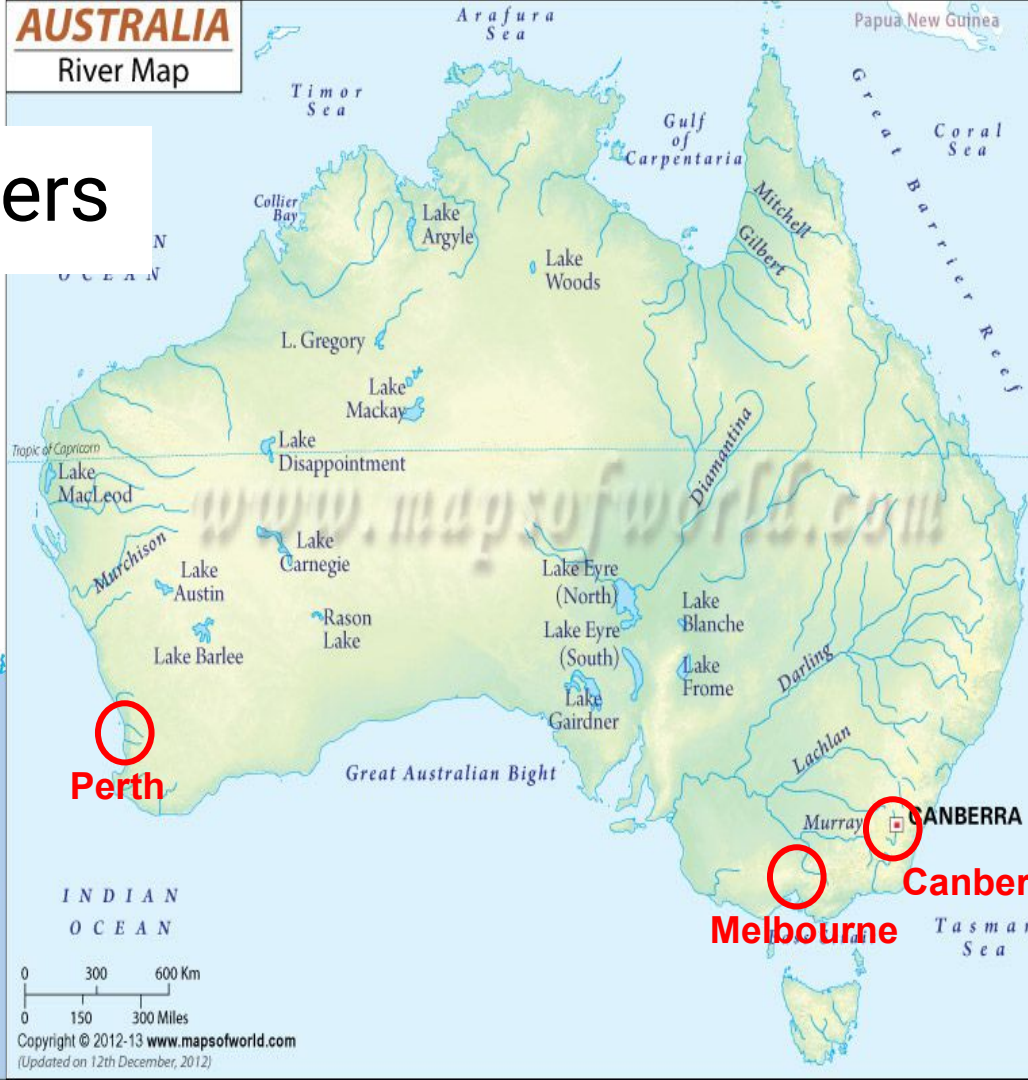


# India

If we look back at the population density, it shows that the less populated areas are also the colder areas. The highly populated areas experience a more composite climate, which means normal and consistent (usually warm in the summer and cooler in the winter). This could explain the population density.

# Australia

The areas that we know to be barren experience very hot, dry weather and barely have a winter. In contrast, the areas around the coastline (where the population is more dense) experience cooler weather. This area is more comfortable to live in. This could be another reason why people live closer to the coastline.



# Rivers

# India

India may be so highly populated due to the high number of water sources. You can see the amount of the blue lines traveling through India, which means there are many areas to grow crops and access water. This links to the Himalayas and the huge water source this provides all over India.

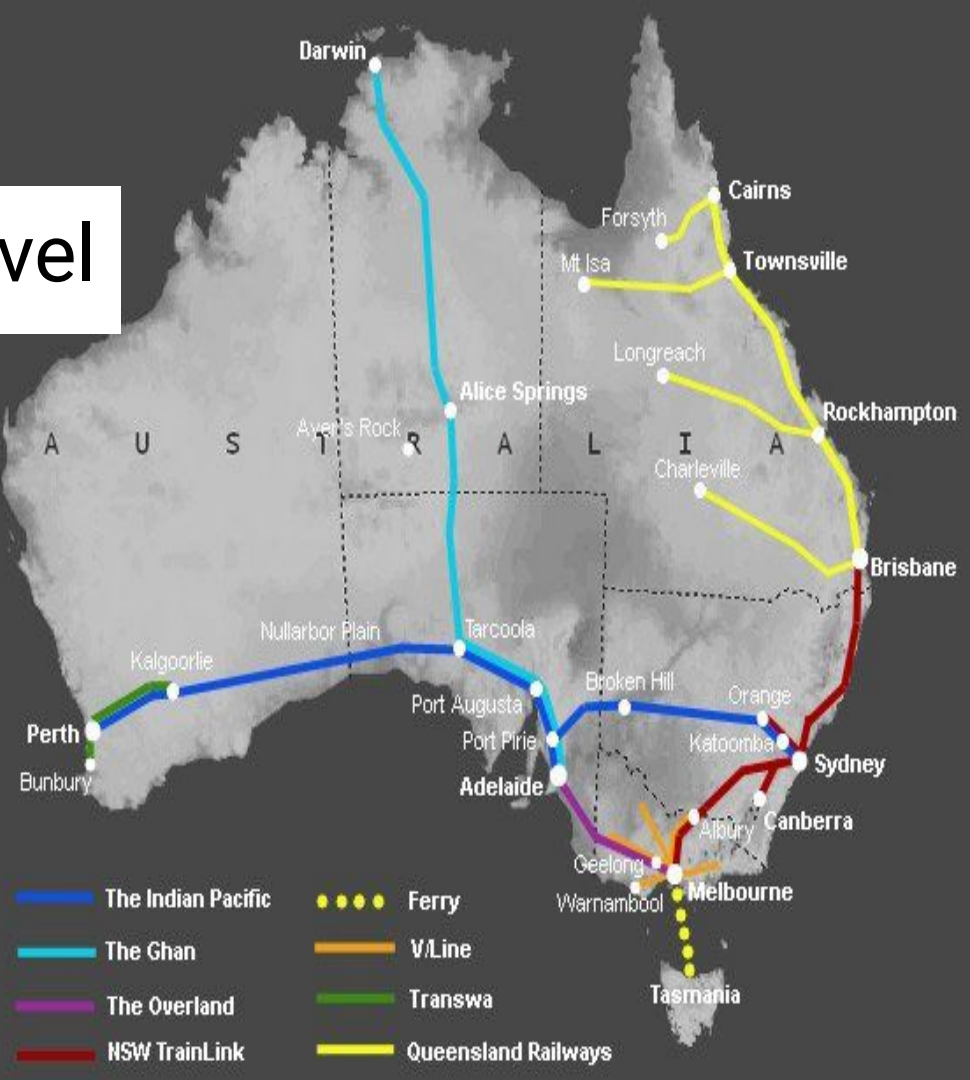
# Australia

The blue lines show where there are rivers and the lakes are labelled. For an area to be habitable, it needs a good water source and fertile land to grow crops. The centre of Australia has barely any water sources; this makes it very difficult to live there.





# Travel



# India

Due to India being so highly populated, there needs to be lots of transport links. A large percentage of these are railways. The areas that we know are less populated clearly have limited transport links. Think about how transport links impact on employment.

# Australia

As you can see through the barren land, there is only one transport line which is 'The Ghan' railway. This means it has very limited links which could make employment more challenging. Whereas along the coastline there are multiple means of transport. This makes it more accessible.

# The Himalayas

The Himalayas provide India with huge trade and tourism: people come to visit, climb, hike and explore. It is a great natural beauty, but it also provides the country with pockets of rich land, extensive grassland and forests, mineral areas (such as graphite, iron, copper, lead and zinc) and an easy to link to water power.



# The Coastal Plains

The coastal plains provide India with a huge source of income. They attract many tourists due to the beaches and lagoons. They provide more rivers that travel all through the country, fertilizing the soil and making it perfect for growing crops. There are also busy ports for importing goods and many fishermen thrive in these areas. The weather on the western coastal plain is warm all year round. However, the eastern coastal plain sees monsoons between the months of October and November.





# The Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is home to a wide range of life, including over 1500 different species of fish, sea turtles, giant clam, seahorse, sea snakes, nudibranch, sea turtles, stingray, sharks, whales, dolphins and many more. It attracts 2 million tourists every year and this gives the Great Barrier Reef a huge value to Australia ( it contributes \$6.4 billion to Australia's wealth each year). It also provides 64,000 jobs; this means the area is very busy. We already know this from the last lesson on Australia when we found out that this area was very densely populated.

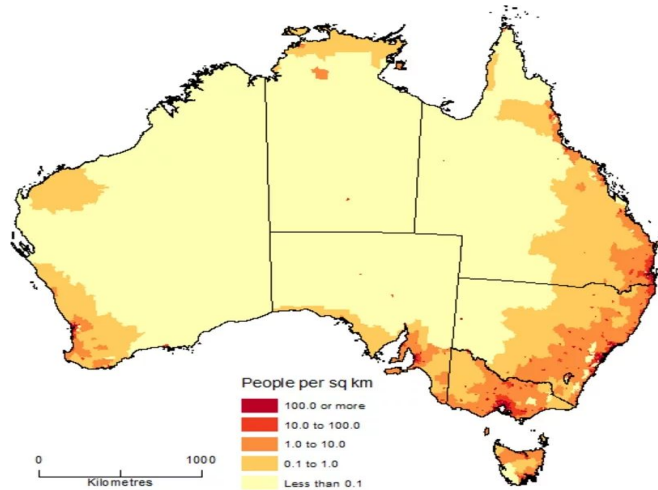




# Barren land

35% of Australia is barren land, which means these areas are inhabitable. They are unable to grow crops, there is limited (if any) access to water sources and there are almost no transport links to other areas. We looked at the extent of barren land in the lesson on Australia.

POPULATION DENSITY BY SA2, Australia - June 2016



**Your Task** - Create a fact file for each country, discussing how these features impact on country for example settlement, employment, money and resources for the country (economy). On the next slide is an example of how to create your factfile.

**Red** - Using the word bank, fill in the missing gaps in the fact file.

**Yellow** - Sort the sentences into the fact file, then comment on how it impacts on the country.

**Green** - Create your fact file, you can use the example or think of different headings. Remember, you can use this week's slides to remind yourself of information.

**Remember - if you're proud of the fact file you create, we would love to see it! Please email it to [year5@monkwickjunior.school](mailto:year5@monkwickjunior.school)**

| <b>Features</b>    | <b>India</b> | <b>Australia</b> |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Population density |              |                  |
| Climate            |              |                  |
| Rivers             |              |                  |
| Mountains          |              |                  |
| Transport links    |              |                  |
| Physical features  |              |                  |