

Genesis 1 'Then God made the earth and divided parts of it into oceans and seas and other parts into big pieces of land. God made all the plants and trees and made them grow on the land.'

Term: Y1/2 Year A Aut 2	Topic: Where on earth? – Hot and cold places	
NC Objectives	Key knowledge.	Key vocabulary.
<p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geographical knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To use a world map, atlas or globe to find and name all continents and oceans ○ To know what the Equator is and can locate and name the North and South Pole ● Physical Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To talk about our weather and changes in the seasons ○ To talk about the weather in different parts of the UK and the world ○ To talk about the natural environment and describe it using key vocabulary ○ To describe the patterns of hot and cold places of the world and relate them to the Equator and the Poles 	<p>Know that there are hot and cold places in the world</p> <p>Know how to identify and locate hot and cold places on a world map</p> <p>Know that there is a North Pole, South Pole and Equator</p> <p>Know how to identify and locate the North Pole, South Pole and the Equator on a world map</p> <p>Know how to locate the North Pole, South Pole and the Equator using maps, atlases, globes and Google Earth</p> <p>Know that the largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara Desert</p> <p>Know that the largest cold desert in the world is Antarctica</p> <p>Know that temperature is measured in degrees Celsius</p> <p>Know that the UK is in the northern hemisphere</p>	<p>North Pole – Arctic – The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole, all directions point south</p> <p>South Pole – Antarctic – The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole, all directions point north</p> <p>Equator – is an imaginary line around the centre of the earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the earth into the north and south hemispheres</p> <p>Map – a map is a drawing of all or part of the earth's surface. Its purpose is to show where things are. Maps may show visible features such as rivers and lakes, buildings and roads. Most maps are drawn on a flat surface. A map displayed on a round surface is called a globe.</p> <p>Globe – a globe is a picture of the earth drawn on a sphere. It is a model of the earth.</p> <p>Atlas – a book of maps</p> <p>Desert – a desert is a very dry place that experiences little rain and therefore plants don't grow there. They can be hot or cold. The largest hot desert is the Sahara. The largest cold desert is Antarctica.</p> <p>Hemisphere – it is half the earth divided into north and south by the Equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.</p> <p>Temperature – a measure of how hot or cold somewhere is. Temperature is measured in degrees Celsius.</p> <p>Sahara desert – the largest hot desert in the world</p>

Term: Y1/2 Year A Sp 2	Topic: Where in the world? Kenya comparative study.	
NC Objectives	Key knowledge.	Key vocabulary.
<p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locational knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. • Place knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. • Human and physical geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify seasonal and daily patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. ○ Use basic geographical vocabulary to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. ▪ Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 	<p>Know that Kenya is a country in Africa. Know that Kenya is near the Equator. Know that Kenya is in the Indian Ocean. Know that Kenya is part of Africa. Know that Kenya has a land mass that is twice the size of the United Kingdom. Know that Kenya has a population of 53.77 million compared to the United Kingdom’s 67.2 million. Know that Kenya’s capital is Nairobi. Know that Kenya has a varied climate. Know that Kenya has forests, deserts and snowy mountains. Know that Kenya is known for the big 5 safari animals (lion, rhino, leopard, elephant and buffalo). Know that Kenya has banned the hunting of animals. Know that Kenya’s main religion is Christianity. Know that Kenya has the largest desert lake in the world called Turkana, home to a large flamboyance of flamingos. Know that Kenya exports tea, coffee, flowers and vegetables. Know that Kenya has a town called Bumala’B.</p>	<p>Climate – aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is hot etc. Equator – an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres. Kenyan – a person or group of people from Kenya. Africa – one of the world’s 7 continents. Export – goods that are traded to other countries. Wildlife – a group of animals that are wild, do not live with humans, but roam free. Drought – a shortage of water due to a lack of rain. Savannah – areas of open grassland with dispersed trees. British – a person of group of people from the United Kingdom. Europe – a continent in which England is found. Temperate – a climate where the temperature is not too hot or too cold.</p>

Term: Y1/2 Year A Sum 1	Topic: What's at the bottom of the garden	
	Key knowledge.	Key vocabulary.
<p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using maps and atlases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To find places on a map of my school ○ To use a map of the local area and simple compass directions to find places ○ To describe a journey on a map of my local area and talk about the features and landmarks I see on the way • Fieldwork and investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To use aerial photographs and base maps to identify features of my school ○ To draw a simple map of somewhere I know ○ To identify physical and human features of a place ○ To create a key to a map that shows landmarks • Physical geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To recognise a number of natural environments and describe them using key vocabulary • Human geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify contrasting human environments and describe features and activities that happen there using key vocabulary • Making connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To talk about physical and human features of a different place and compare this to my school ○ To describe the similarities and differences of my local area to a distant place and suggest reasons why 	<p>Know what makes a village a village</p> <p>Know how to create and use a map of the school</p> <p>Know the difference between physical and human features</p> <p>Know how to find human features on a map</p> <p>Know how to find physical features on a map</p> <p>Know how to compare a map of <u>Bumala 'B</u> and the village where you go to school</p> <p>Know how to use a range of maps to find out about the human and physical features of the village where you go to school</p> <p>Know how to describe your journey to school</p>	<p>Landmark – an object or feature of a place that makes it recognisable like a pub, post office or church</p> <p>Map – a picture, model or photograph showing where things and places are</p> <p>Compass – a device which shows which way you are going</p> <p>Local area – the place where you live</p> <p>Aerial photo - a picture taken from the sky</p> <p>Key – this tells you what the pictures and symbols on a map mean</p> <p>Map symbol – a picture used on a map to show different things. A picture of a tree might mean a wood</p> <p><u>Bumala 'B</u> – a place in Kenya very different from our local area</p> <p>Physical features - things that are naturally in the environment – e.g. rivers, trees and hills</p> <p>Human features – things that have been man-made, e.g. houses, buildings and roads</p> <p>Journey – how you get somewhere</p>