



Year 1 – What is my place like?



Aerial photograph of school



My house

My address

Vocabulary

school

buildings

address

village

town

home






location



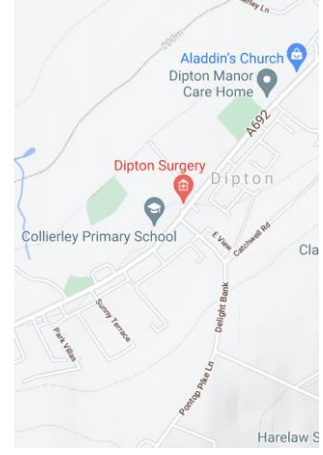
land



house

city

Key map symbols

Key	
	Tree
	Bench
	Slide
	Seesaw
	Sand Box
	Swings
	Flower Garden
	Duck Pond
	Path

World map	Map of UK	Street Map
		

Transport map	Theme park map
	



Year 2 – Why is my world wonderful?



Where would you find these major rivers?

River Mississippi
Murray Darling River
River Amazon

River Danube
Yangtze River
River Nile

Where would you find these major mountain ranges?

Andes
Rocky Mountains

Alps
Pyrenees

Himalayas
Karakoram

Physical Features



Human Features



Earth	land	continent	ocean	sea	river	city
continents						
Antarctica	Europe	Asia	Africa	North America	South America	Australasia
oceans						
Arctic	Atlantic	Indian	Pacific	Southern	equator	annotate



Year 3 – Is the UK the same everywhere?













The UK					
Country	Flag	Capital City	Key Landmark	Key Rivers	High Ground
England		London	Stonehenge	Thames	Pennines
Scotland		Edinburgh	Ben Nevis	Tay	Grampian Mountains
Wales		Cardiff	Snowdon	Severn (also flows through England)	Cambrian Mountains
Northern Ireland		Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann	Sperrin Mountains

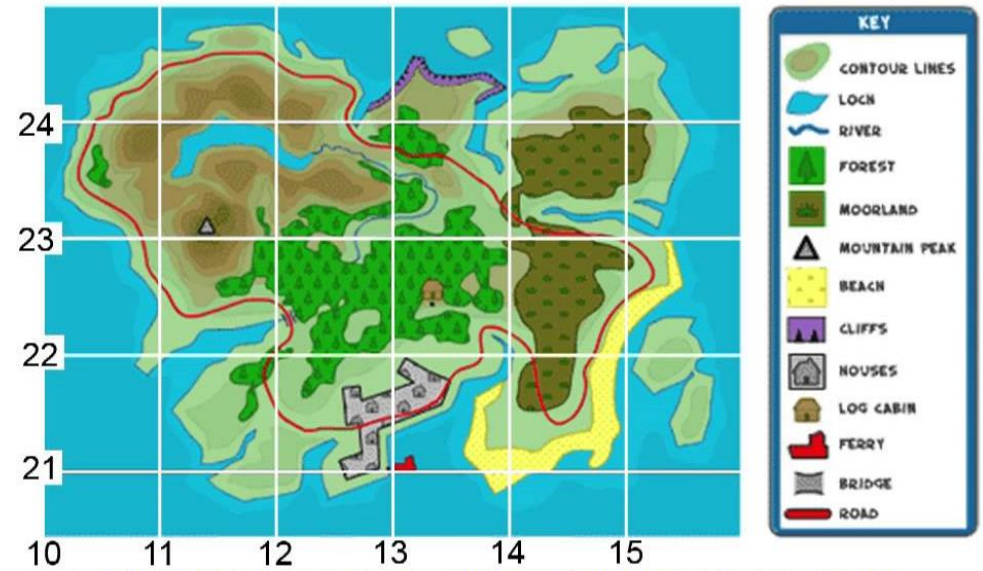
Landmark	Location

OS Map

Key Symbols

 Cycle trail	 Information centre	 Telephone	 Parking
 Place of worship	 Youth hostel	Sch School	PO Post office
 Camp site/ caravan site	 Viewpoint	 Picnic site	 Footpath

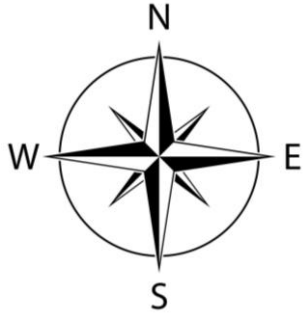
Grid References



United Kingdom	capital	country	county	region	landscape	relief
landmark	satellite image	symbol	grid reference	4 figure grid reference	compass	temperate
Physical						
chalk	granite	Hill climate	weather	vegetation	climate change	peninsula



Year 4 – What can we discover about Europe?



	Country	Capital city
1	Turkey	Ankara
2	Albania	Tirana
3	Ukraine	Kiev
4	Romania	Bucharest
5	Hungary	Budapest
6	Wales	Cardiff
7	Portugal	Lisbon
8	Poland	Warsaw
9	Slovakia	Bratislava
10	Czech Republic	Prague
11	Russia	Moscow
12	Iceland	Reykjavik
13	Croatia	Zagreb
14	Spain	Madrid
15	Germany	Berlin
16	Belgium	Brussels
17	Northern Ireland	Belfast
18	Republic of Ireland	Dublin
19	Austria	Vienna
20	Italy	Rome
21	Sweden	Stockholm
22	Switzerland	Bern
23	France	Paris
24	England	London



Tundra



Taiga



Temperate Climate

MAP KEY

- Mountains
- Highest elevation
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway
- Railroad
- Airport
- National Park or Reservation (outline)

Biome	settlement	country	Europe	continent	river	vegetation
earthquake	volcano	fjord	dense	sparse	population	trade
Natural resource	city	landmark				

Year 5 – What shape is my world?



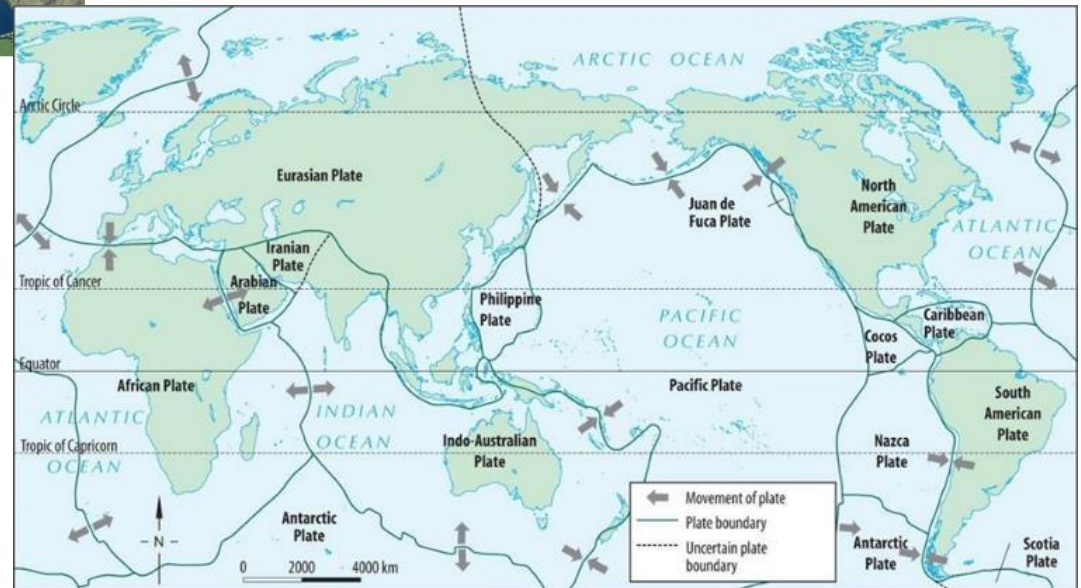
Buttermere glaciated valley in The Lake District.

U shaped with very steep sides as indicated by tightly packed contour lines either side of the lake.



Rivers work hard. They hardly stop and so continually erode the **channel** and move material **downstream**. This shape and alters the land. The river water pushes stones, boulders and rocks along the **course** of the river. Rivers can become **wider and deeper** or even change their shape. As the river moves further away from its **source**, the material that has been eroded at the start of the river's journey is carried (transported) downstream and gradually left behind (deposited). This changes the shape of the land; **gorge, waterfall, meander, flood plains, ox bow lake**, until as the river reaches the **mouth**, any remaining material is deposited forming a **delta**.

The Earth's crust is modified by coastal process as waves shape (erosion and deposition) the coast leading to new landforms. Human activity such as farming, settlement, transport, mining all affect landscapes as well as climate.





Meander, oxbow lake and flood plain on the River Rhone, France



Niagara Falls - erosion



Grand Canyon - erosion

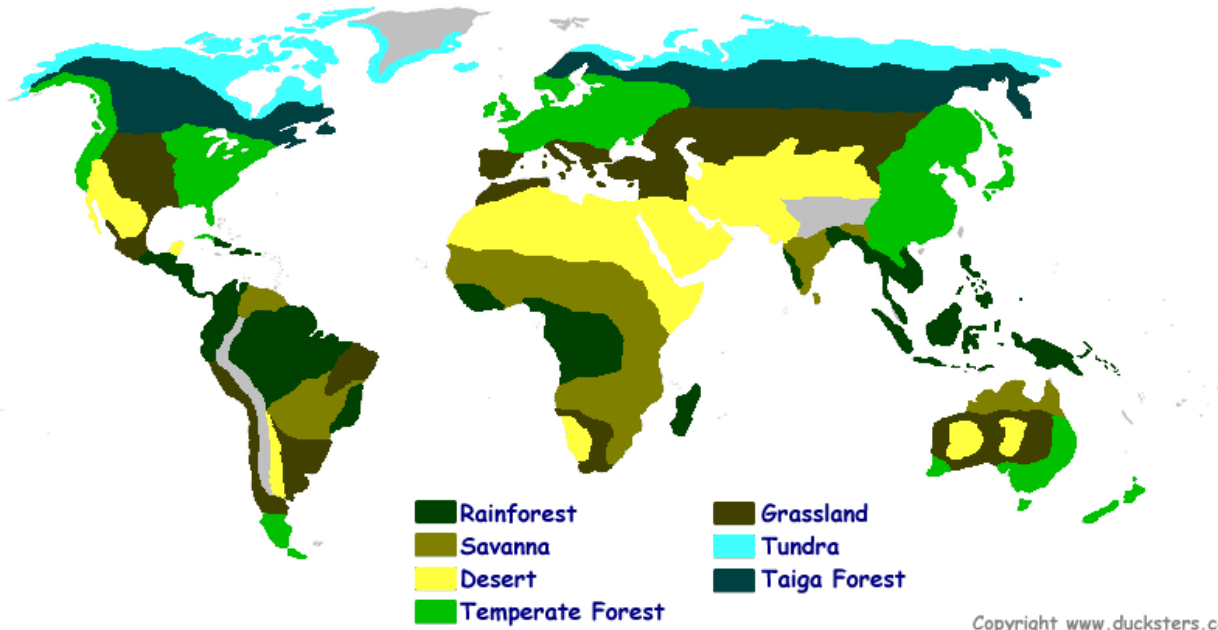
process	human	physical	climate	weather	ice	glacier
water cycle	tectonic plates	biomes	climate zones	Earth's crust	biome	vegetation
erosion	coastal process	deposition				



Year 6



Fantastic Forests – why are they so important?



Layers of the Rainforest



<p><u>Emerging Layer</u></p> <p>This is the top layer of the Rainforest. It is hot, wet and windy in the emerging layer. Only a few animals, like small monkeys and some birds live in this layer.</p>	<p><u>Canopy Layer</u></p> <p>The canopy layer is located under the emerging layer. The canopy layer is home to most of the animals and plants of the rainforest. There is lots of food and shelter here.</p>
<p><u>Understory layer</u></p> <p>The understory layer is under the canopy layer. The understory does not get much sunlight. It is very dark and humid. The understory is home to smaller animals, like insects and snakes. Some larger animals like to hunt here.</p>	<p><u>Forest Floor</u></p> <p>This is the bottom layer of the Rainforest. This layer is dark, hot and humid. Only 5% of sunlight reaches the forest floor. Most of the larger animals live here like, elephants, jaguars and tigers.</p>

Forest name	Forest Type	Location

The Tropical Rainforests

Location

Tropical rainforests are found between 23.5 degrees North latitude and 23.5 degrees South latitude around the equator.

Climate

The climate in tropical rainforests is always about 27°C and there is about 200cm of rain fall in a year in the rainforest.

Soil

The high levels of rainfall in the Tropical rainforests means that nutrients are washed out of the soils. The soil is often lacking the nutrients plants need.

Plants

Trees in the tropical rainforest grow very tall, often to around 60 meters. They have broad leaves and long roots. Other plants include ferns, mosses and palms.

Animals

Tropical rainforests are home to many different species of animals and birds.

The Boreal Forest

Location

The Boreal forests are found between 50-60 degrees of Northern latitude. They cover land in Canada, northern Asia, Siberia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

Climate

Temperatures range from a chilly -40°C to 20°C. About 100cm of precipitation per year, much of it as snow.

Soil

The soil is often frozen, and the soil is thin, and it is hard for many plants to grow.

Plants

The trees are Coniferous – pine, fir and spruce. They are evergreen.

Animals

Home to moose, bear, wolf, caribou.

The Temperate Forests

Location

Eastern United States, Canada, Western Europe, parts of Russia, China and Japan.

Climate

There are four seasons in the temperate forests with rain throughout the year and snow in the Winter. There is up to 500cm of rain per year.

Soil

The soil in these forests is very fertile. Trees and other plants grow well in these areas.

Plants

The forest floor is a very fertile place and mosses, ferns and shrubs grow well. The main tree types are maple, oak and birch trees. Some evergreen trees such as pine and fir grow in these temperate forests.

Animals

Animals need to be adapted to cope with cold winters. Home to deer, elk, owls and bears.

vegetation	biome	natural resources	equator	deforestation	deciduous	coniferous
temperate	boreal	tropical	plantation	tropics	continent	hemisphere