



Year 1

What can I find in my corner of the world?



What can you find in Dipton?

Roads

Parks

Shops

Schools

Fields

Doctors

Valley

Hills

My Local Area



Vocabulary

near

weather

plants

village

office

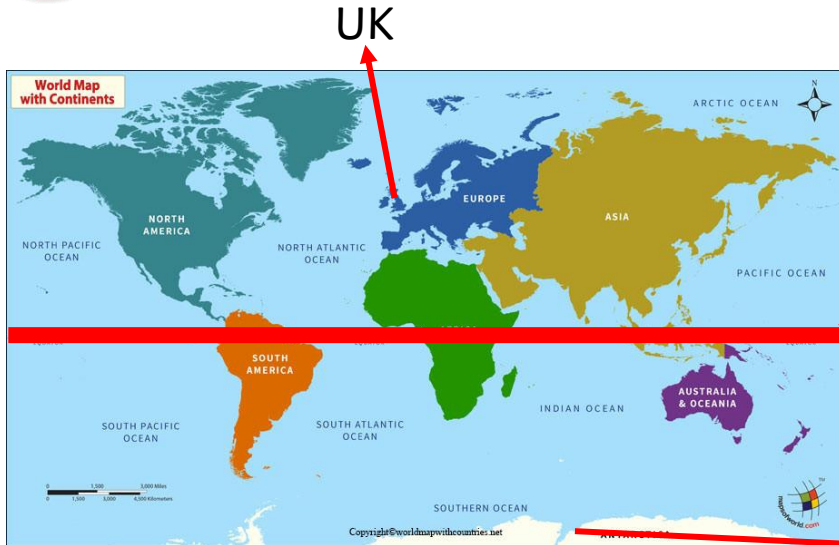
settlement

shop

locality



Year 2 – Wherever next?

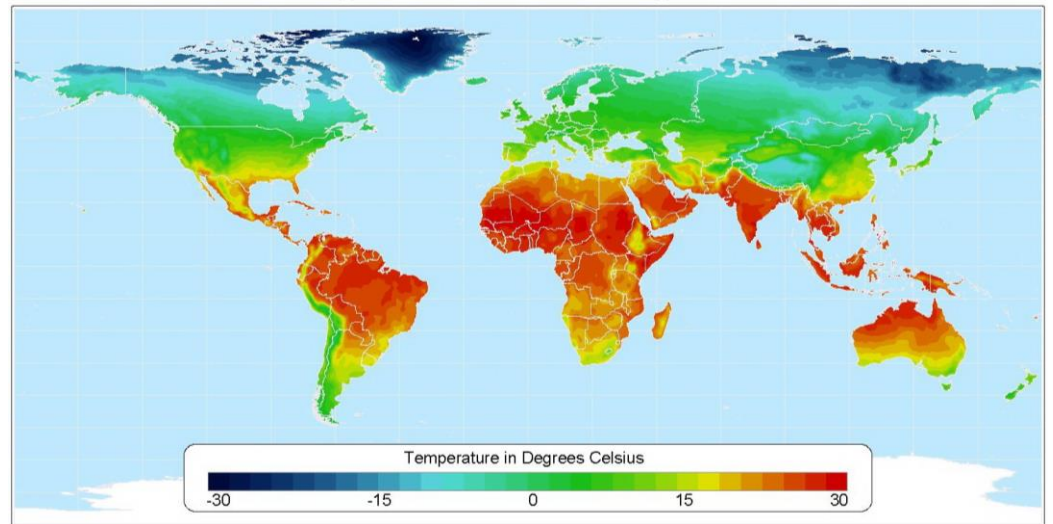


equator



Halley VI

Earth,	poles	equator	continent
location	globe	physical	compass
West	South	weather	physical
East	ocean	North	climate





North Pole
Arctic



South Pole
Antarctica



tropical rain



warm and wet



hot desert



windy



Year 3 – Why do we have cities?



Name of the City	Number of people living in the city
London	7.2 Million
Birmingham	992, 000
Glasgow	560, 000
Newcastle upon Tyne	259, 000
Plymouth	240, 000
York	182, 000
Durham	8,7000
St David's	2, 000

settlement	city	factory	office	function
urban	population	land use	rural	environment
Satellite image	OS map	symbol	inhabitant	environmental

Name of the city	What happens in this city?
London	London is the capital city of the UK and is located on the River Thames. It was founded by the Ancient Romans who wanted a port. London is where the UK Parliament is located and where the offices of the Government can be found. It is also where the Queen has her home. London is the world's most-visited city. London has more banks than anywhere else in the world as well as many offices and shops.
Birmingham	Birmingham began as a camp for Roman soldiers and then it grew into a market town. Birmingham became a city because it was a very important place for making things from iron and steel. Birmingham was famous as the place where many cars and Cadbury's chocolate was made. Today it is a busy city with many restaurants and offices.
Glasgow	Glasgow used to be a port where many goods left or came into the UK. It is located on the River Clyde. It was the place where hundreds of ships were built and repaired each year. Now it is well known for its music, art and science.
Newcastle upon Tyne	Newcastle-upon-Tyne began its history as a Roman fort defending Hadrian's Wall. It is located on the River Tyne. Newcastle is now a University City. It is a very important city for making computer software and renewable energy. It used to be an important port and place where ships were made.
Plymouth	Plymouth began as a Bronze Age settlement. It is located on the River Tamar and the River Plym. It has a busy port and the Royal Navy has many ships in the docks in Plymouth.
York	York was first settled by the Ancient Romans in 71AD as a place for the army to have a fort. It is located on the River Ouse. It has a famous church called the Minster and a big University. It is a very popular place for tourists to visit and has many offices and shops.
Durham	Durham was first settled by the Anglo Saxons for farming. It is located on the River Wear. It has a world famous Cathedral and University. It used to be a place for pilgrims to visit and was an important market town. Today it is important for science and learning and is popular with tourists.
St David's	St David's is the UK's smallest city. It is located on the River Alun. It has a famous cathedral and used to be a place that pilgrims visited. Today it is popular with tourists.



Year 4 – Why does Italy shake and roar?



Campania Fact file

Campania has an area of: 13,595 square km

Location: Situated in Southern Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Main towns/cities: Naples, Salerno, Battipaglia, Caserta.

Climate: Campania has a Mediterranean climate with warm, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

Population: 5,790,929.

Landscape: Campania is mountainous and hilly with a rugged coastline and the volcanic regions around the Bay of Naples.

Land use: Farming of cereals, fruit and grapes. Industry around Naples including machinery and ship building

Landmarks: Mount Vesuvius, Pompei, Herculaneum, Island of Capri, volcanic Lake of Averno.

Favourite|sports: Football

continent	Europe
population	region
coastline	peninsula
Alps	River Po
Tectonic	River Tiber

North East Of England Fact file

North East has an area of: 8,592 square km

Location: Situated in the North East of England on the North Sea, reaching to the Scottish border.

Main towns/cities: Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Sunderland, Durham.

Climate: The North East has a temperate climate with wet winters and cool summers.

Population: 2,644,727

Landscape: Hilly areas such as Cheviots to the North, Pennines to the East, Cleveland hills to the South. Varied coastline of cliffs and beaches.

Land use: Chemical industry Teesside, Car manufacture Tyne and Wear, Forestry in Northumberland, sheep farming in hilly areas.

Landmarks: Hadrian's Wall, Tyne Bridge, Transporter Bridge, Island of Lindisfarne, Kielder Water Reservoir, High Force Waterfall.

Favourite sports: Football

eruption	magma
ash	gas
tremor	seismic
fault	vibration
hazard	crater

Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have **erupted** in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't **erupted** in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's **tectonic plates** suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the **tectonic plate** boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.



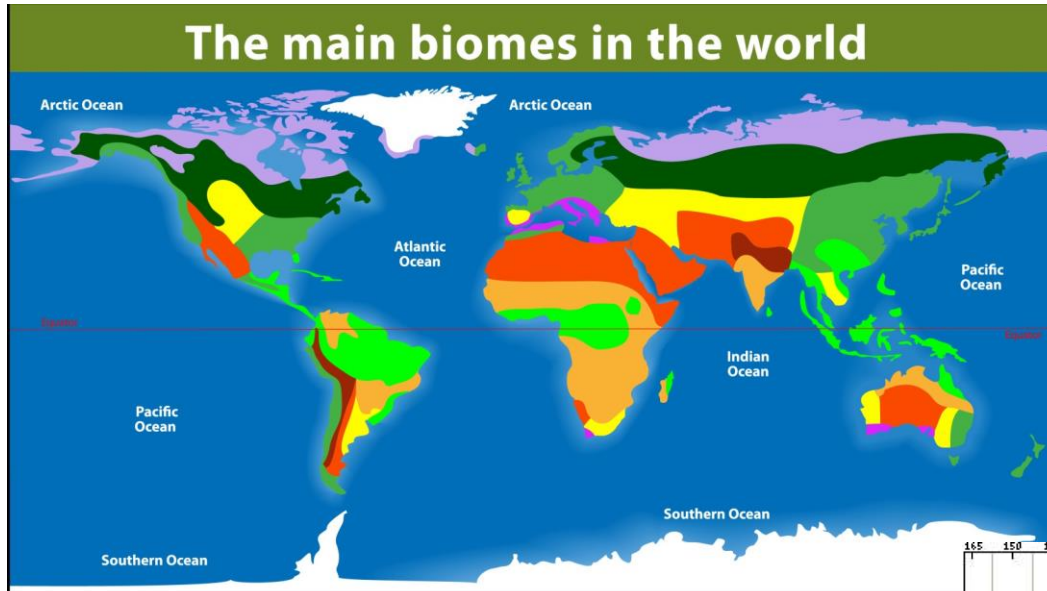
Geographical feature	Suggested examples
Climate	Warm Mediterranean climate of the South e.g. Sicily and Puglia and Umbria Humid climate of the Veneto Mountain climate of the Trentino
Vegetation	Coniferous forests of Trentino Deciduous Forests of Umbria Mediterranean Scrub in Puglia Marsh land plants of the Veneto
Land use	Example of industry e.g. factories around Turin (Fiat) in Piedmont Example of farming in North – rice growing in Veneto Example of farming - wheat growing for pizza dough in Puglia Fruit Farming - e.g. citrus in Campania Livestock pasture – Buffalo farming for cheese production in Tuscany
Relief	Low lying marshy areas in the Veneto region The Apennines of Umbria The lakes and mountains of Trentino Beaches and cliffs of Amalfi coastline Rugged volcanic island - Sicily
Human landmarks	Leaning Tower of Pisa, The Coliseum, The Grand Canal of Venice



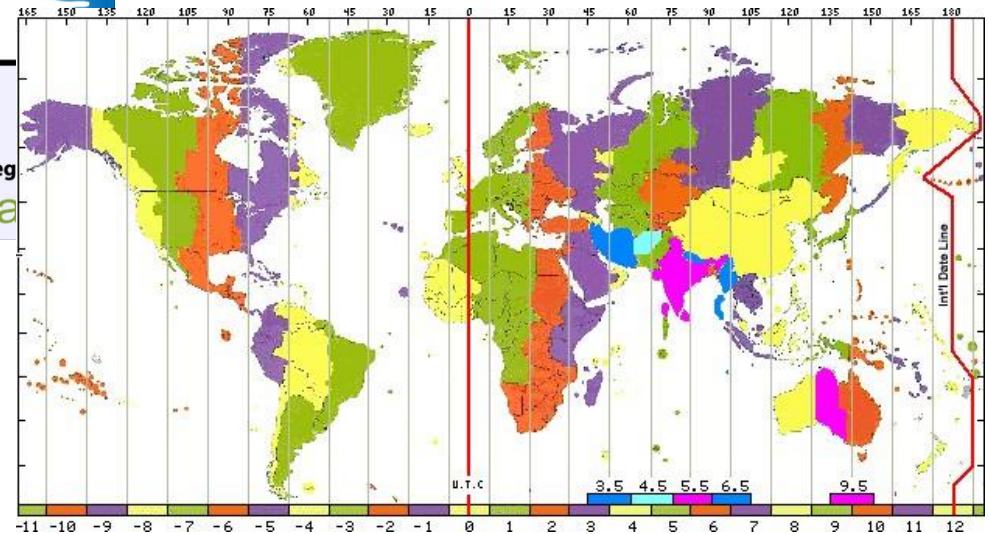
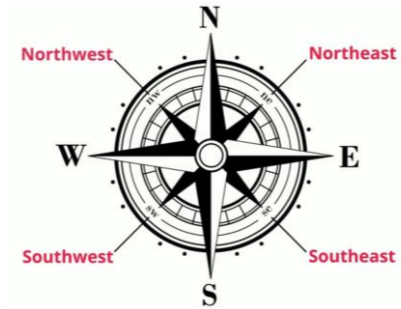
Year 5



Where could we go? Fantastic Journeys



- Ice sheet and polar desert
 - Tundra
 - Taiga
 - Montane (alpine tundra and montane forest)
 - Mixed and deciduous forest
 - Tropical rainforest
 - Steppe
 - Savanna
 - Desert
 - Mediterranean veg
- internet geogra

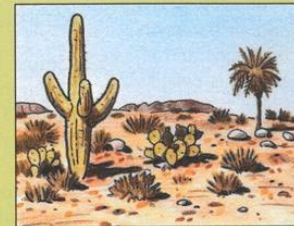


<p>The Great Barrier Reef</p> <p>The reef covers an area of 348,000 square kms. It is located in the Southern Hemisphere and can be found off the coast of Australia 18.287oS to 147.699oE. It is home to over 1,500 species of fish.</p>	<p>Chichen Itza</p> <p>Located in Mexico. 20.684oN, 88.567 W. The remains of an ancient city that was once the centre of the Mayan civilisation. It has also been called one of the new seven wonders of the world.</p>
<p>The Galapagos Islands</p> <p>As series of islands formed by the action of ancient volcanoes situated either side of the Equator in the Pacific. The islands are home to some unique wildlife and inspired Charles Darwin. You can find them at 0.953oS, 90.96oW.</p>	<p>The Great Wall of China</p> <p>One of the human features that can be seen from space. The Great Wall was built to defend China's border. It is located 40.431oN, 116.57oE.</p>
<p>Surtsey</p> <p>Is a new island only formed in 1963 by volcanic eruptions. It is a protected area, no one lives on it and so it is a very special place for wildlife. Surtsey is located 32 Km off the south coast of Iceland at 63.30oN, 20.6W.</p>	<p>Mount Etna</p> <p>Mount Etna is the most active stratovolcano in the world. It is situated on the eastern coast of Sicily. It has been active for at least 2700 years. Located at 37.75oN, 14.99oE. It is located in the Mediterranean biome</p>

longitude	tropics	biome	habitat
latitude	vegetation	meridian	climate
UNESCO	characteristic	aquatic	regions

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Guide to natural ecosystems (biomes)



1 Hot desert
Very high temperatures (up to 45°C) and little or no rainfall (below 500 mm). Mainly cacti, small, thorny bushes and the occasional date palm.



2 Deciduous forest
Cool winters, warm summers and moderate rainfall. Deciduous trees like oak and beech that lose their leaves in winter.



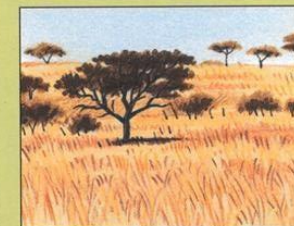
3 Tropical rainforest
High temperatures (up to 30°C) and high rainfall (up to 2,500 mm). Dense, luxuriant forest with a huge variety of trees and shrubs.



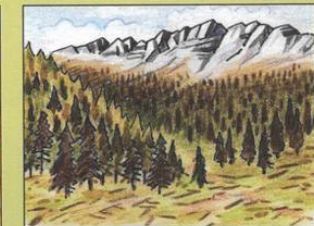
4 Mediterranean
Hot, dry summers (up to 30°C) and mild, wet winters (10–15°C). Scrub with small, stunted trees and bushes. Some open woodland.



5 Tundra
Very cold and dry. Winter temperatures below -10°C. Mainly mosses, lichens and poor grasses. Some dwarf trees like birch and alder.



6 Grassland
High temperatures (up to 30°C) but little rainfall (500–1,000 mm). Mainly grass with some scattered bushes and trees.



7 Coniferous forest
Cold winters and cool summers. Evergreen trees such as spruce and pine which keep their leaves all year.