



# Year 1 – What is our country like?



## Countries in the United Kingdom

**England:** England is the largest **country** in the **UK**. London is the **capital city**. Many parts of England are flat but there is also lots of rural **countryside** with rolling hills and valleys in the north.

**Scotland:** Scotland is a **country** in the north of the **UK**. Edinburgh is the **capital city**. Scotland has large mountains including Ben Nevis, which is the largest in the **UK**.

**Northern Ireland:** Northern Ireland is the smallest **country** in the **UK**. Belfast is the **capital city**. One of the most famous **landmarks** is Giant's Causeway (natural rock steps mostly hexagonal in shape).

**Wales:** Wales is a mountainous **country** in the west of the **UK**. Cardiff is the **capital city**. Wales has its own language (Welsh). Not everyone there speaks it though.



Earth	Ocean	Coast	Land
Edinburg h	Cardiff	Belfast	London
Northern Ireland	Scotland	England	Wales
North	East	Souht	West

England		Scotland		Wales		Northern Ireland	
	Saint George		Saint Andrew		Saint David		Saint Patrick
London		Edinburgh		Cardiff		Belfast	



- There are four seas that surround the United Kingdom:
  - The North Sea
  - The Irish Sea
  - Celtic Sea
  - English Channel

Key Knowledge Facts
We live in the country of England, which is one of four countries within the United Kingdom, in Europe.
A city is a large place that must have a cathedral. For example, Liverpool or Manchester. A town is a central place with streets and buildings, where people live and work. Leigh is a town. A village is a group of houses with other buildings such as a church and a school, in a country area.
The capital cities of countries that make up the United Kingdom are London, England; Belfast, Northern Ireland; Edinburgh, Scotland; Cardiff, Wales.
An island is a piece of land with water all around it. They can be different shapes and sizes. Some islands are large, like the United Kingdom while others are small like the Isle of Man.
There are four seas around the United Kingdom of Great Britain. They are the Irish Sea, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. We live closest in distance to the Irish Sea.



# Year 2 – Holidays



Saltburn by the Sea

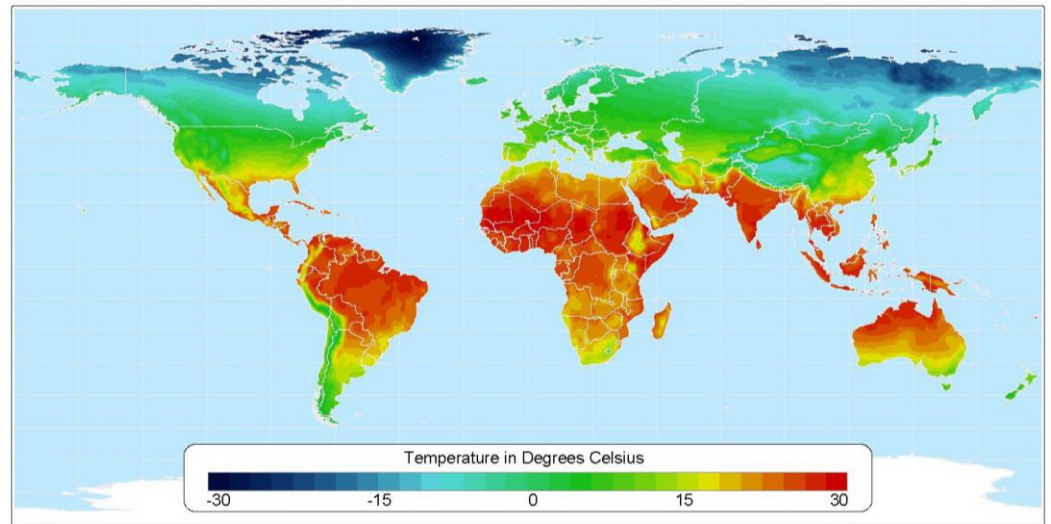


equator



Kenya

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



## Human features

shanty towns  
houses  
roads  
harbour  
shops  
pier



## Physical features

grassland  
sand  
ocean  
cliff  
palm trees  
weather





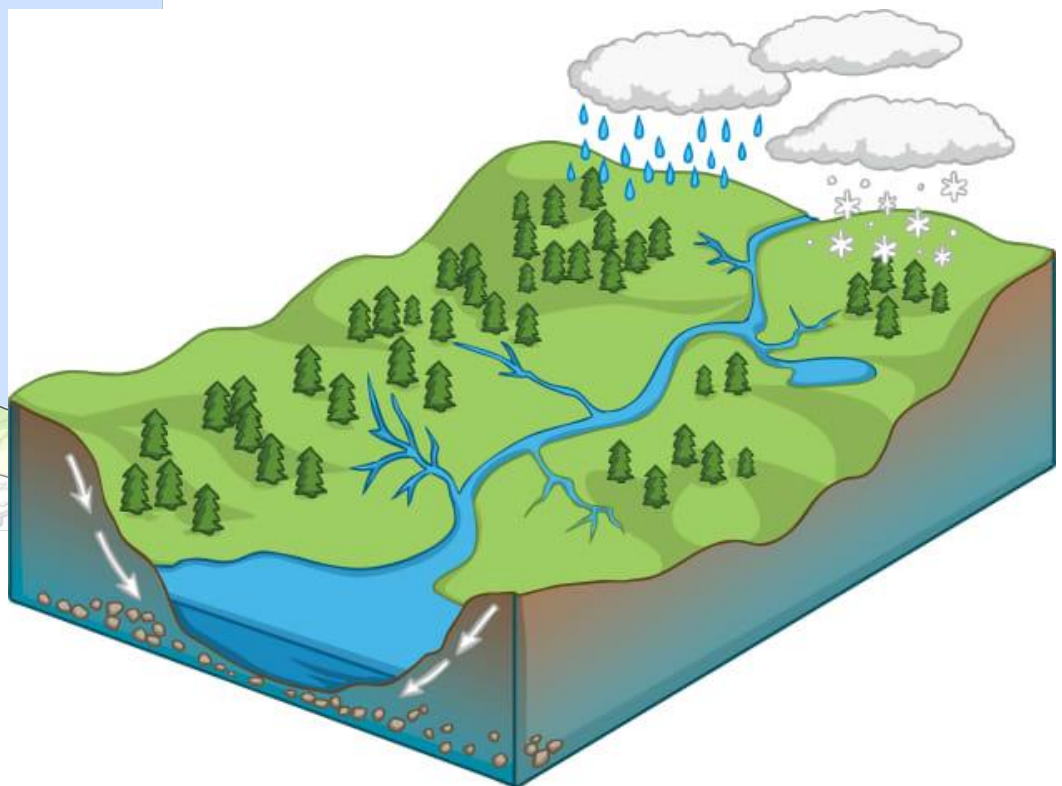
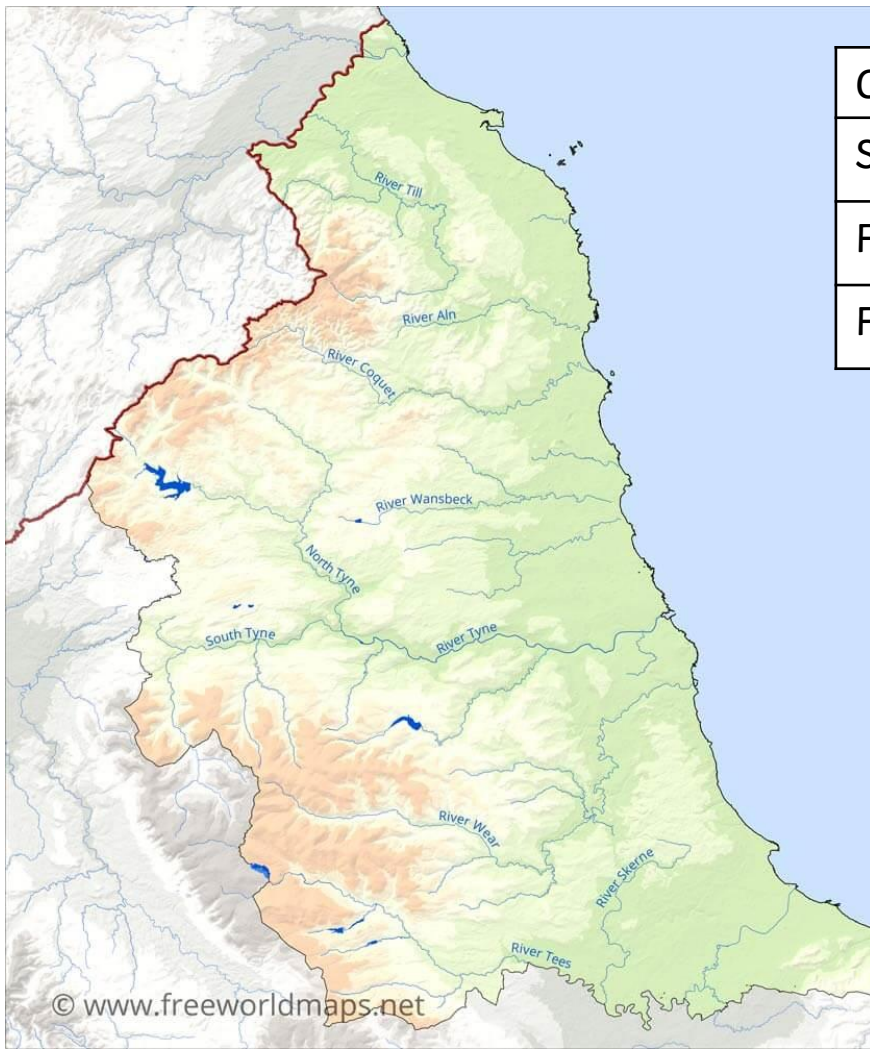
# Year 3 – Why is the North East special?



North East



County	Region	Hills	River
Stream	Tributary	Source	Mouth
Flood	Estuary	Current	Erosion
Flow	Deposition	Energy	Employment



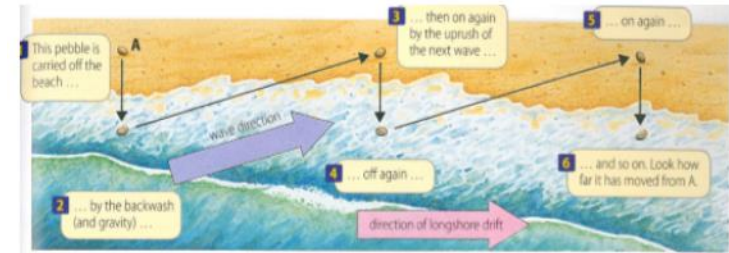
# Year 4 – When land meets sea



## Coasts – Key Vocabulary

Attrition	When rocks smash together creating smoother, more rounded pebbles.
Abrasion	When waves pick up loose rock and throw it against the cliff face causing parts to break off.
Coast	Where the land meets the sea.
Constructive wave	Small less powerful waves often seen in summer months that help to build up beaches.
Deposition	Where waves set down material e.g. sand that it has been carrying.
Destructive Wave	Large destructive waves found in stormy conditions that often heavily erode beaches.
Erosion	Waves wear away the coastline.
Hydraulic action	Waves force air into cracks in the cliff face putting extra pressure on the rock causing it to break off.
Longshore drift	How waves move material e.g. sand along the coast.
Solution	Sea water can slowly dissolve types of rock.
Transportation	Waves carry away eroded material.

## Longshore Drift



## Protecting the Coastline



**Sea walls** are the usual way to keep the sea out. They are often curved, to reflect the waves away.



**Rock armour** (big rocks) soaks up the waves' energy. It slows down the erosion of cliffs, and sea walls.



You could build an artificial **reef** of rocks out at sea, so that the waves break earlier, away from the beach.



You could build **revetments**, which are a bit like fences. The waves batter them instead of the cliffs.

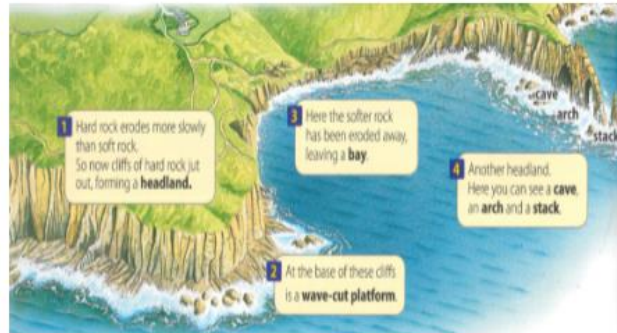


**Groynes** help, because they stop sand being carried away. Sand absorbs some of the waves' energy.



You could even add more sand or shingle to a beach, to build it up. This is called **beach nourishment**.

## Erosional Features



## Depositional Features



## Top Ten Facts

- Coastlines make up around 8% of all land on Earth.
- The UK coastline is 6,000km long.
- In the UK, nobody lives more than 80 miles from the coast.
- Coastlines contain about 26% of biodiversity on the planet.
- Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon.
- The average speed of the Gulf Stream is four miles per hour.
- Coastal communities originated so that people could trade overseas.
- A tsunami can travel as far as ten miles inland.
- Many historical battles have taken place near the coast, as foreign invaders often came by boat.
- It is believed 15% of debris from the Earth's population ends up on beaches.



# Year 5 – Where food comes from



<b><u>seasonality</u></b>	the time of year when a food type is at its best in terms of flavour or harvest.
<b><u>climate</u></b>	the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow and rain in a place over the course of years.
<b><u>food miles</u></b>	the distance food has travelled to get from where it was produced to where it is sold.
<b><u>agriculture</u></b>	farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals.
<b><u>hemisphere</u></b>	a half of the earth, usually divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemisphere.
<b><u>trade</u></b>	the action of buying and selling goods and services.
<b><u>import</u></b>	bring goods (or services) in to a country from abroad for sale.
<b><u>export</u></b>	send goods (or services) to another country for sale.
<b><u>Fair trade</u></b>	Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.
<b><u>distribution</u></b>	Distribution means to spread the product throughout the marketplace such that a large number of people can buy it
<b><u>equality</u></b>	the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
<b><u>less economically developed countries</u></b>	these are underdeveloped countries that face significant structural challenges to sustainable development.

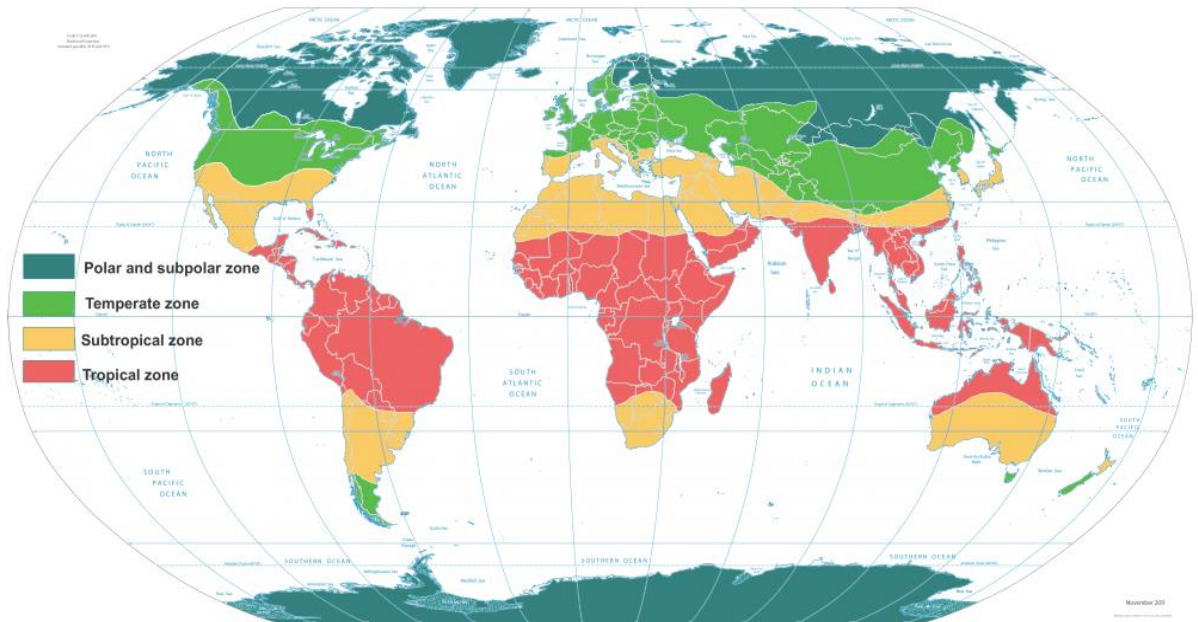
## Climate Zones

The weather changes in different parts of the world. Where there are similar weather patterns this is known as a **climate**.

At the top of the Earth there is an arctic climate and some of the coldest temperatures in the world are found here.

Temperate climates are found a bit further south, and as you approach the equator you find Mediterranean and **desert** climates. Some of the hottest places on Earth are found here, and few people live in this climate.

At the equator there is a tropical climate, and travelling south of the equator it gets cooler again before reaching the Antarctic.



## Where Our Food Comes From

Our food comes from all over the world.

How far our food has travelled is called **food miles**. The further our food travels from where it is **produced**, the more CO<sub>2</sub> is likely to be released, contributing to climate change.



However, there are many benefits of **importing** food:

- more variety which supports a healthy diet
- boosts foreign economies by providing a market for foreign farmers
- protects against possible poor harvests
- supermarkets can negotiate lower prices
- foods that only grow seasonally in the UK are available all year round



## The 10 principles of fair trade

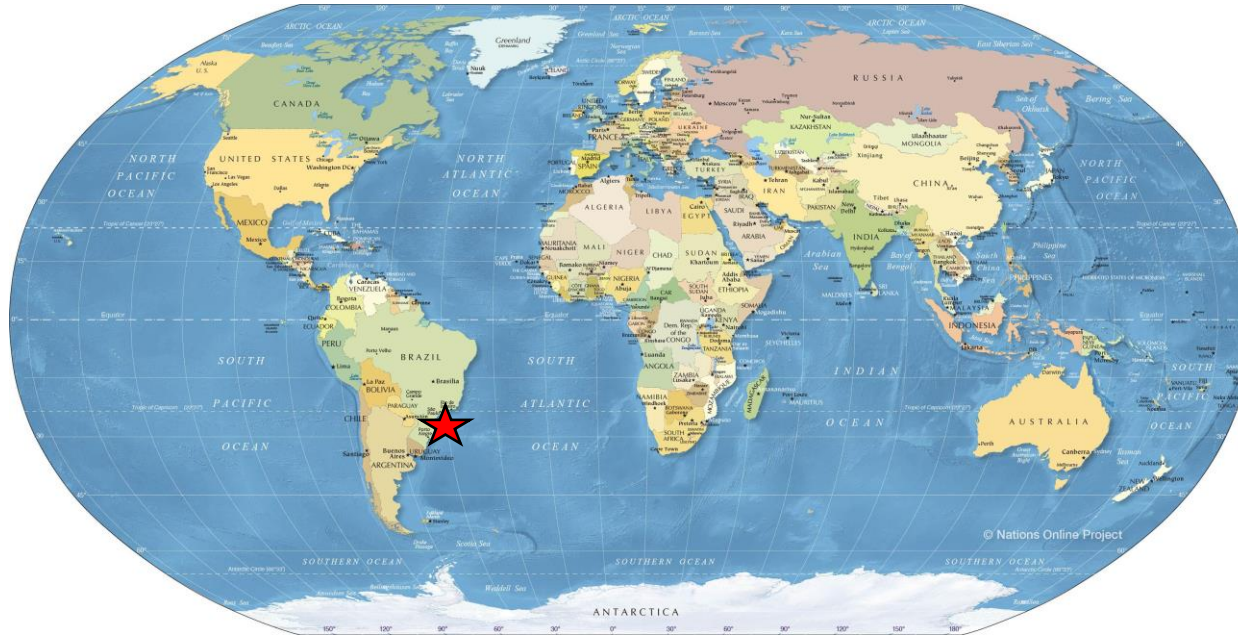


### WHAT'S IN SEASON WHEN?

SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER
ASPARAGUS	BETROOT	APPLES	APPLES
CARROTS	BLUEBERRIES	BLACKBERRIES	BRUSSELS SPROUTS
CELERIAC	BROAD BEANS	ELDERBERRIES	CABBAGE
CUCUMBER	CARROTS	MUSHROOMS	CARROTS
CURLY KALE	COURGETTES	POTATOES	CELERIAC
GOOSEBERRIES	CUCUMBER	PLUMS	CURLY KALE
SPROUTING BROCCOLI	POTATOES	PUMPKIN	LEEKs
SPINACH	PLUMS	ROCKET	PARSNIPS
RHUBARB	STRAWBERRIES	SQUASHES	POTATOES
WATERCRESS	TOMATOES	SWEETCORN	SWEDE



# Year 6 – Destination Sao Paulo



São Paulo, Brazil's vibrant financial center, is among the world's most populous cities, with numerous cultural institutions and a rich architectural tradition.



Biomes	Climate	Zone	Tropics
Hemisphere	Longitude	Terrain	Latitude
Import	Leisure	Resources	Pollution
Fauna	Flora	Minerals	Energy



Guiana Highlands



Amazon river mouth



Amazon River



Caatinga



Amazon rainforest



Diamantina



Pantanal Wetlands - Mato Grosso

A river that joins another bigger river is called a tributary. Can you spot any tributaries of the Amazon?



Brasilia