

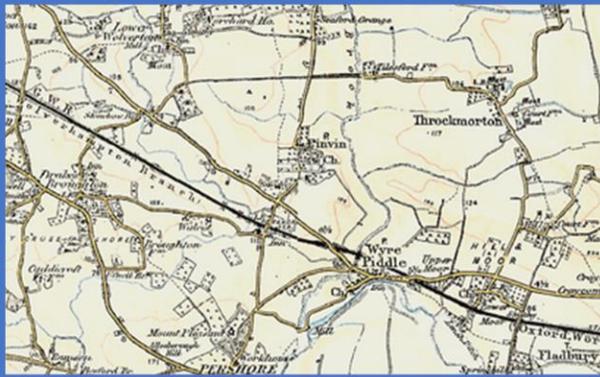
Year 1 – Around the World

Spring 2 and
Summer 1

Key vocabulary

Physical geographical features: features created by natural processes; mountains, rivers, beach, cliff

Human geographical features: features created by humans; car parks, roads, canals, airports, towns



Sequence of learning:

What is it like to live in Pinvin?

To make a simple map of our school and its grounds

What can we see and find in our local area?

How do we travel around to other places?

Where can we travel to where it is hot?

Where can we travel to where it is cold?

What can we see in a hot and a cold country?



Interesting facts:

- An Ordnance Survey map is used to help people find their way around an area.
- Pinvin is a village in Worcestershire
- The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.
- The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator.
- A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator.
- A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.

KEY SKILLS

- ask simple geographical questions e.g. What is it like to live in this place?
- use simple observational skills to study the geography of the school and its grounds
- use simple maps of the local area e.g. large scale print, pictorial etc.
- use locational language (e.g. near and far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes
- make simple maps and plans e.g. pictorial place in a story
- understand how some places are linked to other places e.g. roads, trains
- name, describe and compare familiar places
- link their homes with other places in their local community
- know about some present changes that are happening in the local environment – e.g. new build

Final outcome:

To hold an Around the World day to share our knowledge of our local area and hot and cold places in the world, with the rest of the school.