

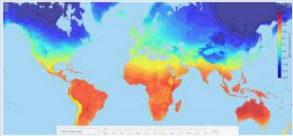
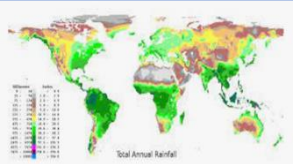
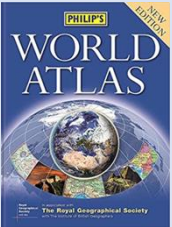


Key Stage 1: Geography

Title of Topic: Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place

Term: Spring 2025

National Curriculum: Geography	Equipment and Resources	Key Questions	Vocabulary
<p>Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <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>Place knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p>		<p>Satellite Temperature Records</p>	<p>Continent A large land mass. Country A land or nation with its own government. Map A picture of a place, drawn from above. Locate To discover the position of something. Land The Earth's surface, not covered by water. Sea A large body of salt water beside land. Ocean A large expanse of salt water. Globe A spherical object representing the Earth Climate Long-term weather conditions in a specific region. Weather Short-term conditions in a particular place. Tropical A region that is warm. Polar A region with cool summers and very cold winters. Temperate A region with mild temperatures. pack ice A mass of ice floating in the sea or ocean. ice sheet A layer of ice covering land for a long period of time. Arid Little or no rain. Land The Earth's surface, not covered by water. Desert An area with little or no rainfall. Savannah Grassland with small or dispersed trees. Vegetation All the plants that grow in a certain area. Grasslands Large open areas of grass.</p>
		<p>Globe</p>	
		<p>Climate Maps</p>	
		<p>Annual Rainfall</p>	
		<p>Atlas</p>	

What are continents?



Where are the coldest places on Earth?



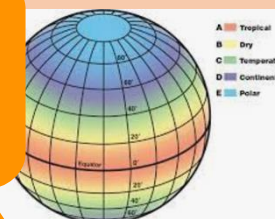
What is life like in a hot place?



Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?



Where is the Equator?



Key Learning:**Whole School Big Ideas**

1 **Where are the continents?**
A continent is a very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. Some continents have many countries, others do not. Key Facts: Half the world's population live in Asia. The largest desert in the world (the Sahara) is in Africa. North America is twice the size of Europe. Over half of Australia is desert or receives little rain. The Amazon rainforest is in South America. Antarctica is known as the 'frozen continent'.

Investigate places

Investigate patterns

2 **Where are the coldest places on Earth?**
The polar regions are made up of Antarctica and the Arctic. The Arctic is at the very top of the Earth. It includes the areas around the North Pole. The Arctic isn't a country or a continent. It is mostly a frozen ocean. Animals that inhabit the Arctic include arctic foxes, polar bears, harp seals, snow owls, Reindeer, Lynxes and walrus. Antarctica is at the bottom of the Earth. It includes the areas around the South Pole. Unlike the Arctic, Antarctica is actually a continent. This is because Antarctica is an area of land, covered in ice. Antarctica is the coldest and windiest place on Earth. Animals that inhabit Antarctica include Emperor penguins, orcas, elephant seals, Albatrosses, krill, dusky dolphins and leopard seals.

Appreciate natural resources

Communicate Geography

3 **Where is the Equator?**
The Equator is an imaginary line that runs around the middle of the Earth, exactly halfway between the North and South Poles. Countries near the equator tend to have a hotter climate. Brazil and Kenya lie close to the equator and have hot climates all year round. Around 60% of the Amazon rainforest lies in Brazil. Brazil is hot and very humid throughout the year but also has a lot of rainfall. Kenya climate is hot, sunny and dry for most of the year.

Develop an understanding over time of key themes

4 **What is life like in a hot place?**
The closer a country is to the Equator, the hotter it is. Kenya (Africa) is close to the Equator compared to the UK. Kenya has three types of climate: a tropical climate along the coast, desert in the North and East and temperate in the mountains. Kenya has many human features (something that is built by humans, e.g. houses, roads and bridges.) and physical features (something that is on Earth naturally, e.g. seas, mountains and rivers).

Location

Physical features

Human features

Diversity

5 **Do we live in a hot or cold place?**
The UK has a 'temperate' climate, meaning neither very hot nor very cold: warm summers, mild winters and rainfall spread throughout the year.

Physical processes

Human processes

Techniques

6 **Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?**
The hottest places in the world are nearer to the Equator. The coldest places in the world are near the North and South Poles. Canada, Greenland and Russia are closest to the North Pole. South Africa, Chile, Argentina, New Zealand and Australia are closest to the South Pole. Brazil, Kenya and Uganda are on or near the Equator.

