**Key Stage 1: Geography** **Title of Topic: What is it like to live in Shanghai?** **Term: Summer 2027**

## National Curriculum: Geography

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.

**Human and Physical Geography**
Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
- 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.

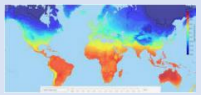
**Place knowledge**
Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom.

**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.

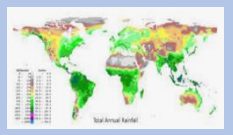
## Equipment and Resources

Satellite Temperature Records

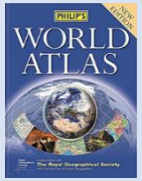
Globe



Climate Maps



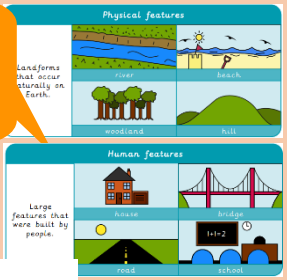
Annual Rainfall




Atlas

## Key Questions

What can we see in our local area?



Can we map our local area?

Where in the world is China?

What can you see in China?

What is Shanghai like?

## Vocabulary

**Continent** A large land mass.
**Country** A land or nation with its own government.
**Compass** An instrument with a pointer showing the direction of magnetic north.
**City** A large settlement with millions of people living in it.
**Map** A picture of a place, drawn from above.
**North** The direction in which a compass points.
**Locate** To discover the position of something.
**Atlas** A book of maps.
**Land** The earth's surface not covered in water.
**Ocean** A large expanse of salt water.
**Different** When a feature or aspect is not the same.
**Desert** An area with little or no rainfall.
**Directional language** Words that tell you where something is located in relation to something else, e.g. near, far, next to, behind, etc.
**Key** A list that explains what the symbols on a map mean.
**Human feature** A large feature that was built by people, such as a road, bridge or town.
**Harbour** A part of the ocean or lake that is next to land and is deep enough to shelter boats.
**Physical feature** A landform that occurs naturally on Earth, such as a river, hill or beach
**Similar** When a feature or aspect is the same.
**Symbol** A mark that represents a feature on a map.
**Village** A group of houses and buildings in a rural area.
**Metro** An underground railway in a city.
**Port** A docking place for ships in the ocean, a river or lake.
**Skyscraper** A very tall building.
**Transport** A way of getting something from one place to another.
**Weather** The short-term conditions in a particular place.

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| Key Learning: | |
|---|---|
| 1 | **What can we see in our local area?**<br>There are two types of geographical features: Physical features – anything that occurs naturally on Earth, for example, a river, hill, forest or beach. Human features – large things that have been built by people, for example, a city, town, shop, house or road.<br>**Learning:** Children will recognise various physical and human features shown in photographs. |
| 2 | **Can we map our local area?**<br>An aerial photograph is a picture taken from the air, typically from an aircraft like an airplane, helicopter, or drone. These photographs can be used for various purposes, including mapping, surveying, architectural projects, and even documenting changes in the environment.<br>**Learning:** Children will draw a map of Clipston. |
| 3 | **Where in the world is China?**<br>The land in the world is split into seven parts called continents. The UK belongs to a larger group of countries in a continent called Europe. Asia as another continent – the largest on Earth. China is a country in Asia. China is a much larger country than the UK.<br>**Learning:** Children will name and locate some continents on a world map. |
| 4 | **What can you see in China?**<br>China has many infamous human and physical features - Great Wall of China, Temple of Heaven, Summer Palace, Tiananmen Square, Mount Everest, Himalayas and Shanghai Tower.<br>**Learning:** The children will identify physical and human features of a non-European country – China. |
| 5 | **What is Shanghai like?**<br>Shanghai is a city in China. Some human and physical features found in Shanghai are a river, a port, skyscrapers, shops, roads, paths, a bridge and a park. Shanghai is on the coast and has a large river that leads into the ocean. There are many tall buildings called skyscrapers and lots of traffic. Millions of people live in Shanghai. People travel around using cars, buses, boats or the metro.<br>**Learning:** The children will describe what it is like in Shanghai. |
| 6 | **How is Shanghai different from our local area?**<br>Shanghai is much bigger than Clipston and Market Harborough. Our area does not have any skyscrapers, ports, coasts and has a much lower population. Similarly, our area does have rivers, shops, roads, paths, bridges and parks – on a much smaller scale. People in our area travel by car, bus or bike.<br>**Learning:** The children will compare Shanghai to Clipston and Market Harborough the UK. |