



Geography – Spring

Year 1 – What can we find out about Forest Fields?

Geography is learning about the physical world and how people interact with it.

What I will learn.	What I now know.
Hot areas of the World	
Cold areas of the World	
Physical features of Forest Fields	
Human features of Forest Fields	
Signs of Spring in Forest Fields	

Key Vocabulary	
The World	Planet Earth is where we live. One of eight planets that orbit the Sun.
The Equator	The equator is an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.
North Pole	The North Pole has no land. It is covered by a large sheet of floating ice in the Arctic Ocean.
South Pole	The South Pole is the opposite end of the World to the North Pole. It is in the continent of Antarctica.
Continents	A continent is a large solid area of land. The World has seven continents.
Ordnance Survey Map	An ordnance survey map shows all the physical and human features over the land.
Aerial Map	An aerial map is a photograph of the land, taken from above.
Physical Features	Physical features are created naturally. For example, plants, rivers, mountains, seas, cliffs, hills, and soil.
Human Features	Human features have been created by people. For examples, houses, shops, roads, bridges, cars, boats and trainlines.
The Seasons	In England, we have four seasons over a year. They are called winter, spring, summer and autumn. The weather changes in each season. Winter can be very cold with snow. Summer can be very warm and dry.

SUBSTANTIVE CONCEPTS - THE BIG IDEAS		
The Physical World		The land, water, air and ecological system; landscapes and the processes that bring them about and change them.
The Human Environment		Societies, communities and the human processes involved in understanding work, home, consumption and leisure – and how places are made.
Interdependence		Linking the physical world and human environments and understanding the concept of sustainable development.
Place and Space		Recognising similarities and differences across the world and developing knowledge and understanding of location, interconnectedness and spatial patterns.
Scale		The 'zoom' lens through which the subject matter is 'seen', and the significance of local, regional, national, international and global perspectives.
Young People: The Future		Using their own images, experiences, meanings and questions; 'reaching out' to children and young people as active agents in their learning.

Planet Earth has many hot and cold places.

Really hot places are found closer to the Equator.
The Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of Earth.

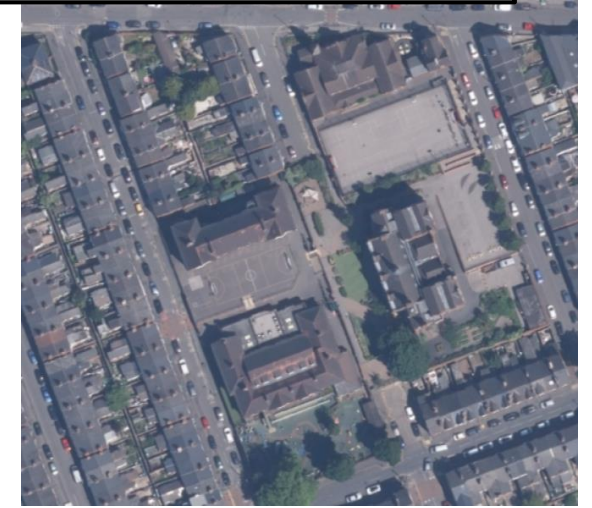
Some hot countries are: Brazil in South America, Mexico in North America, Egypt in Africa, India in Asia, and Australia in Oceania.

Really cold places are found the furthest away from the Equator.
Antarctica is the coldest continent. Some cold countries are: Finland in Europe, Canada in North America, Argentina in South America, and Russia in Asia.

Ordnance survey map

Fields Primary School

Aerial map



Physical Features are created naturally.



Human Features have been created by people.

