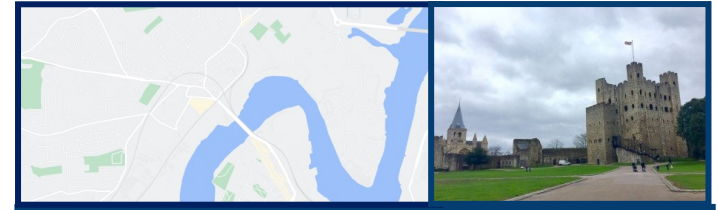


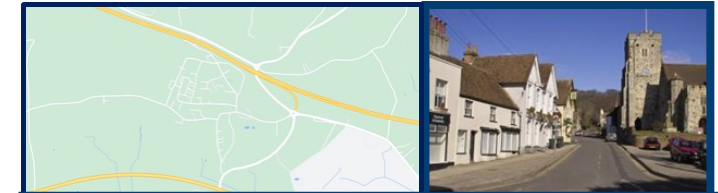


Brilliant Britain

Where in the World do we live?



Rochester



Wrotham



Sticky Knowledge

Wrotham is a village in the South East of England. It is in the county of Kent. One of the closest towns to Wrotham is Sevenoaks. Rochester is a city close to Wrotham.



Key Vocabulary

Village	A community made up of a small number of houses, usually in a country area.
Town	A town is a place where people live and work. There may be shops, places of worship, leisure facilities and schools there. It is bigger than a village but smaller than a city
City	City status in the UK can be associated with having a cathedral or a university
Country-side	Land that is not in towns or cities. Sometimes there are small settlements (like hamlets and villages) there. The countryside has lots of farmland and often has woodland
Rivers	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea
Church	a building used for public Christian worship
Cathedral	the main church within a diocese
Castle	a large fortified building or set of buildings
pros	The positives of something.
cons	The negatives of something

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- To locate given locations on a map
- To use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of our school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.
- To identify the key human and physical features of a city (Rochester)
- To use fieldwork and observational skills to identify features of a city (Rochester)
- Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features
- To compare similarities and differences between a village, town and city

Key Vocabulary

Map	A picture showing where things are located
Aerial View	A view from above
Location	The place where something is
Compass	A tool used to find out directions
Key	A tool used to find out what symbols on a map represent
Navigate	To find the way.



Explorers

How did Ernest Shackleton reach Antarctica?



The United Kingdom

The UK is made up of the island of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is surrounded by the English Channel, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean

Key Vocabulary

Map	A picture showing where things are located
Location	The place where something is
Compass	A tool used to find out directions
Key	A tool used to find out what symbols on a map represent
Plot	a map charting progress
Navigate	To find the way.
Human features	Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.
Physical features	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural.
Equator	An imaginary line around the earth half-way between the North Pole and South Pole.
North Pole	The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth.
South Pole	The South Pole is the southernmost point on Earth.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

To name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans

To identify the position and significance of Equator, North and South Poles

To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human and physical features of a contrasting country.

To Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

Sticky Knowledge

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

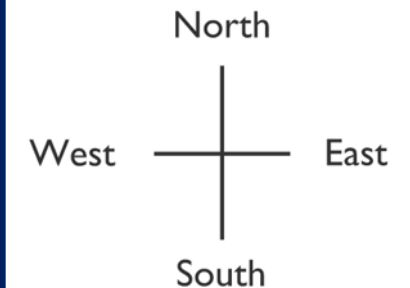
Wales:

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.

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).

Cardinal Points of the Compass



Abbreviations

N (North)
S (South)
E (East)
W (West)



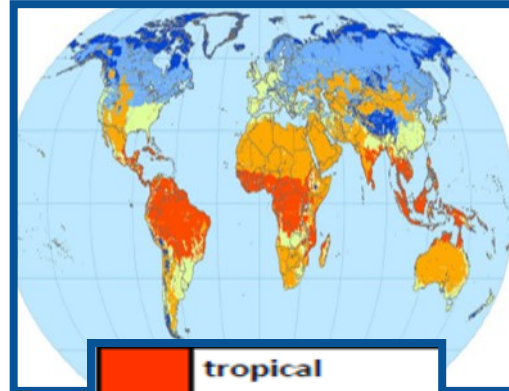
Compass



Key Vocabulary	
Biome	a natural area of vegetation and animals.
Climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of area.
Desert	a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain or vegetation
Equator	an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
Temperate	a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold
Temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
Tropics	the tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp. They are near the equator.
Tundra	a flat layer of land where the top layer is frozen. There is hardly any vegetation.
Vegetation	plants, trees, flowers

Biomes

What on Earth are biomes?



	tropical
	desert
	temperate
	cold
	polar tundra

Sticky Knowledge

Line of latitude

Equator

Line of longitude

Prime meridian

© timeanddate.com

Line of latitude	To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used.
Line of longitude	To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used.
Equator	The Equator is at the centre of the lines of latitude and is at 0° latitude.
Prime meridian	The line labelled 0° longitude is called the Prime Meridian or the Greenwich Meridian and runs through London



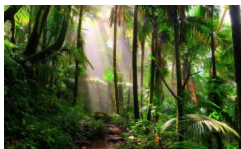


By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Locate and name the continents on a World Map.

Identify the position and significance of Equator, N. and S. Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: climate zones and biomes

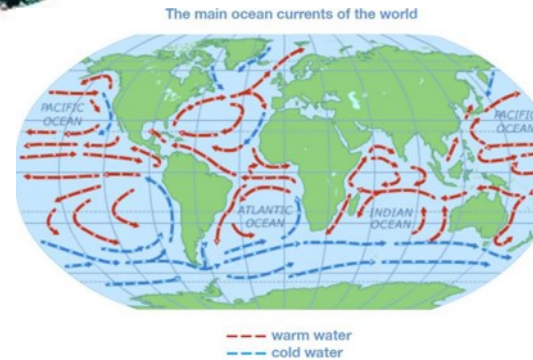
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.

Tundra	Desert	Rainforest	Temperate	Grassland
Very cold and dry all year round	Dry and hot all year round	Hot, humid and wet all year round	Cool winters and mild summers	Cool winters and hot summers
				
South Pole	North Africa	South America	United Kingdom	United States of America



Diving into Biomes

What's under the sea?



Sticky Knowledge

Physical features

The ocean is divided into three vertical zones based on depth and light level. Although some sea creatures depend on light to live, others can survive without it. Light may be detected as far as 1000 metres (3,280 ft) down in the ocean, but there is rarely any significant light beyond 200 metres (656 ft).



Locations



The marine biome includes the five main oceans: the **Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern**, as well as many smaller gulfs and bays.

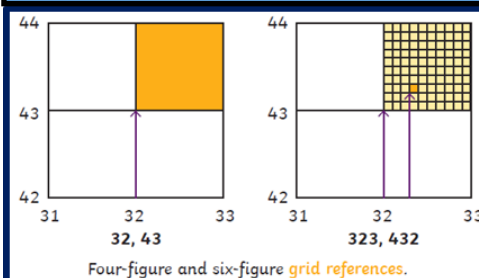
Key Vocabulary

Biome	a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat
Weather	state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
Climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general
Freshwater	found in fresh water; not of the sea
Marine	relating to or found in the sea
Saline	Containing salt
Grid references	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.
Ordnance Survey Maps	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km ²).
Latitude	Latitude lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other
Longitude	Longitude lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other.
Equator	an imaginary line drawn around the middle of the earth an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

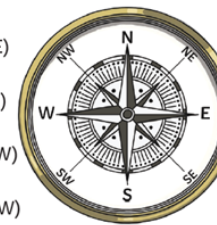
- To locate areas of similar environmental regions
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of marine biomes
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of freshwater biomes
- To identify the position and significance of freshwater and marine biomes (on world map)
- To compare two contrasting areas of the world (freshwater and marine biomes)

Fieldwork skills



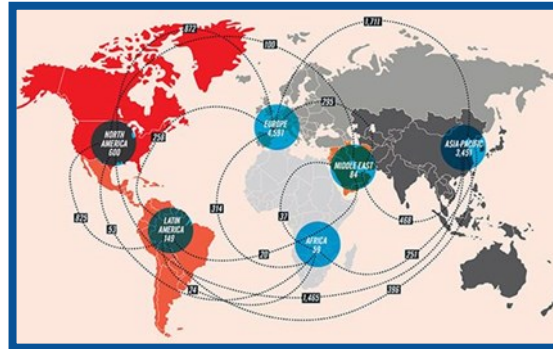
Eight-Point Compass

- north (N)
- north-east (NE)
- east (E)
- south-east (SE)
- south (S)
- south-west (SW)
- west (W)
- north-west (NW)





Human Geography Raiders or Traders?



Sticky Knowledge

What Does the UK Trade?

The UK **trades** a lot of **goods** and services.

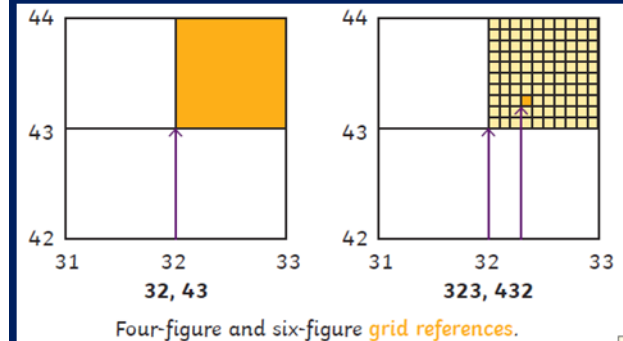
Some of the **goods** the UK **exports** are:
scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

Some of the **goods** the UK **imports** are:
coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.



Key Vocabulary	
trade	Buying and selling goods and services
import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country
goods	Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes they are called products.
fair trade	A way of buying goods designed to make sure that the producers of these goods in developing countries are paid a fair and stable price for the goods that we buy from them.
global	Around the world.
globalisation	The spread of trade and ideas worldwide
global supply chain	The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer (the person who is buying the product).
economy	The word used to explain how money is made and spent in a particular area. This could be within a country or across the world.

Fieldwork skills



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Locate countries and major cities (with trade links inc. El Salvador)
- Describe the geographical features of major trade link regions
- Understand the settlement and land use patterns of given locations
- To describe and understand the human geography of El Salvador. (economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water)

Sticky Knowledge—Trade Links with El Salvador

El Salvador is located between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer.
The climate there is hot and humid with very heavy rainfall at times.
There are some very mountainous areas.

There are some issues in El Salvador. The rocky, steep landscape can make growing crops tricky. Growing the same crops every year also means that disease can spread more easily and lead to a poor harvest. In the dry season, water can be very hard to get.



Goods imported from El Salvador include coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp, fruit and nuts.

Key Vocabulary

Ash	fine particles of rock dust blown from an explosion vent.
Crater	a steep-sided, usually circular depression formed by either explosion or collapse at a volcanic vent.
Fissures	elongated fractures or cracks on the slopes of a volcano.
Lava	magma which has reached the surface through a volcanic eruption.
Magma	molten rock beneath the surface of the earth.
Magma Chamber	the subterranean cavity containing the gas-rich liquid magma which feeds a volcano.
Ring of Fire	the regions of mountain-building earthquakes and volcanoes which surround the Pacific Ocean.
Vent	the opening at the earth's surface through which volcanic materials issue forth.



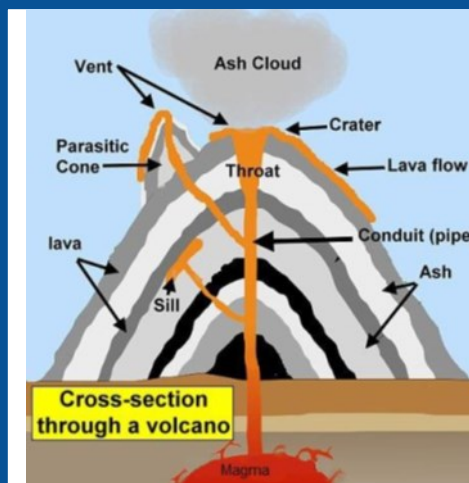
The Power of Mother Nature How has Mother Nature shaped our Landscape?



Earthquakes and volcanoes are primarily found at plate boundaries. The plates are like giant rafts that slowly move around.

The Earth looks like a giant jigsaw puzzle.

Sticky Knowledge



A **volcano** is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash, and gases escape.

Between the Earth's crust and the mantle is a substance called magma which is made of rock and

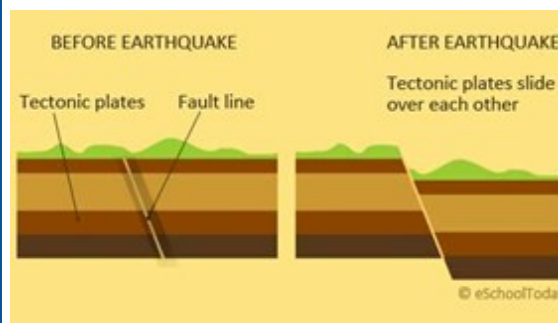
gases.

When two plates collide, one section slides on top of the other, the one beneath is pushed down. Magma is squeezed up between two plates.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- To use digital/computer mapping to locate volcanoes
- To understand the action and process of volcanoes
- To locate fault lines and tectonic plates.
- To understand the significance of tectonic plate locations
- To understand and explain the action and process of earthquakes
- To compare changes in land mass over time

Sticky Knowledge



An **earthquake** is a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction.

Earthquakes usually occur on the edges of large sections of the Earth's crust called **tectonic plates**. They happen when two plates suddenly slip and a fault occurs. A **fault** is a crack or fracture in the Earth's surface. Earthquakes can cause huge waves in the ocean called tsunamis. Scientists use seismic waves to measure how big an earthquake is. They use a device called a seismograph to measure the size of the waves. The size of the waves is called the magnitude.

The magnitude is measured using the Richter Scale. The largest earthquake ever recorded in the world was in Chile in