



What should I already know?

- The name of our school
- Our school has an infant building and an outdoor play area.

Sticky Knowledge

- **Human features** of our school are the infant and junior buildings, playground and chimney.
- **Natural / physical features** of our school are the field, trees and Mill Brook.
- Around our school you can find roads, houses, churches and fields.
- The **address** of our school is Brooklands Road.
- An **aerial map** is looking down from above.
- A key helps us to find places on a map.

What is the geography of our school?



Key Vocabulary

Aerial view	a view from above
Map	a drawing of a particular area such as a city, a <u>country</u> or a continent
Key	uses colours or symbols to represent important places or landmarks on a map.
Address	a place where a person or place can be found.
Human feature	some things created by people (<u>e.g.</u> houses, roads, church, etc)
Physical feature	something that occurs naturally (<u>e.g.</u> rivers, hill, lake, etc)

Geography Skills

- I can recognise human and physical features.
- I can describe the location of features in and around our school.



Where in the United Kingdom is the Village of Eccleston?

Year: 1

Strand: Human and Physical Geography

What should I already know?

- The name of our school and that it is made up of two buildings.
- Our school grounds has Physical and human features.
- Our school is located on Brooklands Road.

Sticky Knowledge

- St Julie's school is located in the village of Eccleston.
- Eccleston is in the town of St. Helens.
- St Helens is in the United Kingdom.
- The United Kingdom is made up of 4 nations:
England
Scotland
Wales
Northern Ireland.
- The capital city of England is London.

Where in the United Kingdom is the village of Eccleston?



Geography Skills

- I can recognise and identify physical and human features of Eccleston.
- I can compare and contrast features / landmarks of Eccleston and London

Key Vocabulary

Village	A community with a small population, usually in a rural area.
Town	A large collection of buildings and houses. Larger than a village but smaller than a city.
City	A built-up area with a large population. It usually has a cathedral or a university.
Country	Land that is controlled by a government. Countries can be large or small.
Capital City	The city where a country's government works. It isn't always the largest city.
Landmark	A feature (<u>e.g.</u> a building, or a large tree) that is easy to see and can help a person find the way to a place near it.
Population	The number of people who live in an area





How does the Weather Affect People's Lives?

St Julie Catholic Primary School - Geography

Topic: Year: 1

Strand: Human and Physical and Geographical Skills



What should I already know?

- Know different types of weather.
- Identify the nations of the UK and their capital cities.
- Recognise some human and physical landmarks

Sticky Knowledge

- The world has hot places and cold places.
- Hot places can be found near the Equator.
- Cold places can be found near the North and South Pole.
- Some deserts are hot but some deserts are cold.
- Houses in Eccleston and rural Kenya are made from different materials.
- Kenya has less rainfall than Eccleston.
- The climate can affect how people live.

Hot Places



Rainforest

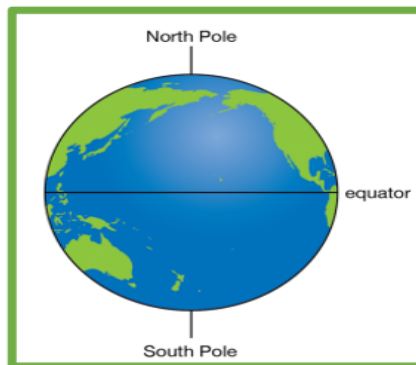
Desert

Cold Places



Arctic

Antarctica



Geographical Skills

I can **identify** hot and cold places on a world map.

I can **compare** the weather of the UK and Kenya.

Vocabulary

Equator	An invisible line that splits the Earth into two halves
Rainforests	Rainforests are hot, wet places close to the Equator.
Dessert	A place with very little rainfall.
North Pole	The North Pole lies in the middle of the Arctic Ocean. The waters are always frozen.
South Pole	The South Pole is situated in the middle of the continent of Antarctica.
Antarctica	Antarctica is a very cold continent.
Climate	What the weather is usually like in a place.



Masai houses in Kenya are built differently to ones in Eccleston because of the climate.