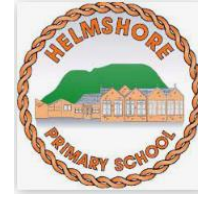


Weather Year 1 Knowledge Mat Autumn 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

showers	Showers are a type of rain. They usually fall from individual clouds you can see in the sky so the rain will be on and off, with gaps of drier and brighter weather in between.
fog	Fog is caused by tiny droplets of water and/or ice crystals that are suspended in the air near the ground.
hurricane	Hurricanes are tropical storms that form at sea and cause dangerous, stormy seas. Some hurricanes reach the land and can destroy buildings and trees.
wind	Wind is a strong moving current of air. Even though we can't see air, we know that it is made up of different kinds of gasses.
rain	Rain falls from clouds in the sky in the form of water droplets.
hail	A hailstone begins as a small water drop or a round snow pellet in a cloud.
sleet	Sleet is rain or melted snow that freezes into ice pellets before hitting the ground.
snow	Snow is small flakes of ice that fall down to the earth.
temperature	The measure of how hot or cold something is. We mostly use one of two measures: Centigrade or Fahrenheit. We mainly use Centigrade.
clouds	A cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals that float in the air.



Prior Knowledge

During their time in early years children will have learnt:

- That every day in the UK will bring a different weather.
- That it is sunnier in summer than in winter.
- That winter is our coldest season.

Key Knowledge

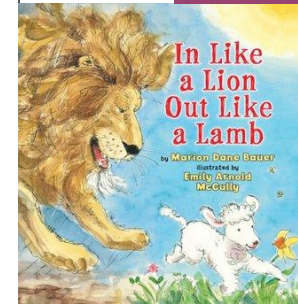
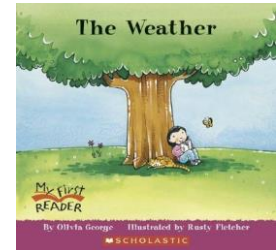
Know the names of the four countries that make up the UK and name the three main seas that surround the UK.

Know and name the four seasons of the year and know the weather associated with each.

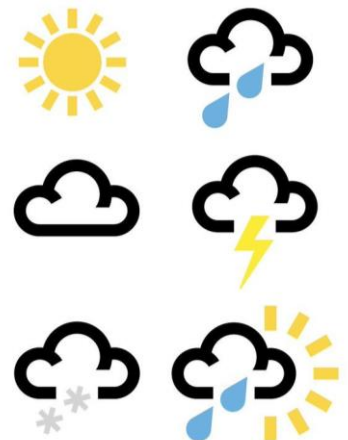
Know which is the hottest and the coldest season in the UK.

Know and recognize main weather symbols.

Exciting Books



Examples of weather symbols





Hot and Cold Places Year 1 Knowledge Mat Spring 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

North Pole	The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole, all directions point south.
South Pole	The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole, all directions point north.
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.
meerkats	Animals that are often found in dry places like deserts. They belong to the mongoose family.
penguins	A large seabird that cannot fly. Found in the South Pole. There are many types with the most famous probably being the Emperor penguin.
polar bears	A large, white Arctic bear found in the North Pole. They have thick fur and a layer of fat known as blubber that keeps them warm.
desert	A desert is a very dry place that experiences little rain and therefore plants don't grow there. It is difficult to find water in a desert.
hemisphere	A hemisphere is half of the Earth, divided into north and south by the equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.
humid	When there is a lot of moisture in the air, it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid.
scorching	To burn slightly or to cause a change in colour because of the heat.
camouflage	When an animals markings helps it to blend in with its environment so it can't be seen easily.

Prior Knowledge Expectations

Know the names of the seasons.

Know that there are hot places in the world.

Know that there are cold places in the world.

Sticky Knowledge about Hot and Cold places

Not all deserts are covered by sand. Only one fifth of all deserts are covered with sand.

During the South Pole winter (mid March to mid September) it is dark all the time. During the summer, it is light all the time.

Even though we think they should be, not all deserts are hot. Two of the world's biggest deserts are in the North and South Poles.

Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.

The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica.

Hot deserts are usually very hot during the day but can get very cold at night. Some hot deserts can freeze at night.

Despite the low temperatures, over 4 million people live in the polar regions.

Exciting Books



Key Knowledge

Know the name of the four seasons of the year and know the weather associated with each.

Know where the equator is and point to it on a globe.

Know where the North and South Poles are and point to them on a globe.

Know which animals live close to the equator, North Pole and South Pole.

The Local Area Year 1 Knowledge Mat Summer 1



Subject Specific Vocabulary

street	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.
road signs	Road signs give you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.
office	A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.
supermarket	A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space.
post office	A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.
church	A Christian place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions.
map symbol	A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.
address	Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.
postcode	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.
urban	A busy location which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.
rural	It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.

Pre-learning expectations

Able to ask questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live.

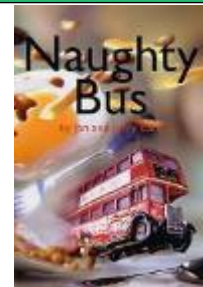
Able to talk about the features of own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

Know that all streets have names and that road signs mean something.

Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities

- ☐ A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town.
- ☐ Every street in our country has a name and a postcode. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- ☐ There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.
- ☐ London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.
- ☐ Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a postcode.
- ☐ London is the capital of England, Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.
- ☐ One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.

Exciting Books



Major English cities

Know which is N.E, S and W on a compass.

Know their address, including postcode.

Know the name of their nearest town or city.

Be able to locate their town or city on a map of the United Kingdom.

Year 2 London Key Stage 1 Knowledge Mat Autumn 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Capital	A capital city (capital town or just capital) is a city or town, where the government sits.
Thames	The River Thames runs through London and is a major reason why London has grown to be a major city.
Buckingham Palace	This is the palace where the queen (or king) of the United Kingdom lives. When the queen is staying there, the flag flies.
Tower of London	The Tower of London, officially the queen's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London, is a historic castle on the north bank of the River Thames in central London.
Houses of Parliament	This is where the people who run the country meet and discuss the main points they are making decisions about.
Underground	The London Underground is a world-famous transport system. It joins lots of stations with almost half of the route being underground.
The Shard	A reasonably new building that can be seen on London's skyline from many places.
Union Jack	The Union Jack is the name of the flag of the United Kingdom.
Downing Street	Number 10 Downing Street is home to the Prime Minister of the country and number 11 Downing Street is the home of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (the person in charge of our money).
London Eye	A large circular wheel which was originally built for celebrating the year 2000 but has stayed to become one of London's main attractions.



Sticky Knowledge about London

The Romans first settled in London 2000 year ago when it was called Londinium.

Since 1947, Norway has given London a Christmas tree as a sign of gratitude for the British help during the second world war.

London is the capital and largest city of England and the United Kingdom. 8.9 million people live in London.

For a long time, London was a small city. All its people lived inside the walls that were built by the Romans. This area is still called the City of London.

There were many villages around the city. Gradually, more people came to live there. Then, step by step, the villages joined together into one huge city.

The main river that runs through London is called the Thames. Because it is prone to flooding, the Thames Barrier was constructed.

Exciting Books



Key Knowledge

Know the names of all the four countries in the UK.

Know the names of all the capital cities for each of the four countries in the UK.

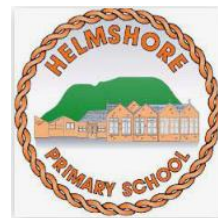
Name the three seas that surrounds the UK.

Identify where London is on a UK map.

Year 2 Where in the world? Knowledge Mat Autumn 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Hale	Hale is a town that is close to our school. It is in Greater Manchester.
Altrincham	Our school, Stamford Park is in Altrincham which is in Greater Manchester.
Manchester	Manchester is a very large city in the North West of England. It's very famous for its sport with two big football clubs based there.
London	London is the capital city of England. It is home to Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London and new buildings like the Shard.
continent	A continent is made up of a large number of countries. There are seven continents in the world. We live in Europe which is one of them.
ocean	An ocean is a very large expanse of water and usually divides our continents up. There are five main oceans in the world.
Europe	Europe is a continent which includes the United Kingdom. It also has Spain, France, Germany and Greece.
Africa	Africa is another continent which contains some of the hottest countries in the world, including Kenya, Nigeria and Egypt.
Asia	Asia is a very large continent which includes countries like China, Japan, India and Pakistan.
America	America is divided into two continents - North and South America. The United States of America, often called America is in the North.
Atlantic Ocean	The Atlantic Ocean is the ocean that lies between the United Kingdom and America.
Pacific Ocean	The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the oceans.



What we already know

- ☐ The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- ☐ The United Kingdom is surrounded by three main seas: North Sea; Irish Sea and English Channel.
- ☐ We live in Altrincham which is close to Hale and part of Greater Manchester.
- ☐ We know that we have seasons and the weather is different for each season.
- ☐ London is the capital city of the United Kingdom.
- ☐ We know our address and our postcode.

Continents of the world

- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Oceania
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ South America
- ☐ North America
- ☐ Antarctica

Key Knowledge

Know about the different sources they could use to find out more about their locality.

Know how to describe some physical features of their own locality.

Know how to describe some human features of their own locality.

Know the continents of the world and locate them on a globe and atlas.

Know the world's oceans and locate them on a globe and atlas.



Comparative Study (Kenya) Year 2

Knowledge Mat Spring 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

European	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.
African	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
wildlife	Refers to a group of animals that are wild, that is, they do not live with humans but roam free.
climate	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.
drought	Drought is a long period without rain, often experienced in African countries.
government	It refers to a group of people who run a country. In most cases these people are elected.
palm tree	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.
ebony	Ebony is a very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.
mud huts	Mud huts are basic houses built from what is available in the area. Not many live in mud huts today.
mango	Mango is a tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellowy-red colour with a large stone in the middle.
Kenya	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.

Prior Knowledge Expectations

Know features of hot and cold places in the world.
Know where the Equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe.
Know which is the hottest and coldest season in the UK.
Sticky Knowledge about Kenya
Kenya is situated in Eastern Africa and the capital of Kenya is Nairobi.
There are two main languages spoken in Kenya: English and Swahili. However, there are many other languages spoken in different parts of Kenya.
The largest lake in the world, Lake Victoria, is partly in Kenya. It is also in Tanzania and Uganda.
Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya. Kenyans grow many flowers.
Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.
Unfortunately, Kenya is still a developing country and more than half the population live in poverty.
Kenya has a long coast, large wildlife reserves, lakes, rivers, forests and deserts.

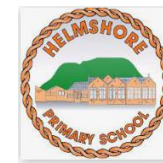
Exciting Books

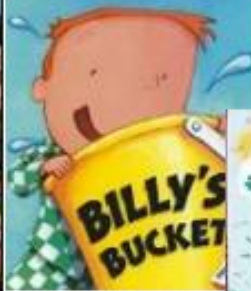


Key Knowledge

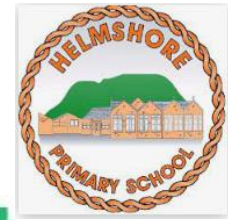
Know the names and locate the seven continents of the world.
Know the names and locate the five oceans of the world.
Know the difference between a place in England and that of a small place in a non-European country.

Sea side resorts Year 2 Knowledge Mat Summer 1



Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
cliff	A steep rock face usually at the edge of the sea.		
rockpool	A pool of water amongst rocks on a beach.	Sticky Knowledge about the seaside ☐ In the United Kingdom no one lives more than 130Km from the sea. ☐ Weymouth was the first seaside resort in Britain and was established more than 200 years ago. ☐ The Punch and Judy show became a major attractions at the seaside during the Victorian times. ☐ The song 'Oh, I do love to be beside the seaside' was first recorded more than 100 years ago. ☐ Most British seaside resorts are famous for their fish and chips which were served in newspapers until the 1980s. ☐ Most sandy beaches are well known for children using their bucket and spade to build sandcastles. ☐ Coasts have many different features, such as caves, cliffs, mudflats and beaches.	
tide	The rise and fall of the sea usually caused by the pull of gravity from the moon and sun.		
resort	A seaside resort is a town or place where people go on holiday by the sea.		
beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place.		Can you find these well-known seaside resorts on a map?
lifeboat	A specially made boat aimed at rescuing people stranded in the sea.		• South Shields • Seaham • Alnmouth • Scarborough • Weymouth • Tenby • Blackpool • Poole • Brighton • New Quay in Cornwall • Whitby
lighthouse	Usually a tower containing a beacon of light to warn or guide ships at sea.		
postcards	A card for sending a message to someone without an envelope.		
fairground	An outdoor area where you can ride on various attractions. Often by the sea.		
island	A piece of land completely surrounded by sea		
ocean	A large area of salt water between the continents.		

Rossendale Year 3 Knowledge Mat Autumn 2



Rossendale Year 3 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Manchester	Manchester is a metropolitan county and combined authority area in North West England, with a population of 2.8 million. Helmshore is 16 miles from the City of Manchester.
mills	Helmshore developed because of the building of the mills. People moved from cottages in the countryside to Helmshore to work in the mills.
cotton	Many factors made Oldham an attractive area for cotton production, its coal, rivers, climate, transport links and a ready supply of labour.
Lancashire	Lancashire is a large county in the North West of England.
M60	The M60 is a circular motorway link around Greater Manchester. The M66 connects Helmshore to the M60. Many people in Helmshore use this road each day.
Musbury Tor	Musbury Tor or Tor Hill is a flat topped hill that overlooks the village of Helmshore. It mainly consists of farmland and pastures.
borough	Helmshore is part of the Borough of <u>Rossendale</u> .
River Ogden	The river Ogden starts on the moors of <u>Haslingden</u> Grain as Ogden Brook. It then feeds Ogden, Calf Hey and Holden Wood Reservoir. It then passes through Helmshore and <u>Haslingden</u> and joins the River Irwell.
Rossendale Valley	Helmshore is a village in the <u>Rossendale</u> Valley.
Helmshore Textile Museum	Originally called Higher Mill, Helmshore Textile Museum is a water-powered fulling mill and a cotton spinning mill.



Map



Key Knowledge

- Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and at least six cities in England.
- Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map.
- Know how industry can impact on a village in terms of growth and wealth.
- Understand how Helmshore grew to be a significant village in Lancashire.
- Know and understand key aspects of human geography, including economic activity.

Helmshore Year 3 Knowledge Mat Autumn 2



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Greater Manchester	Greater Manchester is a metropolitan county and combined authority area in North West England, with a population of 2.8 million. This includes Oldham.
mills	Oldham was at one time defined by its mills. At one time there were 321 mills in Oldham.
cotton	Many factors made Oldham an attractive area for cotton production, its coal, rivers, climate, transport links and a ready supply of labour.
Lancashire	Lancashire is a large county in the North West of England which at one time included Oldham.
M60	The M60 is a circular motorway link around Greater Manchester. Many people in Oldham use this road each day.
Pennines	The Pennines are a range of hills and mountains that lay to the east of Oldham.
borough	In principle, the term borough designates a self-governing walled town, although in practice, official use of the term varies widely.
River Irk	The river Irk rises to the east of Royton and runs west past Chadderton, Middleton and Blackley before emerging with the River Irwell in Manchester city centre.
Medlock Valley	The Medlock Valley is a nature reserve on the outskirts of Oldham. It runs through the heart of East Manchester.
Coliseum	This is the main theatre in Oldham and is situated in the town centre.



Map



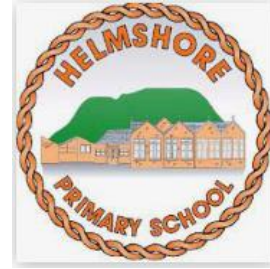
Key Knowledge

- Know the names of and locate at least eight counties and at least six cities in England.
- Know how to plan a journey within the UK, using a road map.
- Know how industry can impact on a town or city in terms of growth and wealth.
- Understand how Oldham grew to be a significant town in Great Manchester.
- Know and understand key aspects of human geography, including economic activity.

Volcanoes Year 3 Knowledge Mat Spring 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes this is more damaging than the original earthquake.
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.
lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.
dormant	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.
landslide	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
saturated	Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed; thoroughly soaked.



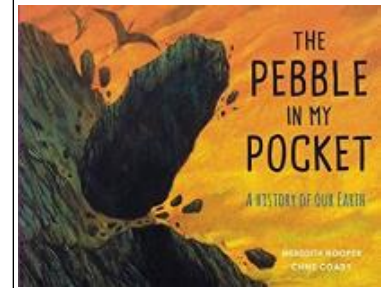
Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters

Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes.

Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.

A **tsunami** is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike.

Exciting Books



More Sticky Knowledge

A **hurricane** is a large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over warm waters in tropical areas.

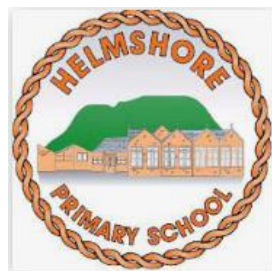
Flooding occurs when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land.



Earthquakes Year 3 Knowledge Mat Summer 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes it is more damaging than the original earthquake.
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.
Richter	The Richter scale is a method of measuring the ferocity of an earthquake.
seismometer	A seismometer is an instrument that responds to ground motions, caused by earthquakes.
tremor	A small earthquake. We often experience these in the United Kingdom.
fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.
landslide	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.
compression	A type of stress that squeezes rock, causing it to break or fold.



Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters

Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.

A **tsunami** is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike.

Exciting Books



Key Knowledge

Know what a tectonic plate is.

Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains.

Know where the equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map.

Know what is meant by the term tropics.

Know what causes an earthquake.



Mountains Year 4 Knowledge Mat Autumn 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

peak	The peak is the highest point of any mountain.
valley	A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.
cliff	Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.
ridge	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.
plateau	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.
summit	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.
hill	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the natural features of land.
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.
fold mountains	Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide.



Sticky Knowledge about mountains

Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.

Mount Everest is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.

There are mountains under the surface of the sea.

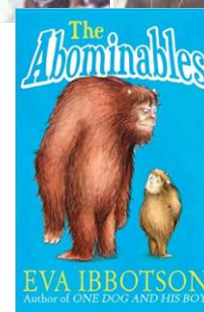
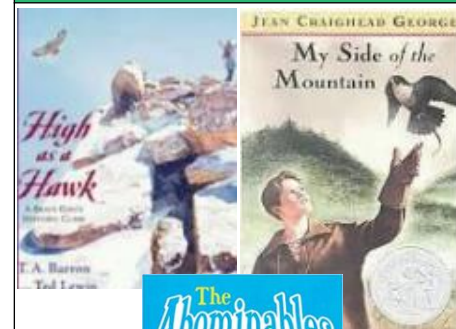
80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.

The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.

Generally mountains are higher than 600m, If they are less, they are called hills.

Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides. Very high mountains have snow on their peaks.

Exciting Books



Key Knowledge

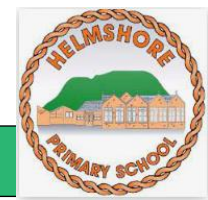
Use maps and globes to locate the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian.

Know how a mountain was formed.

Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains.

Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK.

Europe Year 4 Knowledge Mat Spring 2



Subject Specific Vocabulary

European Union	The EU tries to make it easier for Europeans to buy and sell things/trade with each other.
Mediterranean	It is a body of water that separates the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia.
Euros	Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries.
paella	Paella is a dish cooked especially in Spain, which consists of rice mixed with small pieces of vegetables, fish, and chicken.
Brexit	Brexit stands for Britain exiting the European Union. In a vote in 2016, adults in Britain narrowly voted for leaving the EU.
Berlin Wall	The wall that used to separate East Berlin and West Berlin. It was built in order to prevent people from fleeing East Berlin.
Eiffel Tower	The Eiffel Tower is situated in Paris and was constructed as part of the world fair in Paris in 1889.
Greek Isles	Greece has a number of islands around its main land which are famous for being holiday destinations.
fjords	Long, narrow, deep inlets of the sea between high cliffs, as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of a glaciated valley.



Sticky Knowledge about Europe

There are about 50 countries in Europe. A small number of countries on the continent are transcontinental, meaning they are considered to be a part of both Europe and Asia.

Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city (not including transcontinental cities) with more than 12 million inhabitants.

Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres/18,510ft) is the highest mountain in Europe and is part of the Caucasus mountain range.

The Volga River in Russia (3,530km) is Europe's longest river.

The Danube is the most important commercial waterway in Europe.

Lake Ladoga in Russia is Europe's biggest lake and among the world's biggest freshwater lakes.



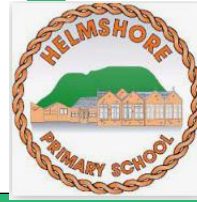
Some European flags



Rivers Year 4 Knowledge Mat Summer 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the water flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
waterfall	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
deposition	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merges together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
oxbow lake	Oxbow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
delta	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
stream	A stream is a small body of flowing water.



Prior Knowledge Expectations

Identify a river on a map;

Know that most rivers flow into the sea;

Know about the creatures that live in rivers.

Sticky Knowledge

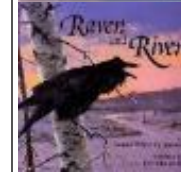
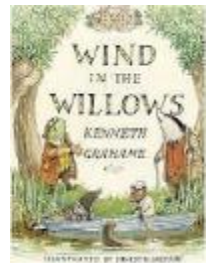
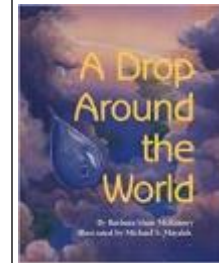
The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.

A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.

Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

Exciting Books



Key Knowledge

Know names and locate the main rivers in the UK;

Know and label the main features of a river;

Know the names of and locate a number of the world's longest rivers.



South America Year 5 Knowledge Mat Autumn 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

street children	Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.
pampas	The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km ² .
anaconda snake	Anacondas are semiaquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.
I am somebody	A poem which was used in a campaign to bring attention to the street children of Brazil.
Andes	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.
inhabitant	An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.
sparsely populated	Sparsely populated means that there are few people scattered around the area.
Lake Titicaca	Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.
Incas	The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally from the southern highlands of Peru.
Atacama Desert	The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.



Sticky Knowledge about South America

There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there.

Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA.

South America's largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. However, the Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world.

Sao Paulo, in Brazil, is the largest city in South America with more than 20 million people living there.

Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese.

The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived.

Exciting Books



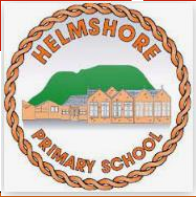
South American countries

There are 12 sovereign states:

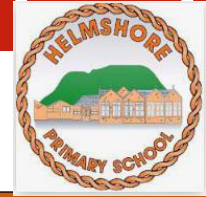
- Brazil
- Argentina
- Chile
- Venezuela
- Colombia
- Peru
- Suriname
- Bolivia
- Uruguay
- Paraguay
- Guyana
- Ecuador

Plus, a part of France (French Guiana) and a non-sovereign area (the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory though this is disputed by Argentina).

Geography Year 5 Knowledge Organiser Spring 2



Main Learning: Blackpool



Key knowledge

Know how Blackpool grew to become one of the UK's favourite seaside resorts

Know where Blackpool and Blackburn are situated on a UK map

Know why Blackpool became a favoured resort

Know why Blackpool's location is important for its growth

Know about our coastlines

Know what still attracts people to Blackpool

Vocabulary

The Golden Mile

The name given to the long promenade which many people stroll along

Blackpool Tower

When it opened in 1894, the Tower was the tallest man-made structure in the British Empire

Wakes

The name given to a holiday period associated with different towns in Lancashire

promenade

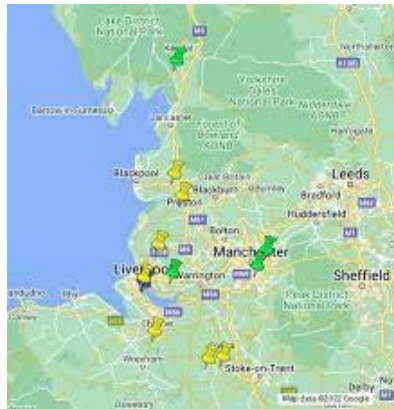
The long area associated with the walkway running along the coastline in Blackpool

Lytham St Anne's

A large town near Blackpool which also attracts many holiday visitors.

Blackpool illuminations

A period, usually between September and January, when 6 miles around Blackpool is illuminated by lights.



Rainforest Year 5 Knowledge Mat Summer 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

canopy	The canopy , which may be over 30m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.
emergent layer	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.
understory	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.
deforestation	Deforestation is when forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.
endangered	An endangered species is a species which has been categorised as very likely to become extinct.
indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found.
biomes	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.
biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.
extinction	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.
destruction	The act of destroying something.
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterised by mild temperatures.



Prior Knowledge Expectations

Know how rivers are formed and can name some of the world's most famous rivers.

Know how mountains are formed and can name some of the world's highest mountains.

Know that the climate varies in different parts of the world.

Sticky Knowledge

Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there.

It can take ten minutes for a falling raindrop to travel from a rainforest's thick canopy to the floor.

The Amazon rainforest in South America is so big that if it were a country, it would be the ninth biggest in the world.

Exciting Books



Key Knowledge

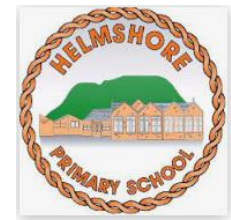
Use the terms: biome, emergent layer, canopy, understory and forest layer.

Know where many of the world's rainforest are situated.

Know about the main features of a rainforest.

Know what a biome is.

North America Year 6 Knowledge Mat Autumn Term



Subject Specific Vocabulary

A buck	A nickname for the American dollar.
Cherokee	A member of an American indigenous people formerly inhabiting much of the southern US.
American state	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swathe of North America.
national park	An area of countryside, or occasionally sea or fresh water, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
The 'big apple'	This is the nickname associated with New York City (NYC). The nickname became common from the 1920s.
coyotes	Coyotes were a purely North American animal that lived in the West. They are small wolf-like creatures.
Statue of Liberty	The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbour in New York City.
Chichén Itzá	Chichén Itzá is a complex of Mayan ruins in Mexico. It is a massive step pyramid.
A cold shoulder	An American metaphor for deliberately ignoring someone.
lighten up	To relax and not to take things too seriously.



Sticky Knowledge about North America

- ❑ There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest.
- ❑ Mexico City is the largest city with more than 9 million people living there.
- ❑ Before the Europeans arrived, the indigenous and native Americans lived in the continent. Today, only about 2% of US Americans consider themselves as descendants from native Americans.
- ❑ Greenland is the not only the biggest island in North America but also in the world.
- ❑ The Missouri River is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. Denali is the highest mountain in North America.
- ❑ Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake.

Exciting Books



10 biggest North American countries

- Canada
- USA
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Honduras
- Cuba
- Guatemala
- Panama
- Cost Rica
- Dominican Republic

Map Reading Year 6 Knowledge Mat Summer Term



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Ordnance Survey

An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by the mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).

symbol

Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.

hemisphere

A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the Equator.

latitude

The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.

longitude

The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.

time zones

Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.

grid reference

Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.

aerial photograph

Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.

Greenwich meridian

The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.

tropics

The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.



Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading

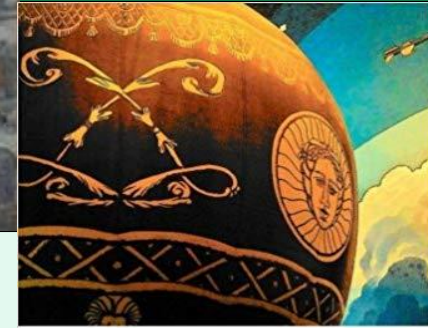
❑ Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer.

❑ There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points.

❑ Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand. They were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes.

❑ The world map that is familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is full of distortions. Some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are.

❑ North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead.



AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS *Jules Verne*



OS Map Symbols

