

Recap and recall	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3
<p>Year 1</p>	<p><u>Homely Holbrooks</u> What is life like here?</p> <p><i>EYFS: Describe immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</i></p> <p><i>Draw information from a simple map.</i></p>	<p><u>We are United</u> What is the weather like in the UK?</p> <p><i>EYFS: Recap four seasons, weather and clothing</i></p>	<p><u>Hi Nao China</u> What is it like to live in Shanghai?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>Some features in their locality</i></p> <p><i>Some directional language</i></p> <p><i>That a map is usually a bird's eye view of a place</i></p> <p><i>The four compass points</i></p> <p><i>The country they live in.</i></p>
<p>Year 2</p>	<p><u>Jeremy's Journey</u> Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>A continent is a large mass of land</i></p> <p><i>The name of two continents (Europe and Asia)</i></p> <p><i>That we live in the continent of Europe</i></p> <p><i>Human features are the characteristics of a place which are created by humans (e.g. roads, buildings)</i></p>	<p><u>Wonderful World</u> Why is our world wonderful?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>There are seven continents</i></p> <p><i>The continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Oceania.</i></p>	<p><u>Buckets and Spades</u> What is it like to live by the coast?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>That weather is short-term conditions in a particular place</i></p> <p><i>That the UK is made up of four countries; England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland</i></p> <p><i>The capital cities of the UK; London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast</i></p>

	<i>Physical features are the characteristics of a place that occur naturally (e.g. lakes, mountains).</i>		<i>The names of the five global oceans; Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean.</i>
Year 3	<p><u>Active Planet</u> Why do people live near volcanoes?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>A mountain is a raised area of land, 600 m or more above sea level.</i></p> <p><i>The names of any well-known mountains (e.g. Mount Everest and Kilimanjaro)</i></p> <p><i>That features can change over time.</i></p>	<p><u>Frozen Kingdom</u> Who lives in Antarctica?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>The names of the four seasons.</i></p> <p><i>The types of typical weather in each season.</i></p> <p><i>That climate is long-term weather conditions in a specific region.</i></p> <p><i>That climate zones are areas of the world grouped together that have a similar climate.</i></p> <p><i>The position and significance of the Equator.</i></p>	<p><u>Beyond City Limits</u> Are all settlements the same?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>A city is a large, dense settlement, containing many people, buildings and services.</i></p> <p><i>How land can be used in cities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>residential use, for example, houses, blocks of flats;</i> • <i>commercial use, for example, shops, offices and factories;</i> • <i>land used for services, for example, hospitals and schools;</i> • <i>transport use, for example, roads and railways;</i> • <i>leisure use, for example, parks, sports facilities, etc.</i> <p><i>The four countries of the UK</i></p> <p><i>The four capital cities of the UK.</i></p>
Year 4	<p><u>Welcome to the Rainforest</u> Why are rainforests important to us?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p>	<p><u>Chocolate Source</u> Where does our food come from?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p>	<p><u>Waterworld</u> What are rivers and how are they used?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p>

	<p><i>Climate is the weather in a certain place over a long period of time.</i></p> <p><i>Lines of latitude and longitude are invisible horizontal and vertical lines that we use to map how far north, south, east and west a place is.</i></p> <p><i>The Equator is an imaginary line of latitude exactly halfway between the North Pole and South Pole, which splits our globe into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</i></p> <p><i>Countries that lie on the Equator are some of the hottest places on Earth.</i></p>	<p><i>A biome is an area with a similar climate, landscape, plants and animals.</i></p> <p><i>That biomes dictate the kind of food that can be grown naturally.</i></p> <p><i>Different foods grow well in different climates.</i></p> <p><i>Food can come from supermarkets, shops, farms, trees and markets.</i></p>	<p><i>Where you can find water (Rain, rivers, lakes, ponds, seas, oceans, reservoirs and from taps).</i></p> <p><i>Why water is important (Drinking, washing, leisure activities, such as swimming, sailing or fishing and transport, as a natural habitat for plants and animals, it is vital for all life on Earth).</i></p>
<p>Year 5</p>	<p><u>Blue Abyss</u> Why do oceans matter?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>The processes of the water cycle (precipitation, evaporation and condensation).</i></p> <p><i>Examples of bodies of water (e.g. lakes, rivers, ponds, oceans).</i></p> <p><i>Examples of precipitation (e.g. snow, hail, rain).</i></p> <p><i>That global warming is the increase in temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.</i></p>	<p><u>Viva les Alps</u> What is life like in the Alps?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>Mountains are found mainly at plate boundaries.</i></p> <p><i>Mountains are formed when plate boundaries move.</i></p> <p><i>Some names of famous mountain ranges and their continent (e.g. the Andes in South America; the Himalayas in Asia; the Rockies in North America; the Alps in Europe).</i></p> <p><i>The different types of mountains and how they are formed (fold mountains — plates</i></p>	<p><u>Desert Dreams</u> Would you like to live in the desert?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>A biome is an area with a similar climate, landscapes, plants and animals.</i></p> <p><i>The lines of latitude; the Tropic of Cancer, Equator and Tropic of Capricorn.</i></p>

		<p><i>come together and push up; fault-block mountains — plates come together, crack along weaknesses and sink; volcanic mountains — plates move apart, lava erupts and hardens).</i></p>	
<p>Year 6</p>	<p><u>Circle of Life</u> Why does the population change?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>The definition of population is the number of people living in a particular place.</i></p> <p><i>What might influence where people live including weather, landscape, access to amenities, housing, schools, and jobs.</i></p> <p><i>Which countries have a high population (answers may include India, China and the UK).</i></p>	<p><u>Got the Power</u> Where does our energy come from?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>Trade is the buying and selling of goods or services.</i></p> <p><i>That energy is often changed from electricity or gas into light and heat.</i></p>	<p><u>Helping Holbrooks</u> Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?</p> <p><i>Check that children can recall:</i></p> <p><i>The different elements of the enquiry cycle (question, observe, measure, record and present).</i></p> <p><i>Various data collection methods can be used during fieldwork (e.g. collecting samples, questionnaires, interviews, tally charts, sketch maps, photographs, annotated sketches, sound recordings).</i></p> <p><i>That is a region is the largest scale area that a country is divided into.</i></p> <p><i>Any issues facing the locality or wider region.</i></p> <p><i>Names of some regions in the UK.</i></p>