

# Geography – Year 1

## Where in the world is Paddington Bear?



**Big Idea:** The earth can be represented in maps which can show human and/or physical features

### What should I already know?

- Geography is the study of people and places
- The difference between physical and human geographical features
- They go to school in Wymondham, a town in a county named Norfolk, UK
- Weather at the poles is cold and the equator is hot
- To use world maps

### What will I know by the end of this unit?

The key differences between physical and human geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical geography studies the natural environment and human geography studies the human environment</li><li>• Identify these on pictures and maps</li></ul>
How to use a world map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Know the names of the seven continents</li><li>• Know the names of the five oceans</li></ul>
Be able to follow a simple journey on a world map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Find pages in the atlas</li><li>• Use the clues to plot a journey</li></ul>
Use a maps and atlases to find a given location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Match photos and clues of human and physical geography to places in the world</li></ul>

### Key Vocabulary

atlas	a book of maps or charts
continent	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land
globe	a spherical representation of the earth with a map on the surface
human features	Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people
land	the part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water.
map	a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
ocean	a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.
physical features	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
sea	the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses