

Transport

Key Knowledge

There are many different types of transport used in various places.

Some vehicles can only be used on land, such as: cars, vans, buses, trucks, lorries, tractors, trains, scooters and bikes.

Some vehicles can only be used on water, such as: boats, ships, yachts and jet skis.

Some vehicles can only be used in the air, such as: aeroplanes, rockets and hot air balloons.

Some modes of transport are healthier for people than others.

Different countries have different means of transport.

Vehicles can be used to help people do their jobs.

The UK has over 262,000 miles of paved roads.

It takes about 45 hours to travel all the way around the world by aeroplane.

Key learning

To know what transport is and why it is needed.

To know about farms and the vehicles used to travel there.

To know what transport we could use to travel to different continents in the world.

To locate the oceans on a map and understand why different vehicles are used to travel across the sea.

To compare the similarities and differences of the types of transports used in different places in the world.

To create a final piece of work about transport used to travel round the world.

Different Kinds of Transport



Car



Tractor



Aeroplane



Ship



Train



Bicycle

Key Vocabulary

Transport – A type of transport is something to get you from one place to another.

Travel – To pass through or to another place.

Journey – A route in which someone travels.

Destination – The place where your journey ends.

Vehicle – A vehicle is a mode of transport to help a person travel from one place to another.

Oceans – There are 5 oceans in the world.

Continent – There are 7 continents in the world.

United Kingdom – The United Kingdom consists of four different countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England – The country where we live.

Map of the World



The United Kingdom

Year
1

Discovering...

Hot & Cold places

Our Planet

Key learning

Know where I live. Describe the weather where I live and find where I live on a map.

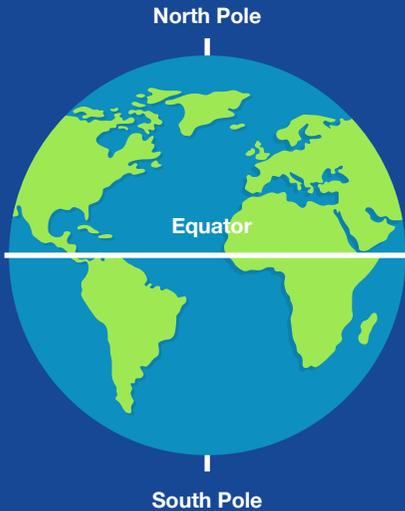
To understand what the equator is and to be able to describe what it's like there.

Describe the weather patterns on the equator.

Understand where the North and South Poles are and their relation to the equator. Describe what it is like there.

Describe the weather patterns at the North and South Pole.

Compare where we live, the Poles and the equator.



This diagram shows the Earth. You can see the equator, North Pole and South Pole.

Key

Geographical

Information

Ashton is North of the Equator.

In England, we have 4 seasons, Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.

We experience lots of different types of weather in England. It is rarely too hot or too cold.

Lots of people live in England and there are lots of human features such as shops, houses, roads and schools.

We live in Ashton Under Lyne. Ashton is a town in Greater Manchester in England.

England is part of Great Britain.

Few people live in the Sahara desert because it is very hot.

Few people live in the North and South Pole because it is very cold.



The Sahara Desert

Geographical Vocabulary

Human Features – A place or building changed by people.

Physical Features – A natural place, not made or changed by humans.

Desert – is a dry area of land where it doesn't often rain.

Equator – is an imaginary line around the middle of the planet.

North Pole – The most northern point of the globe.

South Pole – The most southern point of the globe.

Arctic – The area of sea and land at the north of the globe.

Antarctic – The area of sea and land at the south of the globe.

Sahara Desert – The largest hot desert in the world.

Northern Hemisphere – The top half of the Earth.

Southern Hemisphere – The bottom half of the Earth.

Sun – The largest star in our solar system.

Glacier – Ice that moves slowly over land.

Ice berg – A large piece of ice that has broken off a glacier.

The Arctic



Ashton Under Lyne

**Year
2**

Discovering...

Continents and Oceans

Our Planet

Geographical Information

- There are 7 continents in the world.
- There are 5 oceans in the world.
- The United Kingdom is within the continent of Europe.
- The UK is made up of four countries.
- Manchester is in a city within the country, England.
- Ashton-Under-Lyne is a town within Manchester.
- Asia is the biggest continent.
- Africa is the second biggest continent.
- The smallest continent is Australasia.
- Africa has the most countries within.
- Europe is considered to be the wealthiest continent.
- The most languages are spoken in Asia.
- Antarctica is the smallest continent by population.
- There are no houses in Antarctica as it is almost completely covered in ice.
- England has the most people living there in the UK.
- The longest river in England is called the River Severn.
- People have been living in the UK for about 30,000 years.

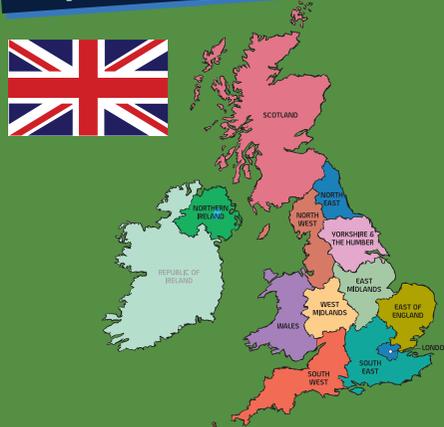
Key learning

- Name the continents and oceans and locate them on a map.
- Know where we live. Know our capital city, county, country and continent. Use keys to put these on a map.
- Know compass directions and use directional language to describe a location and plan a route on a map.
- Describe key human and physical features of places on different continents.
- Use aerial photos and maps to locate and compare human and physical features in the UK, in Europe and on other continents.
- Compare the weather in the UK to that in other countries, and in other continents.

Map of the 7 continents



Map of Great Britain



Geographical Vocabulary

Equator: A horizontal line around the middle of the Earth.

United Kingdom: A group of countries within Europe. They are England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Human features: A place or building which has been changed or built by humans E.G. village, town, port or harbour.

Physical features: A natural land form or body of water E.G. valley or mountain, river or ocean.

Environment: the surroundings which people and animals live.

Compass: An instrument which shows the direction.

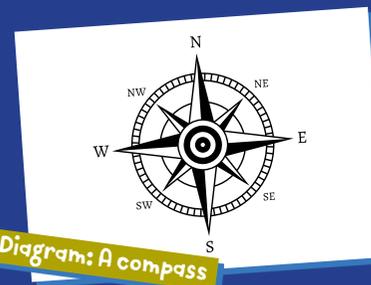


Diagram: A compass



Photo: David Attenborough - Famous naturalist and television personality

Continent: A very large land mass

Country: A nation with its own government

Capital city: A town or city where the government is found

Coast: Part of the land adjoining or near the sea

Similarities: The same as

Differences: Is different to

Route: A way of in getting from a starting point to a given destination

Symbols: A mark which represents an object

Key: It explains what the symbols mean on the map

Year
3

The Journey of a River

Our Planet

Key learning

Understand the journey of a river and describe it using key geographical knowledge.

Research a local river and conduct a River Study.

Name and locate rivers around the world.

Understand what happens to a river during different seasons.

Describe how waterfalls are formed. Name and locate waterfalls around the world.

Research land use patterns along a river and describe their impact on polluting the rivers.

Map



This is a map of the **River Tame** that runs through Ashton Under Lyne.

Key Geographical Knowledge



River Nile

The Nile River is widely accepted as the world's longest river. Found in north Africa, it flows through **11 different countries** and stretches a whopping **6,695km** – that's as long as **65,000 football pitches!**



Angel Falls

Angel Falls, Venezuela – the world's highest waterfall at a staggering **979m tall!**



Amazon River

Most scientists agree that the **Amazon River** comes in a close second, winding a huge **6,840km** through the mountains and rainforests of **South America!**

Geographical Vocabulary

River: a body of water that flows toward the sea.

Main channel: the main river which flows and drains the surrounding area.

River catchment: all the rivers, streams and lakes within one area which drain through the same river mouth into the sea.

Source: where a river starts in higher ground, usually a spring, although some rivers flow from lakes or reservoirs.

River mouth: the end of a river where it meets the coast and drains into the sea, or sometimes a lake.

Tributary: a smaller river, or stream, which flows into a larger river.

Confluence: where a tributary meets another river.

Meander: a natural bend in the river.

Flood Plain: the area onto which a river floods, usually in the lower course.

Erosion: the break-up of material from the river bed or the river banks.

Transportation: the movement of materials, such as pebbles or silt downstream.

Deposition: when a river stops transporting materials and the materials are 'dropped' either in the river bed, at the inside of a bend, on the riverbank or flood plain during a flood, or in a delta at its mouth.

Delta: an area of new land formed at the mouth of a river when material (sometimes called sediment) is deposited. Deltas are usually found when a river flows into the sea or an ocean, and can also be found when a river flows into a lake or reservoir.

Estuary: a coastal body of water, into which rivers or streams flow which is influenced by both fresh water from the rivers and saline water from the open sea.

Year 4

Water

Our Planet

Key learning

Know and understand where the Earth's water is found.

Understand the three states of matter.

Describe and understand the key aspects of the water cycle.

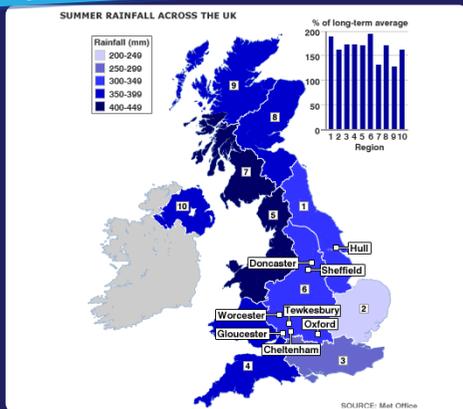
Explain how clouds and rain are formed.

Describe how and why water is cleaned.

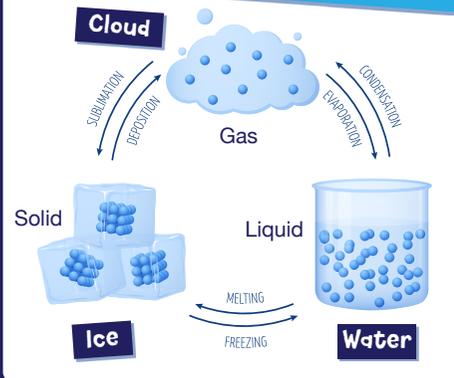
Understand the causes and effects of flooding.

Understand the causes and effects of water pollution.

Average Summer rainfall across the UK



The three states of matter



Key Geographical Information

Water is essential for life. Without it you could only live for 3 days.

Water is a resource that cannot be created by man.

The sun is the driving force of the water cycle.

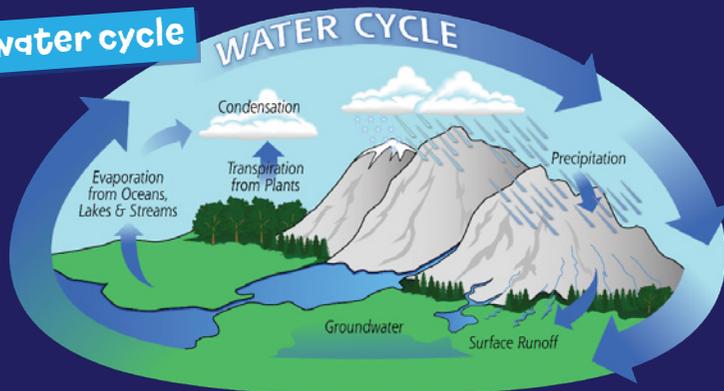
About 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water.

Groundwater or water stored in the Earth's surface can remain there for thousands of years before moving.

Water is constantly being recycled so the water you drink today could be the same water dinosaurs drank millions of years ago.

Only about 3% of the water on Earth is freshwater or water that we can drink.

The water cycle



Geographical Vocabulary

Evaporation - The process of turning liquid into water vapour.

Transpiration - Transpiration is the process by which water evaporates from plant leaves into the atmosphere.

Condensation - When water evaporates into the atmosphere, it cools and condenses to form clouds through a process called condensation.

Precipitation - When the clouds get too heavy from collecting water, they release it through a process called precipitation. Precipitation can occur in the form of falling rain, sleet, snow, or hail.

Surface run-off - Surface run-off is water, from rain, snowmelt, or other sources, that flows over the land surface, and back into a stream, river or sea.

Flood plain - An area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river, formed mainly of river sediments and subject to flooding.

Infiltration - Infiltration is the process by which precipitation or water soaks into subsurface soils and moves into rocks through cracks and pore spaces. As we mentioned before, the bulk of rainwater and melted snow end up infiltrated

States of matter - There are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.

Water Vapour - When the heat from the sun causes water to turn into a gas it is referred to as water vapour.

**Year
5**

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Our Planet

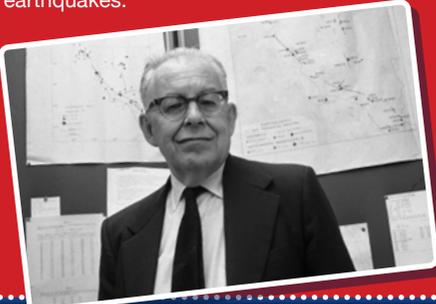
Ring of fire



The Ring of Fire is a region around much of the rim of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur.

Charles Francis Richter

Richter is most famous as the creator of the Richter magnitude scale, which, until the development of the moment magnitude scale in 1979, quantified the size of earthquakes.



Key learning

Describe the structure of Earth.

Locate major earthquake zones.

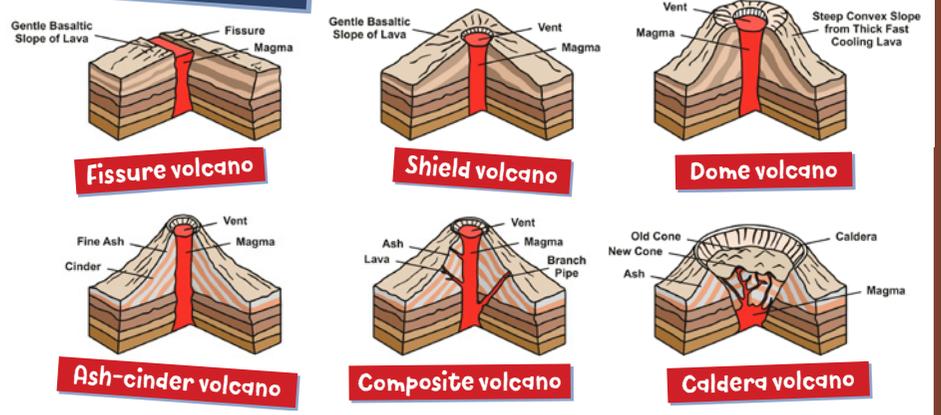
Name and locate famous volcanoes. Describe the features of a volcano and investigate different types of volcanoes.

Understand the effect that volcanoes and earthquakes have on their locations.

Know who Charles Richter was and his importance in the field of Earthquakes.

Write a report about a journey to the 'Ring of Fire'.

Types of Volcano



Geographical Vocabulary

- Tectonic Plate:** Parts of the Earth's surface that move against each other.
- Fault:** A fracture along the blocks of the Earth's crust.
- Crust:** The outermost layer of an earthquake.
- Mantle:** Part of the Earth's interior between the metallic outer core and the crust.
- Core:** In inner most part of the Earth.
- Lava:** Hot molten rock erupted from a volcano.
- Erupt:** A volcano becoming active and ejecting lava, ash and gases.
- Epicentre:** The point on the Earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake.
- Volcano:** A mountain or hill with a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour and gases are or have been passes through form the earth's crust.
- Earthquake:** A sudden violent shaking of the ground, as a result of movements within the earth's crust.
- Tsunami:** A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

Volcanoes around the world

Mountain	Location	Height
Mount St. Helens	United States of America	2,550m
Krakatoa	Sundara Strait, Indonesia	813m
Mount Vesuvius	Naples, Italy	1281m
Mauna Loa	Hawaii, United States of America	4169m
Mount Fuji	Japan	3776m

**Year
6**

Mountains

Geographical Vocabulary

- Summit / Peak:** The highest point.
- Outcrop:** a rock formation that is visible on the surface.
- Slope:** a part of the side of a hill or mountain.
- Plateau:** an area of fairly level high ground.
- Face:** a bare vertical surface of natural rock.
- Precipice:** a very steep rock face or cliff.
- Cliff:** a steep rock face, especially at the edge of the sea.
- Crag:** a steep or rugged cliff or rock face.
- Abyss:** a deep or seemingly bottomless chasm.
- Foot / Base:** the lower or lowest part of something; the base or bottom.
- Snow line:** the altitude in a particular place above which some snow remains on the ground throughout the year.
- Ridge:** a long, narrow hilltop, mountain range, or watershed.
- Tree line:** (on a mountain) the line or altitude above which no trees grow.
- Mountain:** a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.

Key learning

Locate key mountain ranges around the world.

Name and locate mountains in the UK.

Describe the key features of a mountain range & describe how different types of mountains are formed.

Describe a mountainous climate and describe how tourism affects mountain regions.

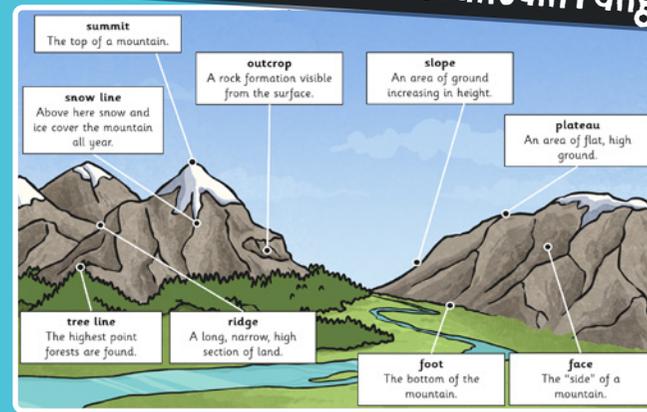
Plan a mountain expedition.

Describe the accomplishments of famous mountaineers.

Design and create an accurate model of a mountain range.

Our Planet

The key features of a mountain range



5 different types of mountains



Tallest mountains around the world

Mountain	Location	Height
Mt. Everest	Nepal, Himalayas, Asia	8,850m
Mt. Aconcagua	Argentina, Andes, South America	6,961m
Mt. Denali (Mt. McKinley)	Alaska, Rocky Mountains, North America	6,144m
Mt. Kilimanjaro	Tanzania, Ethiopian Highlands, Africa	5,895m
Mt. Elbrus	Russia, Caucasus Mountains, Europe	5,642m

Tallest Mountains in Great Britain

Mountain	Location	Height
Ben Nevis	Scotland	1345m
Snowdon	Wales	1085m
Scafell Pike	England	978m



Edmund Hillary & Tenzig Norgay. In 1953, they were the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest.