



## Wellington Primary Topic

### Parental Information

**Year Group – 1**

**Term – Autumn**

**Topic – Our Wonderful World**

In the Our Wonderful World project, your child will learn the meaning of the terms geography, physical feature and human feature. They will use maps, including picture maps, globes, online mapping tools and world maps. Your child will learn to use positional language, such as next to and behind, and directional language, such as forwards and backwards. They will also become familiar with the cardinal compass points, north, south, east and west. They will learn the names and positions of the continents and oceans of the world and understand the terms equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. They will also know the location of some hot and cold places. They will study maps to learn the names, capital cities and positions of the four countries of the United Kingdom and find out the characteristics of a village, a town and a city. They will study aerial photographs and spot familiar areas of their locality from above. Your child will carry out simple fieldwork to find out about local physical and human features.

**Your child will receive a copy of the knowledge organiser below to aid their learning. Please take time to look through this at home with your child.**

**Should you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact the Year Group Team.**

# Our Wonderful World

## What is geography?

Geography is the study of the world and its people and places.



## Positional language

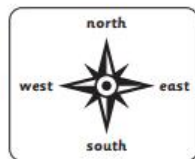
Positional language helps us to describe where things are in relation to each other. Positional words include in front, beside, behind, next to and opposite.

## Directional language

Directions can help us to move around or to follow a route on a map. Forwards, backwards, left, right and straight ahead are examples of directional language.

## Compass points

A compass has four main points, called the cardinal points. Locations can be described using the cardinal compass points of north, south, east and west.



## Human features

Human features are made by people to help them live in a place or move around from one place to another. They include cities, towns, villages, factories, farms, roads, bridges, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.



road



bridge



house



shop



factory



farm

## Physical features

Physical features are natural features that are not made by people. They include beaches, cliffs, coastlines, forests, hills, mountains, seas, oceans, rivers, valleys and lakes.



cliff



coastline



forest



mountain



hill

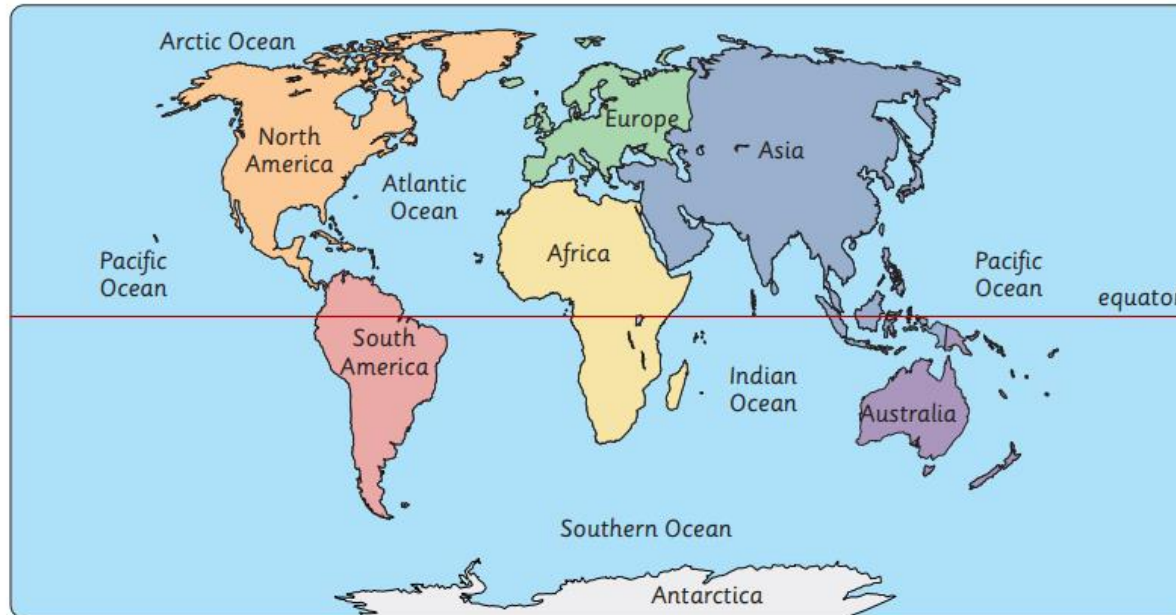


lake

## Maps

A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea that has usually been drawn from above. Globes and atlases are forms of maps. This map shows the continents and oceans of the world.

The equator is an imaginary line around Earth. It divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Places nearer the equator are hot and places further from the equator are cold.



## Settlements

There are three main types of settlement. They are villages, towns and cities. They vary in their size and number of houses, shops, schools and other buildings.



village



town



city

## Aerial photographs

An aerial photograph is taken from the air by an aeroplane, drone or satellite. A vertical aerial photograph is taken from straight above to give a 'bird's eye view' of the ground.



## Glossary

<b>atlas</b>	A book of maps.
<b>compass</b>	An object used for finding directions.
<b>continent</b>	A large area of land.
<b>globe</b>	A 3-D map in the shape of a sphere.
<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>	The half of the Earth above the equator.
<b>settlement</b>	A place where people live and work.
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>	The half of the Earth below the equator.

