

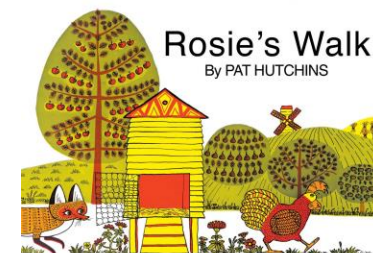
What can we discover around our school? Year 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

map	A view from above of a place.
compass	Something that we can use to find out way.
local area	The area where we live.
Greenfield	The name of the village where our school is located
observe	To watch or look at something carefully
distance	How far away something is.
fieldwork	Working outside to collect information.
route	How we get from one place to another.



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about our local area

- A map is used to show us the view of a place. It sometimes has a key with different symbols on which show us where things are.
- A compass can be used to help us to find our way. It has 4 main directions on it – north, east, south and west. It can be useful for people who are exploring.
- Our school is located in Greenfield, which is a village in Saddleworth. Saddleworth is located within the town of Oldham.
- An aerial plan or photograph is something that is taken looking down. It is what a bird would see if they were in the sky and looking down at the ground from above.

Small Questions

What would a map of our school look like?

Can I use a map to orienteer around school?

What is in the North, South, East and West regions of our school?

Where is our school on a map of Greater Manchester?

What would a map of Greenfield look like?

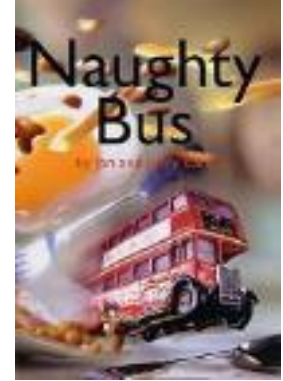
How would I get from a location in Greenfield to school?

Where do the wheels on the bus go in our town? Year 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about places around us

Small Questions

community

A group of people who all live in the same area.

local area

The area around where we live.

Oldham

A large town in Greater Manchester.

town

A built up area which is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.

route

How we get somewhere.

countryside

A place that isn't as busy and has lots of greenery around it.

address

Information about where a place is.

village

A group of houses and villages which combine together to make a village.

city

A very large town which has lots of people in it.

map

A drawing of a particular area which shows you where things are.

human feature

Manmade things like bridges and buildings.

physical feature

Natural things like rivers, beaches and forests.

Our school is in Oldham, which is a town in the North West of England. Greenfield Primary School is located in a village which is in Saddleworth, Oldham.

There are lots of ways to travel around our local area, including by bus, car, bike and canal.

In a town, you might find human features that attract people such as football stadiums and shopping centres. Oldham is a town.

In the countryside, you might find more physical features like open fields and rivers. Greenfield is a village which has rural landmarks such as Dovestone Reservoir.

Maps are drawings of a place which show us where things are. A good map has a key and a title to explain what it is showing.

What town is our school in?

What is there to do in our town?

Are there any natural or manmade landmarks are there in Oldham?

How do we write an address? What is a postcode?

What would a map of Oldham look like?

Where do the wheels on the bus go in our country? Year 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Britain	The place where we live, which is made up of the countries England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
United Kingdom	Our country – another name for Britain.
capital city	The major city in a country where all laws are made.
country	A nation like England or Wales.
urban	A busy and built-up area, like a town or city.
rural	Not very built-up. This is usually how we describe the countryside.
journey	Travelling from one place to another.
difference	Something that isn't the same.
similarity	Something that is the same in two places.
postcode	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.
street	A road which usually has houses and buildings on either side.
road sign	Road sign gives you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities

- We live in the United Kingdom. The UK is made up of 4 different countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- In the countryside, you would usually find villages which are smaller than towns and don't have as many people in them.
- Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- A town is a built-up area which is smaller than a city but larger than a village. Oldham is a town.
- 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 post code.
- A city is a large built-up area where lots of people live. London is the capital city of England, Cardiff is the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.

Small Questions

- What countries are in the United Kingdom?
- What are the capital cities of each country?
- What do we know about our capital city?
- What is the difference between the city and the countryside?
- What is the difference between towns, cities and villages?
- What does a map of Great Britain look like?

What is the weather like throughout the seasons? Year 1

Subject Specific Vocabulary

weather forecast	A prediction of what the weather will be like in the future.
temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is.
seasons	The year is divided up into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

United Kingdom Made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Also known as the UK.

symbols Pictures or signs that help us understand something.

climate The usual weather conditions of an area.

thermometer An instrument used to measure temperature.

extreme Beyond what is normal.

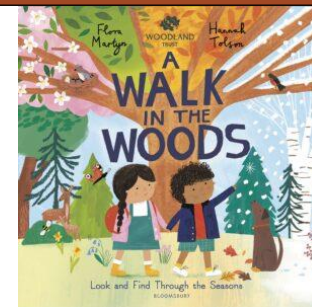
observations What you notice when you look carefully at something.

physical geography Features that have been made by nature and not people.

human geography Features that humans have created.



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about Weather patterns and changes

- There are changes in the weather in each season. In spring, it is rainy but the temperature gets warmer. The sun is much stronger in summer, and the weather gets chillier and windier in autumn. In winter, it is often cold and frosty.
- The weather in the UK can change from day to day.
- A weather forecast tells us what the weather will be like in a particular area. Computers are used to help make accurate weather forecasts.
- Weather symbols are used to show what the weather will be like in a certain area.
- Countries around the world have different weather and different climates. This is affected by the equator.
- People have to take special care in extreme weather such as droughts, flooding, heatwaves and hurricanes.
- Different instruments can be used to measure and record the weather, such as thermometers and weather vanes.

Small Questions

What is weather?

How does the weather change in each season?

How do we forecast what the weather will be like?

How does the weather affect us?

Can the weather be dangerous?

Why can't the meerkat live in the North Pole? Year 2

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.
climate	What the weather conditions in a certain area are generally like.
habitat	The natural home of a living thing (animal or plant).
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres.
species	A group of living things.
environment	Our natural surroundings.
weather	The conditions in the atmosphere, for example sunny or rainy.
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.
compass	An instrument which shows which way you are going. The main points on a compass are north, south, east and west.
arctic	Very cold weather conditions.
continent	An expanse of land. There are 7 continents on Earth.



Sticky knowledge about hot and cold places

- ❑ The equator splits the Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres. The further away from the equator you move, the colder it will become.
- ❑ Deserts usually have very hot climates and very little rain. A lot of them are covered in sand but not all of them. You can get deserts in cold places. The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica.
- ❑ Different animals are suited to different habitats and have adapted to survive in these habitats.
- ❑ The North Pole has a very cold climate as it is far away from the equator. During the winter in the South Pole, it is dark all of the time. During the summer, it is light all of the time.

Exciting Books



Small Questions

Where and what is the equator?

What is a continent? Where are the continents of the world and what are they called?

Where is the North Pole and what is the climate like there?

What is a desert? Where are the deserts and what is the climate like there?

What are the differences between living in the arctic and living in the desert?

How would my life be different if I lived in Kithamani? Year 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

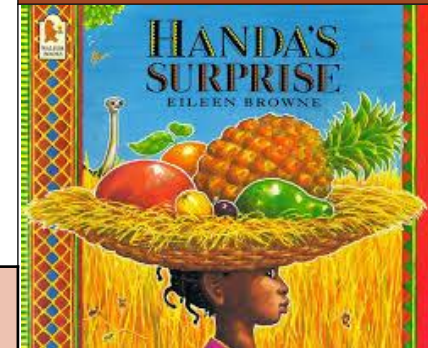
Greenfield	A small village in Saddleworth, Oldham.
Kithamani	A small village in Kenya, Africa.
African	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
continent	A large expanse of land which has different countries in it.
climate	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.
drought	Drought is a long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.
physical feature	Features that have been made by nature, for example hills or rivers.
human feature	Features that have been made by humans, for example bridges or buildings.
poverty	This means not having enough money to buy basic things like food and a house.
village	A small group of houses and buildings within a town.
Kenya	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.



Sticky Knowledge about Kenya

- Kithamani is a small village in the country Kenya, which is in the continent Africa.
- There are two main languages spoken in Kenya: English and Swahili. However there are many other languages spoken in different parts of Kenya.
- Greenfield is a small village in Oldham, which is a town in the United Kingdom.
- Greenfield and Kithamani are on different continents, so their climates are very different. In Kenya, it is very hot and doesn't rain a lot, whereas it rains often in Greenfield.
- In Kenya, you would find large animals like lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros.
- Unfortunately, Kenya is still a developing country and more than half the population live in poverty.
- Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya and they also produce many flowers and fruits.

Exciting Books



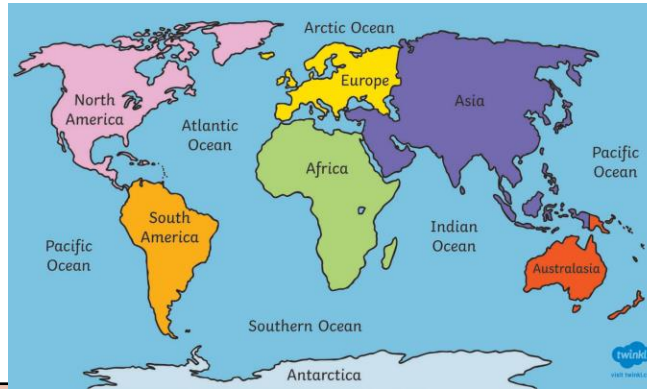
Small Questions

- Where is Greenfield and where is Kithamani? Can I find them both on a map?
- What things can you see in Kithamani? What animals live there?
- What is the climate like in Kithamani and why?
- What would it be like to live in Kithamani?
- How are Greenfield and Kithamani similar?
- How are Greenfield and Kithamani different?

What does the seaside look like around the world? Year 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

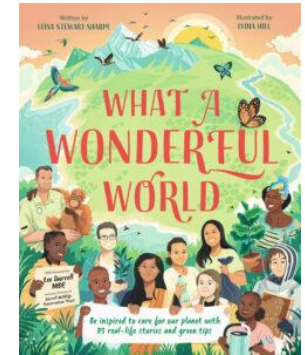
continent	A very large area of land which includes all of the island with it.
ocean	A large area of sea.
equator	An imaginary line draw around the middle of the Earth, dividing it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.
compass	A piece of equipment that tells you which direction you are travelling in.
atlas	A book which has a collection of maps inside it.
human feature	Features that have been made by humans.
physical feature	Features that have been made by nature.
sea	Smaller bodies of water that are partially surrounded by land.
coast	The place where the land meets the sea.
beach	The shore where the land meets the sea.



Sticky Knowledge about Continents and oceans

- There are 7 continents in our world: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. Some continents have a lot of countries in them, and others don't.
 - The equator split the Earth up into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Places that are closer to the equator are hotter than others. This makes the seaside look different in different countries.
 - There are 5 oceans in our world: the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Southern Ocean.
 - You might find physical features by the sea such as the beach, cliffs and caves.
- You may also find human features near the sea such as piers, lighthouses and fairgrounds.

Exciting Books



Small Questions

- What is the seaside and what are your experiences?
- What are the names of the oceans and can I locate them on a map?
- What are human and physical features?
- What might you see along the coast?
- Can I compare a UK seaside to different ones around the world?

What was life like when Greenfield Primary School first opened and how might it change in the future? Year 2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

local area	The area where we live.
map	A drawing of an area shown from above, which shows us what is in that place.
key	A box of information found at the bottom of a map which tells you what each symbol represents.
aerial photograph	A photo taken from the sky as if a bird was looking down on the area.
fieldwork	Going out into a place and finding things out for ourselves.
Greenfield	A village in the civil parish of Saddleworth.
landmarks	An object or feature that is easily seen and recognised by lots of people.
human feature	Something that has been made by people, for example a school.
physical feature	Something that has been made by nature, for example trees.



Sticky Knowledge about our local area

- Greenfield Primary School's original building was built in 1912.
- The new school building was opened in September 2019
- Pots and Pans is a well-known landmark in Greenfield. It is a war monument which is visible in the local area.
- Greenfield is a village in Oldham in North-West England.
- Greenfield has lots of physical and human features which can be located on maps.

Small Questions

When did our school first open?

What was life like 1912?

What did our local area look like in 1912?

How has Greenfield changed over time?

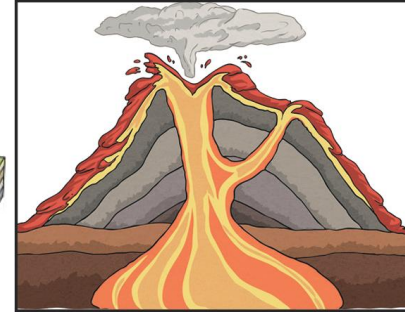
What landmarks do you know in Greenfield and nearby areas?

What changes would you make to the local area in the future?

What makes a mountain a volcano? Year 3

Subject Specific Vocabulary

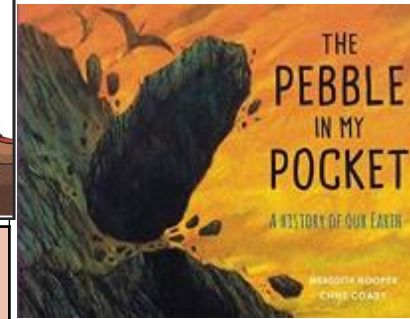
summit	The highest point of any mountain is called the peak or the summit.
plateau	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.
ridge	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.
volcano	A mountain which has a crater in it that lava erupts from.
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
contour lines	Lines that are shown on a map to show the height of the land. The closer together the lines are, the steeper the land is.
Lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.
Crust	The outer shell of Earth which makes up the thinnest layer of the planet.
mantle	The layer of Earth which is between the crust and the outer core.
core	The Earth has an inner and outer core made up of nickel and iron, which are extremely hot and make up the centre of the planet.



Sticky Knowledge about mountains and volcanoes

- Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape. To be considered a mountain and not a hill, a mountain has to be above 300m tall and the summit must be higher than 600m.
 - Mountains can be formed in different ways. Different types of mountains include: fold mountains, fault-block mountains, dome mountains and plateau mountains.
 - A volcanic mountain is formed around a mountain and made of layers of cooled lava.
 - The planet Earth is made up of different **layers**: the crust, the mantle and the inner and outer core.
- 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 erupts.

Exciting Books



Small Questions

How is the earth split into layers?

What is the difference between a mountain and a volcano?

How are volcanoes formed?
How are mountains formed?

How are tectonic plates involved with earthquakes and volcanic eruptions?

What would it be like to live near a volcano?

How is the United Kingdom split up? Year 3

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by 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.
Great Britain	A term used when talking about England, Wales and Scotland.
UK	Short for United Kingdom, meaning Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
capital city	The city in each country where the government meets.
countries	A nation that has its own government, such as English, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
cities	A city is a place where many people live closely together.
counties	The way that a country is divided up.
population	All of the people that live in a certain place.
physical features	Features that have been made by nature.
human features	Features that have been made by humans.
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom. It is also the largest and most populated city in the UK.



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about the UK

- The United Kingdom is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England is the largest of these countries.
- England is split into different counties to help when making new laws and running different parts of the country.
- There are lots of cities around the UK, which usually have a higher population than towns and more rural areas.
- The UK is an island. There are 4 main seas which surround the United Kingdom and lots of rivers running through the country too.
- The biome of the UK is temperate, which means we have high rates of rainfall.

Small Questions

What and where is the United Kingdom?

What makes up the country we live in?

Can I define different map symbols?

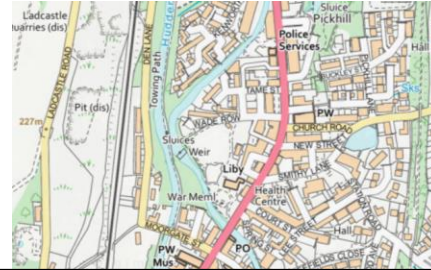
Can I identify physical and human geography features in Greenfield?

Can I identify similarities and differences between Greenfield and Oldham?

Why is Uppermill the biggest settlement in Saddleworth? Year 3

Subject Specific Vocabulary

local area	The area around where we live.
map symbols	Small pictures that are used to represent real-world features. They are placed on maps to show us where things are.
key	A small box of information found on a map, which gives you information such as what each symbol represents and the scale of the map.
Ordnance Survey	An organization which creates large-scale, detailed maps of the United Kingdom.
digital maps	Maps which we find online, such as Digimaps.
Uppermill	A village in the civil parish of Saddleworth.
settlement	A place where people live. Settlements can be small villages to large cities.
Saddleworth	A civil parish which is located in the town of Oldham.



Sticky Knowledge about our local area

- Saddleworth is made up of various villages which are all different in size and features. Some of these villages include Uppermill, Greenfield, Delph, Diggle, Dobcross, Grasscroft, Friezland and Grotton.
- Uppermill is the largest settlement in Saddleworth. Over 7000 people live in Uppermill, compared to 5000 in Greenfield, 2000 in Delph and just 350 in Friezland.
- Ordnance Survey maps use symbols to show us different features in an area, and the key tells us which each of these symbols means.
- Our local area is made up of both human and physical features. Human features have been created by people, whereas physical features have been made by nature.

Map Symbols

	Cycle Trail		Footpath
	Train Station		Place of Worship
	Nature Reserve		Motorway

Small Questions

Where is Uppermill?

How does Uppermill compare to other settlements in Saddleworth?

Can I use a digital map to find locations near me?

What is our local area like?

Which human and physical features are there in Uppermill?

What symbols do we use on maps?

A tale of two cities! How do Manchester and Rome compare? Year 4 and Year 4/5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Europe	A continent in the Northern Hemisphere of the world.
Rome	The capital city of Italy.
time zone	A stretch of land that uses the same time. Some areas in Europe have different time zones to each other.
Euros	Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries.
continent	A expanse of land. The world is split into 7 different continents, with Europe being one of them.
Mediterranean	Relating to the Mediterranean Sea, which is located in Southern Europe.
population	All of the people that live in a certain area.
landmark	An object or feature in a landscape that is easily recognised and is well known.
Northern Hemisphere	The part of the Earth that is to the north of the equator.
culture	The beliefs, norms and characteristics that a group of people share.
diversity	Diversity means being different to each other.



Sticky Knowledge about Europe

- Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth. 10% of the world's population live in Europe.
- The UK is an island in northwest Europe whereas Italy is a country in southern Europe.
- Both northern UK and northern Italy are mountainous. Italy is home to the Alps and Mount Blanc, which is 4807m high.
- There are 3 active volcanoes in Italy –W Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli. Italy lies near the edge of a tectonic plate, so can be prone to earthquakes.
- 4.2 million people live in Rome compared to 569,000 people in Manchester.
- The UK and Italy belong to different biomes, which impacts what the temperature and weather are typically like.

Exciting Books



Small questions

Where is Europe and which countries make up this continent?

Why is it hotter in Greece than in Norway?

What and where are some of the key physical and human landmarks of Europe?

Which biomes are represented in Europe? Where and why do volcanoes and earthquakes occur?

What do maps tell us about the physical and human features of Italy and the UK?

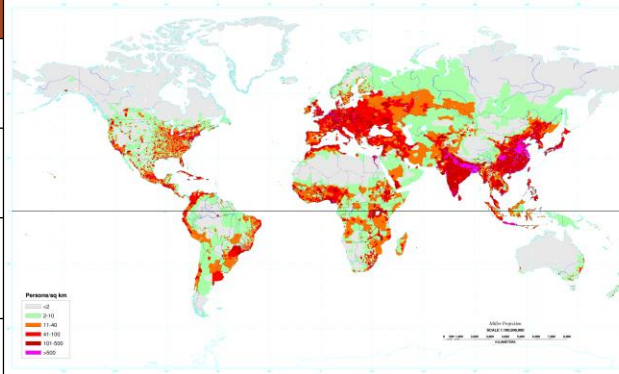
How have humans impacted the landscape of Rome and Manchester?

Where would you rather be?

Are all settlements the same? Year 4 and Year 4/5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

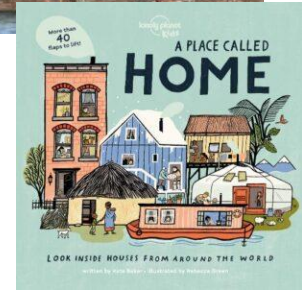
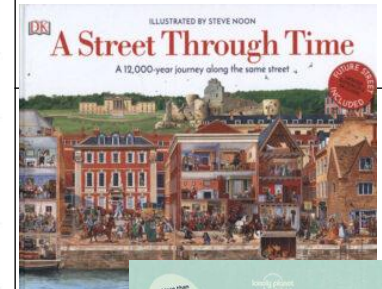
settlement	A village, town or city where people live.
industrial	Businesses that provide products or services.
agriculture	The farming of crops or animals.
water supply	Where we get our water from, such as wells or reservoirs.
transport links	How we move goods or people from one place to another, for example using buses or trains.
early settlers	The first people to settle in an area, such as Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.
leisure	Time spent away from work relaxing.
retail	Shops selling products to people.
population	All of the people who live in a certain area.
urban	An urban place are places like towns and cities.
rural	Rural places are like countryside or farmland.



Sticky Knowledge about Settlement and human geography

- A settlement is a place where people choose to settle, live and make their homes. This could be a small house or a large city.
- There are lots of reasons why people may choose a certain place to settle, such as being near a water supply, being on flat land or being accessible.
- Rural places don't have as many things around, so tend not to have big populations, whereas urban places tend to have larger populations.
- The first UK settlements have existed for thousands of years, and were created by early settlers like the Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.
- Over time, settlements may change in lots of ways, including the types of buildings and features, and the population.
- Megacities are cities that have over 10 million residents. Lots of these are located in Asia.

Exciting Books



Small questions

- What did Early Settlers need?
- Where would you settle?
What's in a name?
- How is land used in settlements?
- How are settlements linked?
- What is an ideal place to settle?

What happens when land meets sea? Year 4 and Year 4/5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

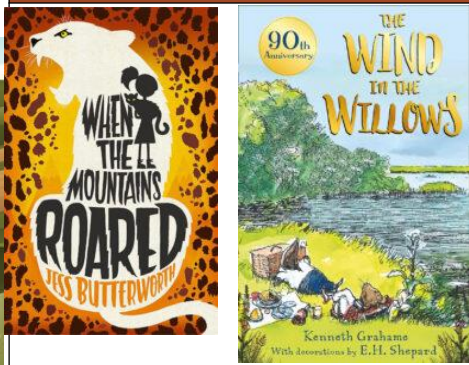
mountain	Part of the landscape with steep slopes which rise above 300 metres.
river	A large natural stream of water flowing into a channel to the sea, a lake or another river.
water cycle	The journey that water goes on as it is recycled again and again.
erosion	When the fastest currents of a river carve into the rocks and river banks.
deposition	When a river loses its energy and disposes of some of the materials it carries.
course	Rivers have upper, middle and lower courses.
source	Where a river begins, usually on higher ground.
coastline	Where the land meets the sea.
plateau	The area of flat ground which is much higher than the surrounding areas.
contour lines	Lines that are shown on a map to show the height of the land. The closer together the lines are, the steeper the land.
altitude	How high something is above sea level.
summit	The highest point of a mountain.



Sticky knowledge about rivers and mountains

- Mountains are natural features of the landscape which have steep slopes. They rise above 300 metres and have a summit of at least 600 metres.
- Some mountains are in groups called a mountain range but some are alone.
- Mountains are formed in different ways. Some examples are fold mountains, fault-block mountains and dome mountains.
- Erosion and deposition will cause many changes to occur and new features to form such as coves, bays and cliffs.
- Humans depend on coasts and rivers for many things like transport, fishing, ports and food. This is why cities are often located near rivers or coasts.

Exciting Books

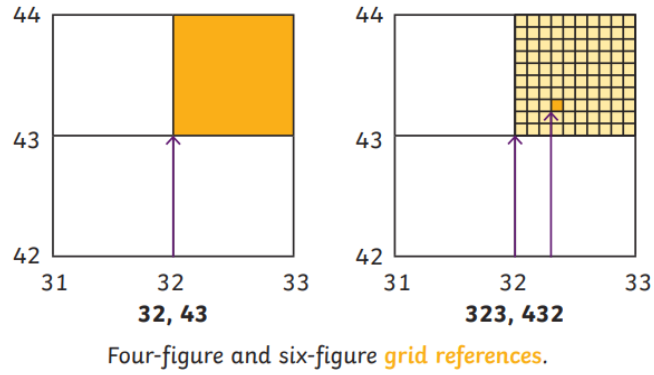


Small Questions

- What are the key features of a mountain?
- How are different mountains formed?
- Where are the mountain ranges of the world?
- Why do rivers flow?
- How does a river grow old?
- Why don't rivers travel in straight lines?

Which way do we go? Year 4 and Year 4/5

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
compass	A tool which can be used to show direction.
grid reference	The numbered squares on a map which are used to locate a place.
orienteeing	A type of sport where you have to use a map and compass to find your way.
National Grid	A system used in Great Britain to split the country into 100km squares.
fieldwork	Going out into a place to observe things and collect information.
Ordnance Survey maps	Detailed maps of Great Britain which use map symbols.
locality	Our surrounding area and environment.
northing	The numbers used in a grid reference which run south to north.
easting	The number used in a grid reference which run west to east.
symbols	Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature on a map.



Compass Points	
Small Questions	
How do we use compasses to describe our location?	
What is the grid reference of my current location?	
Can I use a map and its key to find key features around me?	
How do I plot a route using a map?	
Can I orienteer around our school and local area?	

Sticky knowledge about geographical skills

- A compass has eight different points. The main ones are North, East, South and West, but there are extra points in between these.
- Lines of latitude go from north to south, whereas lines of longitude go from east to west and split the earth up.
- Along the edges of maps there are numbers which help you to work out a place's location on the map. Northings are numbers going from the bottom to top, whereas Eastings go left and right.
- We can use grid references to find an exact location within a grid square. Grid references can have 4 or 6 figures.

How would my life be different if I lived in the USA?

Year 5



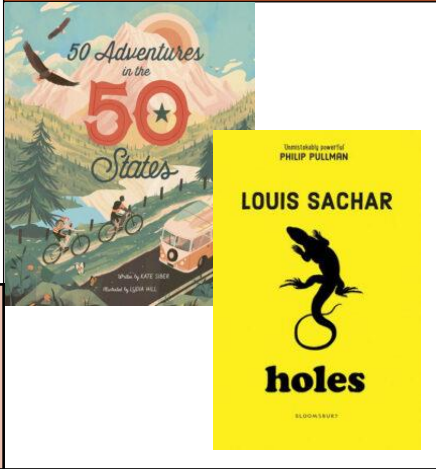
Subject Specific Vocabulary

North America	The continent that the USA is in.
USA	The United States of America – a country in North America.
state	The US is split into 50 different states which are all very different.
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.
population	All of the people who live in a certain place.
climate	What the weather is generally like in a certain place.
landmark	An object or a feature that is easily seen and recognised.
time zone	An area or stretch of land which uses the same time.
land use	The way that humans use the land, for example by building parks or buildings on it.

Sticky Knowledge about North America

- The USA is a country in North America. There are 22 other countries in the continent North America.
- 590 million people live in the USA, which counts for around 7.5% of the world's population.
- 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.
- The USA is split into 50 different states, which all have different climates and some have different time zones.
- 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.


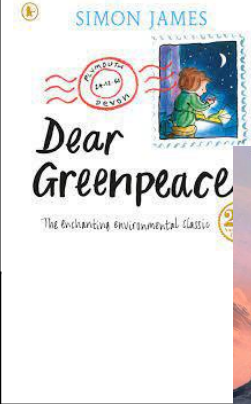
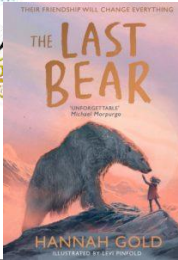
Exciting Books



Small Questions

- How far away is the USA?
- How is the USA split up?
- Where are all the people in the USA?
- What wonders are there to see in the USA and UK?
- What is the climate like in the USA?
- How would my life be different if I lived there?

Why do we need to save our planet? Year 5

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
environment	The natural world, which is often affected by human activity.		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Environment</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The average temperature of the earth is rising in a process called global warming. This causes changes to people's living conditions and effects people's lives. ❑ The Amazon Rainforest is often called 'the lungs of the earth' because of how much oxygen it produces. ❑ The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing. This contributes to global warming and is referred to as a greenhouse gas. <p>Global warming causes more extreme weather to happen across the earth, such as ice sheets melting and long heat waves.</p> <p>85% of all energy consumed in the world comes from burning fossil fuels, especially oil, gas and coal. These contain a lot of carbon dioxide.</p> <p>Because fossil fuels are made from fossils and take millions of years to form, they are considered non-renewable.</p>	 
climate change	The long-term change to temperatures and weather patterns in a certain place.	How do humans affect the environment?		
conserve	The protect something from harm.	Where does our power come from?		
renewable energy	Renewable energy is created by sources in nature that we can replace like sunlight or wind.	What has happened to our Arctics?		
non-renewable energy	Non-renewable energy is a source of energy that will eventually run out because it can't be quickly made, like coal.	Does everyone use the same amount of resources?		
pollution	The introduction of harmful substances into the environment.	Why does our climate change?		
solar energy	Energy that comes from the sun using solar panels to generate electricity.	How can Greenfield Primary School help?		
global warming	The gradual increase of the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere.			
fossil fuels	A natural fuel like coal or gas which is formed from the remains of organisms that lived long ago.			
sustainability	Using resources in a way which means future generations will also be able to survive.			

What types of maps can we create? Year 5

Subject Specific Vocabulary

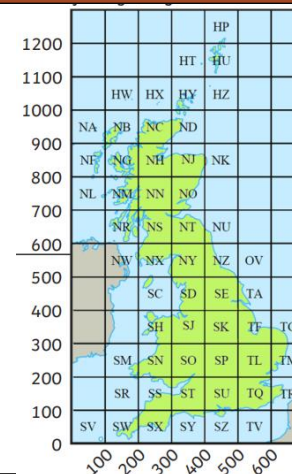
compass	A tool used for showing direction. Compasses can either have four or eight points.
grid reference	Numbered squares on a map which are used to specifically locate a place.
National Grid	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.
digital map	A map that uses technology, such as a Sat Nav or Digimaps.
aerial map	A map or photograph that shows a place from the air, as if it was a bird looking down from the sky.
Ordnance Survey map	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared.
map symbols	Small pictures, letters or lines which represent a feature on a map.
scale	A comparison of the size of an object on a map to the real life version.
key	Something that is used on a map to explain what the symbols mean.



Sticky Knowledge about geographical skills and maps

- There are usually eight points which are shown on a map – north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south-west, west and north-west.
- The National Grid is a grid reference system for the whole of Great Britain. It splits the country into squares, and each one is 100km. The spaces are shown using two letters.
- Easting and northing numbers can be used on a map and put together to create a four or six-figure grid reference.
- Maps have a scale which shows you what size things are in real life.
- Map symbols are used to show what different things are on a map.

Grid References



Small Questions

Which symbols and scales do we find on a map?

Can I use all 8 points of a compass?

What are grids on maps?

What features lie around our school and local area?

What types of maps can we create?

Where does our food come from? Year 6

Subject Specific Vocabulary

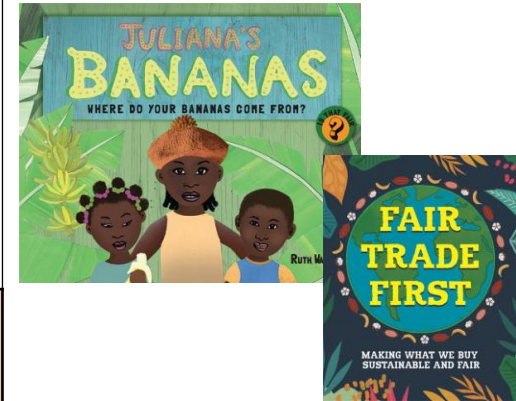
trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
Fair Trade	A way of buying goods designed to make sure that the producers in developing countries are paid a fair and stable price.
import	Goods purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
export	Goods made in the UK and sold to another country.
goods	Items that can be sold or bought. They are sometimes called products.
global	Around the world.
quality of life	The standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced by a group of people.
economy	How money is made and spend in a particular area.
globalisation	The spread of trade or ideas worldwide.
developing countries	A poor agricultural country seeking to become more advanced economically and socially.



Sticky Knowledge about Environment

- The UK trades lots of goods and services. Our main imports are coffee beans, bananas, medicine and cars. Our main exports are scrap iron, whisky and cars.
- We have to import goods from countries with different climates to us, where they can grow crops that we can't.
- Fair Trade exists to make sure that people aren't exploited. It works with farmers to make sure their living standards and wages are fair, and helps them to overcome problems linked to global trade.
- Some of the food we eat is seasonal. This means it only grows at certain times of the year in our country. For example, strawberries.
- Humans have to change the way that the natural land is to be able to produce more food.
- Globalisation means that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop.

Exciting Books



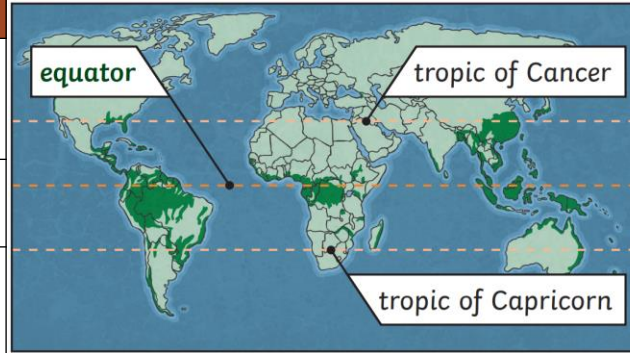
Small Questions

- What climate zones exist in our world and which foods grow in each?
- How does quality of life change around the world?
- What foods do we import and export?
- Could we grow our favourite foods here?
- How can we make trade fair?
- Why do some countries have more foods than others?

What is life like in the rainforest? Year 6

Subject Specific Vocabulary

climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time in a certain place.
habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal or plant.
Amazon Rainforest	A rainforest which covers 5.5 million square km.
deforestation	The cutting down and clearing of forests.
equator	An invisible drawn around the world which divides the world into the northern and southern hemispheres.
ecosystem	A biological community of organisms.
South America	A continent which covers the southern half of the American land mass.
rainforest	A dense forest which is rich in biodiversity and found usually in tropical area.
biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world.
humid	This means that there is a lot of water vapour in the atmosphere.



Sticky Knowledge about rainforests

- Deforestation affects rainforests because trees are cut down to create fields and housing for people.
- Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest, but around half of all our animal and plant species live there.
- The Amazon Rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world. It is in South America and spreads across nine different countries.
- Rainforests are made up of many different layers, including the emergent layer, the canopy, the understorey and the forest floor.
- Rainforests are very dense, warm and wet forests. They have a tropical climate.
- Rainforests are found near the equator between the tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn.

Exciting Books



Small Questions

- Where in the world is South America and where are our rainforests?
- What is a rainforest's climate like?
- What are the layers of the rainforest?
- Which creatures would we find in the rainforest?
- What makes the Amazon Rainforest different to a UK forest?
- What threatens the rainforest and how can we protect it?

Is the coast always a peaceful and beautiful place to live?

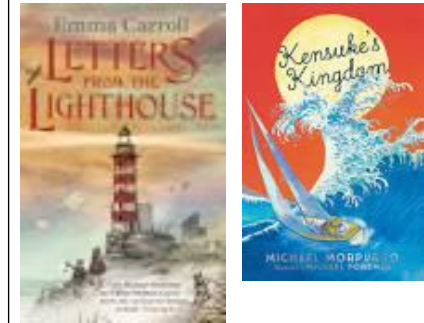
Year 6

Subject Specific Vocabulary

erosion	The gradual and natural wearing away of rocks.
weathering	A change to appearance or texture because of the weather.
coastline	Where the land meets the sea.
sand spit	Eroded materials which form a long, thin area of sand.
bay	A circular indentation in the land.
cliff	A steep rock face near to the edge of the sea.
headland	A narrow piece of land which projects from a coastline into the sea.
deposition	When the sea loses its energy and disposes of some of the materials it carries.
flood	An overflow of water beyond its normal limits.
tsunami	A huge and catastrophic ocean wave often caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption under the sea.
urbanisation	The process of more people living in an area.
weathering	The process of wearing away rocks by the weather.



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about coasts

- Coasts are the points where the land meets the sea. Every coast has its own characteristics and can look very different, which changes how each coastline is used.
- Coasts are dynamic places which are constantly being changed by erosion and deposition. Extreme weather patterns can make coasts dangerous.
- Erosion and deposition can cause many changes to occur and different features to form such as tombolos, spits, caves, bays and cliffs.
- Humans use coastlines for many different things, such as tourism, residential areas, fishing and ports.
- If all the length of land where it meets water is measured, the total would be 502,000km (312,000 miles) of coastline around the world.

Small Questions

What is a coast?

What are the main features of the coast?

How are coasts formed?

What do coastlines look like around the world?

How do coastlines change over time?

Which natural disasters might happen along the coasts of our world?

Why are there so many mills around Oldham? Year 6



Subject Specific Vocabulary			
local history	History which is focused around the place where we live.		
mill town	A town that developed around one or more mills.		
industry	Economic activity linked to the manufacture of goods.		
textile industry	The industry which involves the production of textiles, fabrics and clothing.	<p>Sticky Knowledge about our local history and geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Oldham used to be a hamlet in the Pennines, but rapidly changed to become a large industrial mill town. <input type="checkbox"/> In 1851, over 30% of Oldham's population worked in the textile industry. <input type="checkbox"/> Oldham became one of the largest textile producing places in the world due to a huge rise in mechanical engineering, textile machinery and cotton spinning. <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing sheep in our local area produced the wool which people used to help boost the local textile industry. <input type="checkbox"/> The Industrial Revolution caused the population of Oldham to grow quickly from 12,000 in 1801 to 137,000 in 1901. <input type="checkbox"/> Lots of mills still exist in our local area, such as Woodend Mill in Mossley, which was once a cotton mill. They are now used for other things, such as being rented out for dance schools. 	
Industrial Revolution	The period of time where industry rapidly developed in Britain because of the introduction of machinery.		
Lancashire	A county in North-West England.		Can we locate the mills in our local area on a map?
economy	The system of how money is used within a particular place.		Which physical features affected where mills were placed?
land use	How humans decide to use the land where they live.		What was it like to work in a mill?
mass production	The production of many products in one go.		Can I create my own map to identify mills?
map scale	A scale shown on a map tells you how the distance on the map corresponds to the distance in real life.		How have the presence of mills changed over time?