

Project Placemat- Explore

How is one day different around the world?

Possibilities

Cartographer, town planner, ecologist, land surveyor, geologist, urban planner, conservationist, geographer, university lecturer, teacher, TV presenter, meteorologist, climate scientist

Important ideas

- Home
- Life
- Town
- City
- Country
- Near
- Far
- Connections
- Difference
- Compassion
- Acceptance
- Diversity
- Hot
- Cold
- Near
- Far
- Africa
- UK
- Fascination
- Curiosity

Key Texts



*Learning together
and making a
difference.*



Sticky Knowledge - Hot and cold places

- Not all deserts are covered by sand. Only 20% of all deserts are covered with sand.
- During the South Pole winter (mid March to mid September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.
- Even though we think they should be, not all deserts are hot. Two of the world's biggest deserts are in the North and South Poles.
- Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.
- The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica
- Hot desert are usually very hot during the day but can get very cold at night. Some hot deserts can reach freezing point at night.
- Despite the low temperatures over 4 million people live in the polar regions.

Sticky Knowledge - Comparative Study (Kenya)

- Kenya is situated in Eastern Africa and the capital of Kenya is Nairobi.
- There are two main languages spoken in Kenya: English and Swahili. However there are many other languages spoken in different parts of Kenya.
- The largest lake in the world, lake Victoria is partly in Kenya. It is also in Tanzania and Uganda.
- Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya and they also produce many flowers.
- Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.
- Unfortunately, Kenya is still a developing country and more than half the population live in poverty.
- In sport, Kenya is perhaps best known for its middle and long distance runners, with the country frequently producing Olympic champions.

Sticky Knowledge - British villages, towns and cities.

- A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town.
- 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.
- There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.
- London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.
- 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.
- London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.
- One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

European	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.
African	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
wild life	Refers to a group of animals that are wild, that is, they do not live with humans but roam free.
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.
government	It refers to a group of people who run a country. In most cases these people are elected.
palm tree	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.
ebony	Ebony is a very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.
mud huts	Mud huts are basic houses built from what is available in the area. In Africa, mainly from mud.
mango	Is a tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellowy-red colour with a large stone in the middle.
Kenya	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

street	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.
road signs	Road sign gives you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.
office	A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.
supermarket	A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space.
post office	A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.
church	A place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions.
map symbol	A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.
address	Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.
post code	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.
urban	A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.
rural	It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.

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.
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.
Meerkats	Animals that are often found in dry places like deserts. They belong to the mongoose family.
Penguins	A large seabird that cannot fly. Found in the South Pole. There are many types with the most famous probably being the Emperor penguin.
Polar Bears	A large, white Arctic Bear found in the North Pole. It is one of the most popular animals in the world.
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.
hemisphere	It is half the Earth divided into north and south by the equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.
humid	When there is a lot of moisture in the air it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid.
scorching	To burn slightly or to cause a change in colour because of the heat.
camouflage	When an animal's markings help it to blend in with its environment.