

# 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

### Recommended Reads



*Learning together  
and making a  
difference.*




### Sticky Knowledge - Spring 1

- I know that I live in a village called Ravenshead that is smaller than a town or city.
- I know my postcode.
- To use first hand observation to enhance local awareness of the surrounding environment.
- I know that I live in the UK and that the UK is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- I know that the seas which surround the UK are the North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
- I can use my knowledge of seasons to identify seasonal weather patterns within the UK and recognise weather symbols.
- To use simple compass directions - N, S, E, W and directional language - near, far, left, right.
- I understand that places can be marked on a map and that they are different / the same around the world.
- I understand that when looking at a map, locations are marked in a small space when life sized is much bigger in comparison.


### Spring 2

- I can locate the Equator, North Pole and South Pole on a globe, atlas and map and link these to hot and cold places.
- I know the features of hot and cold places and make links to Science by discussing the animals that live in these places.
- I understand that weather and animals are very different in the UK compared to Africa and Antarctica.
- I understand that people in the UK can connect with other places around the world and explore how we can do this.
- I understand that the weather is different in contrasting locations.


**Concepts**




Place



Connections



Changes



Scale

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

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

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>European</b>	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.
<b>African</b>	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
<b>wild life</b>	Refers to a group of animals that are wild, that is, they do not live with humans but roam free.
<b>climate</b>	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.
<b>drought</b>	A drought is a long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.
<b>government</b>	It refers to a group of people who run a country. In most cases these people are elected.
<b>palm tree</b>	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.
<b>ebony</b>	Ebony is a very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.
<b>mud huts</b>	Mud huts are basic houses built from what is available in the area. In Africa, mainly from mud.
<b>mango</b>	Is a tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellowy-red colour with a large stone in the middle.
<b>Kenya</b>	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

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