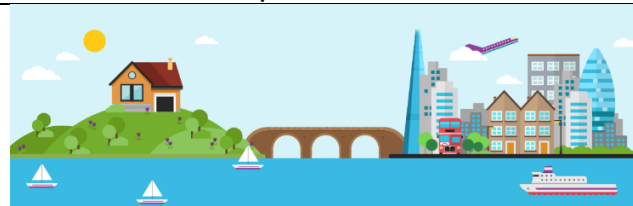


Spring		Lostwithiel Primary School		Year 1	
		Geography Knowledge Organiser		Cherry Tree Class	
<p>Prior Learning:</p> <p>Pupils have found out about the environment by examining photographs, simple maps and visiting local places. Pupils know about similarities and differences in relation to places. They can talk about features of the immediate environment and how other environments can be different.</p> <p>Pupils understand seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and how the environment changes during the different seasons.</p>					
<p>Key Geographical Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key human and physical features of a town and country and understand geographical similarities and differences between these environments.• The environment around us is made up of human and physical features.• Human features are made by humans and can include houses, shops, bridges, churches, schools, roads, factories, ports, harbours and farms.• Physical features are created by the natural world and can include the sea, beaches fields, soil, hills, rivers, mountains, forests, plants and vegetation.• In a town or city there are more human features. A town will be busier and noisier than the country and there will more cars and people. In towns there can be more pollution including, litter, noise and smoke from homes and factories. There may still be trees and plants or a river, like in Lostwithiel.• In the countryside or near the coast there are more physical features: more fields, trees, plants and animals. There will still be buildings but there will be less and they will be different, for example farms. It will often be quieter with less pollution.• Differences in businesses and jobs: Town - shops and offices for people to work in. Country - farms and campsites.• Activities: Swimming - swimming pool (town) sea (coast) / cinema (town) bike ride (countryside)• In Cornwall, there are lots of different landmarks (some have both human and physical features): Charlestown, the Eden Project, St Michaels Mount and Lostwithiel Park.					
Key Geographical Vocabulary				General Terms and Cross Curricular Vocabulary	
Human feature	Man made landmarks.	Similar	Being almost the same as something else.		
Physical feature	Natural landmarks.	Different	Not being the same as something else.		
Landmark	An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen from a distance.	Town	A place where people live where there are houses, shops and other buildings		
Country	A large open area away from towns and cities.	Rural	About the country.		
City	A place where people live that is larger than a town.	Noisy	Loud.		
Village	A place where people live that is smaller than a town.	Pollution	Something that is harmful to the environment.		
Factory	A large building where things are made.	Busy	Lots of activity.		
House	A building where people live.	Environment	The world around us.		
Port/Harbour	A place made by people where ships load and unload goods.	Peaceful	Quiet.		
Farm	Land used for growing crops and raising livestock.	Natural	Things produce by nature or the world.		
Shop	A building where goods are sold.	Man-made	Something that humans have made.		
Key Geographical Skills				Cross Curricular Links	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start to use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west)• Recognise landmarks on a map.• Sort landmarks into physical and human features and explain why some have both.				<p>History: Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole (Pioneer nurses) builds understanding about the importance of physical / mental health and the impact of environment on wellbeing.</p> <p>Science: understand the relationship between environment and plant and animal growth / how healthy development can be affected by the environment</p> <p>Art: Human and physical features of the Cornish environment through the work of John Dyer.</p>	

Linked documents: *Class Overview*, *Geography Whole School Progression document* and *Class Medium Term Planning*.