

# Our Country KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

**country** A nation with its own government and territory.

**capital city** The city that has been chosen as the leading/main city of a country.

**island** An area of land that is surrounded by water on all sides.

**countryside** An area that is not built up, away from cities.

**City** A large settlement where people live and work. Bigger than a town.

**Town** A settlement that is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.

**Flag** A piece of cloth that can be attached to a pole which is used as a symbol of a particular country.

**The UK** It is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**Landmark** A feature of a landscape or place that is easily recognised.



## Sticky Knowledge about our country

The United Kingdom is made of 4 countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England is London, of Northern Ireland is Belfast, of Wales is Cardiff and of Scotland is Edinburgh.

The United Kingdom is on the continent of Europe. The UK is surrounded by 4 seas: The North Sea, The Irish Sea, The Celtic Sea and the English Channel.

England is the largest country in the UK. London is the capital city. Many parts of England are flat but there is also lots of rural countryside with rolling hills and valleys in the north.

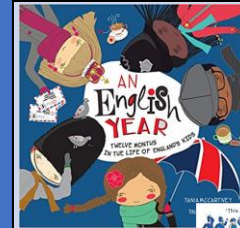
The UK generally has cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers. It is rarely very hot or very cold. The UK has 4 seasons; Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.

Scotland is in the North of the UK. It has many hills, mountains and lakes (called lochs). Scotland is famous for its tartan, haggis and bagpipes. Its national symbol is a thistle.

Wales is a mountainous country in the West of the UK. It is famous for its castles. Its national symbol is a red dragon.

Northern Ireland is the smallest country in the UK. It is famous for Giant's Causeway. Its national symbol is a shamrock.

## Exciting Books



ndmarks



## Famous UK landmarks

- Stonehenge- England
- Buckingham Palace- England
- Angel of the North- England
- Ben Nevis- Scotland
- Edinburgh Castle- Scotland
- Giant's Causeway- Northern Ireland
- Titanic Belfast- Northern Ireland
- Mount Snowdon- Wales
- Caernarfon Castle- Wales

# Kenya (comparative study with the UK) KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

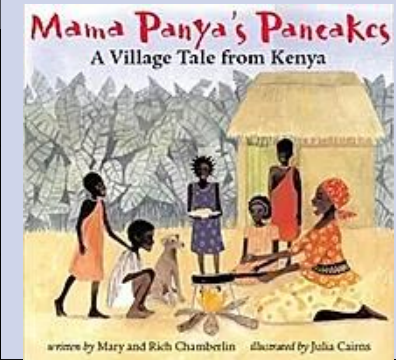
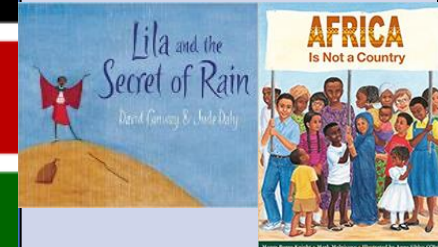
<b>European</b>	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.
<b>African</b>	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
<b>wild life</b>	Refers to a group of animals that are wild. Animals that do not live with humans but roam free.
<b>climate</b>	Climate is what the weather is like over a long period of time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.
<b>drought</b>	Drought is a long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.
<b>savannah</b>	A grassy plain with some palm trees.
<b>vegetation</b>	Plants, trees and flowers that grow in a place.
<b>village</b>	A small settlement where people live. Smaller than a town.
<b>house</b>	A building designed for people to live in.
<b>landscape</b>	The visible features on an area of land.
<b>Kenya</b>	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.



## Sticky Knowledge about Kenya

- ☐ Kenya is situated in Eastern Africa and the capital city 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.
- ☐ As well as busy cities like Nairobi and Mombasa, Kenya also has smaller towns and villages. In the villages, people often live a traditional way of life that hasn't changed for hundreds of years.
- ☐ Kenya has lots of savannahs, tall mountains, beautiful beaches, small villages and busy towns and cities.
- ☐ The climate in Kenya is hot all year. It has two seasons; a wet season and a dry season. Both are hot.
- ☐ Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.

## Exciting Books



## Kenyan Animals

- African elephant
- White Rhinoceros
- Black Rhinoceros
- Hippopotamus
- Giraffe
- African buffalo
- Zebra
- Leopard
- Parakeet

# What a wonderful world- KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

### Continent

A group of countries on one large expanse of land.

### Ocean

One of the five very large areas of salty water on the Earth's surface.

### Sea

A large area of salty water that is part of the ocean.

### River

A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.

### Mountain

A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area. Bigger than a hill.

### Equator

An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth that splits it up into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.

### Compass point

Any of the main points on a compass: North, South, East and West.

### Aerial photo

A photo taken of an area from the sky.

### North Pole

The most Northern point on Earth.

### South Pole

The most Southern point on Earth.

### Earth

The planet that we live on.



## Sticky Knowledge about our wonderful world

There are seven continents: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica.

Each continent is divided up into countries. The UK is on the continent of Europe.

There are five world oceans: The Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Southern Oceans. All of the oceans are actually connected together. The Pacific Ocean is the largest.

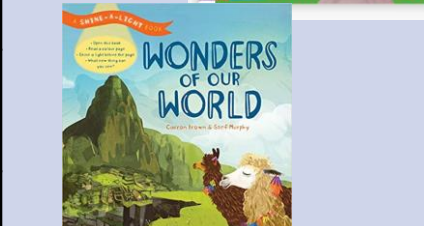
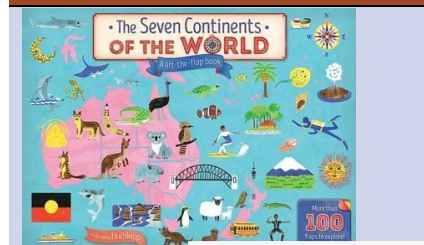
We use compass directions to describe the locations of places and features.

Countries that are on or close to the equator are hot countries for example Kenya and Brazil.

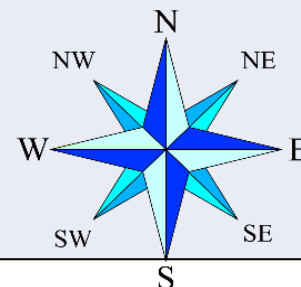
Countries that are closer to the poles are colder, for example Greenland and Norway.

The world is split into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere by the equator.

## Exciting Books



## Compass points





# School and the surrounding area KS1

## Knowledge Mat

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Kildwick</b>	A small village in England. This is where school is and is part of our local area.
<b>Local area</b>	The area where you live.
<b>Street</b>	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.
<b>School</b>	A place where children go to learn.
<b>Canal</b>	A man made waterway which is used by boats.
<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>Hills</b>	A raised area of land. Smaller than a mountain.
<b>Fieldwork</b>	Doing research in the outdoors about a place.
<b>Aerial photo</b>	A photo taken of a place from above.
<b>Playground</b>	The area outside school where children can play.
<b>Village</b>	A small settlement where people live. Smaller than a town.



### Sticky Knowledge about our local area

Kildwick is a small village located in the country of England, in the UK.

Kildwick has a Primary School which is quite a small building. Next to the primary school there is a church and behind the primary school there is a canal.

We can do fieldwork to find out more about Kildwick.

There is a canal behind Kildwick School. This is the Leeds to Liverpool canal.

Kildwick Primary School is a small school. This is likely because the village is small so there isn't a need for a big school. The playground is small as there isn't room for a bigger one due to the road.

Kildwick is in a valley with hills on either side.

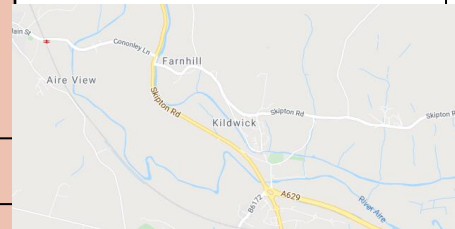
The houses in Kildwick are mostly made of stone.

### Exciting Books



### What features does Kildwick have?

- A primary school
- A church
- A public house
- A canal
- A river
- Green vegetation
- Farms and farm land
- A valley and hills surrounding it



# Wonderful weather KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>seasons</b>	The year is split into seasons. Each season has different weather.
<b>Weather</b>	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction outside and any snow, rain, sun, hail etc.
<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>Climate</b>	The weather of an area over a longer period of time.
<b>Temperature</b>	A measure of how hot or cold a place is.
<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>Hemisphere</b>	It is half the Earth divided into north and south by the equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.
<b>Vegetation</b>	The plants in an area.



## Sticky Knowledge about weather

The weather in the UK changes depending on the season. We have 4 seasons. It is usually wet and cool in autumn and winter and warmer and drier in the spring and summer, although it does sometimes rain too.

Countries on the equator usually have very hot, dry weather. This is because they are closest to the sun.

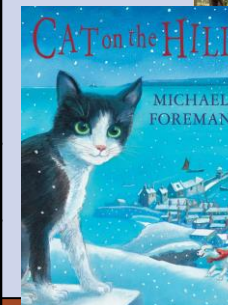
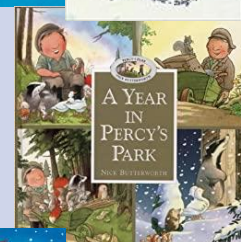
In the North and South Poles, the weather is very cold all year. This is because they are furthest from the sun.

Not all deserts are hot. Two of the world's biggest deserts are the North and South Poles. 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.




## Exciting Books



## Different types of weather

- Rain
- Snow
- Sun
- Sleet
- Cloud
- Thunder and lightning
- Wind
- Fog

# Seasides KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>Cliff</b>	A steep rock face usually at the edge of the sea.		 
<b>Harbour</b>	A place on the coast where ships moor.		
<b>Lighthouse</b>	Usually a tower containing a beacon of light to warn or guide ships at sea.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about the seaside</b>	
<b>Resort</b>	A seaside resort is a town or place where people go on holiday by the sea.		<b>Can you find these well-known seaside resorts on a map?</b>
<b>Beach</b>	A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scarborough</li> <li>• Weymouth</li> <li>• Tenby</li> <li>• Blackpool</li> <li>• Poole</li> <li>• Brighton</li> <li>• Newquay in Cornwall</li> <li>• Whitby</li> </ul>
<b>Fairground</b>	An outdoor area where you can ride on various attractions, often by the sea.		
<b>Coast</b>	The land next to the ocean or sea.		
<b>Sea</b>	An area of salt water that is part of the ocean.		
<b>Port</b>	An area of land that contains one or more harbours.		
<b>Tourist</b>	A person visiting a place for a holiday or day out.		
<b>Ocean</b>	A large area of salt water between the continents.		



# Local area KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

### Settlement

A place where a community lives. Including hamlets, villages, towns and cities.

### Land use

What the land is used for.

### Function

The purpose of something. The function of a settlement is the main thing that the settlement is used for.

### Region

An area of a country.

### Rural

It is a location in the countryside.

### Services

Features that cater for a need in a place. E.g. a school.

### Map symbol

A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.

### County

The UK is split into areas called counties. A county often has its own local government or council.

### House types

There are different types of houses. Some examples are terraced, bungalow, semi-detached, detached, flat.

### Fieldwork

Doing research in the outdoors about a place.

### Compass directions

There are four main compass directions; North, East, South, West. These can be further split into 8. e.g. North West.



## Sticky Knowledge about our local area

Kildwick is a rural village in the county of North Yorkshire, England. It has lots of farmland and is part of a valley. It is a residential village. It doesn't have many services/amenities. It has a school, a church and a pub.

Kildwick is in between the towns of Skipton and Keighley. The nearest city is Bradford. Lots of people commute out of Kildwick to these towns and cities to work.

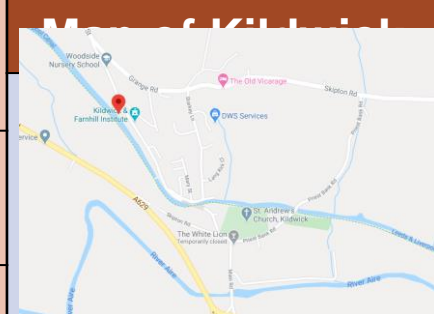
There are different house types in Kildwick. Some are detached, some are terraced and some are cottages or bungalows.

Most of the land in Kildwick is used for farmland and for houses for people to live in. There is also a school, a pub and a church. The church is called St Andrew's Church.

There is a river in Kildwick. This river is called the River Aire. It flows all the way from Malham Tarn to the River Ouse. Kildwick also has a canal. This is the Leeds to Liverpool canal. It is 127 miles long and has 91 locks.

We can do fieldwork to find out more about Kildwick.

## Exciting Books



# Major Cities: London KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

### Settlement

A place where people live. A settlement can be a hamlet, village, town or city.

### City

A large settlement where people live and work.

### Capital city

The city that has been chosen as the leading/main city of a country. It is often where the government of the country is based.

### Services

The facilities that are available in a place.

### Landmarks

A feature of a landscape or settlement that is well known in that place and that can be recognised and used to help navigate.

### Transport

The way people move around. This may be by car, train, bus.

### Location

Where a place is compared to other places.

### Population

Population is how many people live in a place.

### Urban

A built up place.

### Government

The group of people that are in charge of making decisions about and running a country.

### Commuter

Someone who lives in a different place to where they work. They have to travel into the city for work.



## Sticky Knowledge about major cities

There are different types of settlement. A hamlet is a small group of a few houses. A village is bigger than a hamlet and smaller than a town. A town is a bigger settlement. It usually has its own government, some shops and schools.

A city is much bigger and more built up than a town and has many more services and features. In the UK, the queen decides whether a place is a city.

A city has a much larger population than a town. This means that many more people live there.

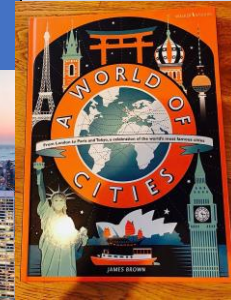
Lots of people travel to the city for work. There are often more job opportunities and choices in the city. We call this commuting. Lots of people also live in cities.

The capital city is often the biggest city in the country, but not always. For example, the largest city in Brazil is Sao Paulo, but the capital city is Brasilia. The capital city is usually where the country's government is located.

People also travel to the city for work as well as for entertainment and services that aren't always available in more rural locations.

Buses, trains, trams and underground trains are common forms of transport in cities. People also walk and cycle. Usually there are more transport options in the city compared to the countryside.

## Exciting Books



## Major World cities

- London
- New York
- Tokyo
- Beijing

## Major London landmarks

- Big Ben
- The tower of London
- Buckingham Palace
- The London Eye
- St Paul's Cathedral
- River Thames



# The United Kingdom KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Rural</b>	A place that is in the countryside.
<b>Pound</b>	The currency (money) used in the UK.
<b>Yorkshire</b>	The largest county in the UK.
<b>Four figure grid reference</b>	A map has vertical and horizontal lines across it. These are numbered and used to make a grid reference. Grid references help to locate places on maps.
<b>Counties</b>	The UK is divided into sections called counties. Each county has its own council which is responsible for services like education, sanitation, social services and emergency services in their own county
<b>The Union Jack</b>	The national flag of the UK. It combines the English, Northern Irish, Scottish and Welsh Flag.
<b>Constitutional Monarchy</b>	Is a type of government where the king or queen is the head of state, but doesn't have many powers. Most of the decisions are still made by the elected government.
<b>Council</b>	A group of people elected to manage the services and affairs of an area.
<b>Coast</b>	A part of land joining or near the sea.
<b>Human features</b>	A feature of the environment that was built by humans. It wouldn't be there if humans hadn't built it.
<b>Physical features</b>	A feature of the environment that is natural and not made by humans.



## Sticky Knowledge about the UK

There are 4 countries that make up the United Kingdom: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England is London, of Northern Ireland is Belfast, of Wales is Cardiff and of Scotland is Edinburgh. The largest of these countries is England.

The UK is divided into sections called counties. Each county has its own council which is responsible for services like education, sanitation, social services and emergency services in their own county. The largest county in the UK by area is North Yorkshire.

There are many mountainous areas in the UK including the Lake District in England, the Highlands in Scotland, the Cambrian Mountains in Wales and the Mourne Mountains in Northern Ireland. The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland.

The UK has a lot of coastal towns and villages. Some popular ones include Newquay, Blackpool, Scarborough, Brighton, Isle of Skye, Portrush, Poole and Abersoch. These are popular holiday destinations.

The population of the UK is 66 million. The country with the largest population is England, followed by Scotland and then Wales. Northern Ireland has the smallest population.

There are many towns and cities in the UK. The difference between a town and a city is that a town is smaller. The queen decides if a place is a city.

London is the capital city of the UK. It is home to many famous landmarks including Buckingham Palace, the tower of London, the London eye and Big Ben. The River Thames runs through London.

The longest river in the UK is the River Severn. It starts on Mount Plynlimon in Wales and flows all the way to the Bristol Channel.

## Exciting Books



## Large cities in the UK

- London
- Belfast
- Edinburgh
- Cardiff
- Glasgow
- Manchester
- Birmingham
- Leeds
- Sheffield
- Newcastle
- Aberdeen
- Bradford
- Liverpool

# Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>Mouth</b>	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
<b>Source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
<b>Flood defences</b>	Systems put in place to prevent or reduce damage by flooding.
<b>Waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>Ox bow lake</b>	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.

<b>Deposition</b>	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
-------------------	--

<b>Tributary</b>	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
------------------	---

<b>Erosion</b>	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks
----------------	--

<b>Flooding</b>	the covering or submerging of normally dry land with a large amount of water.
-----------------	---

<b>Meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
----------------	--



## Sticky Knowledge about rivers

The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth. Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

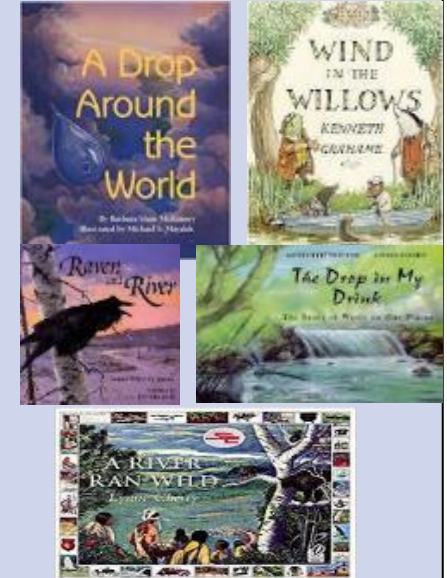
A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

The water cycle is the process of water moving in a cycle between the Earth's oceans, atmosphere and land.

Flooding can occur when water overtops the river channels banks and spills onto the floodplain. This often happens after a large amount of rainfall or snow melt.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.

## Exciting Books



## British rivers


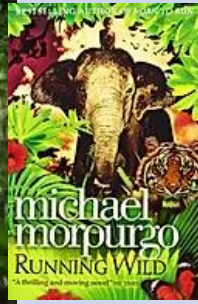

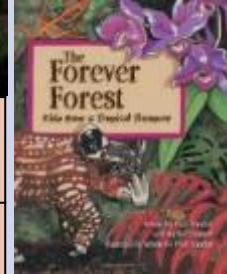

**Thames** London river that is 184 miles long.

**Severn** Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.

**Mersey** Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.

# Biomes and the rainforest KS2

## Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
Canopy	The <b>canopy</b> , which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.			
emergent layer	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.			
Understory	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.			
Deforestation	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.			
Climate zones	The world is split into 3 major climate zones depending on what the average climate is like: tropical, polar and temperate.	Sticky Knowledge		
Indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found	There are five main types of biome in the world: aquatic, tundra, grassland, desert and forest.	Where are the famous rainforests?	
Biomes	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.	Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there.		
Temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.	It can take ten minutes for a falling raindrop to travel from a rainforest's thick canopy to the floor.		Amazon, Brazil
Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn	The imaginary lines to the North and South of the equator. Most rainforests can be found between these two lines.	Some reasons for deforestation are to clear space for farming, to dig for oil and to chop down trees for wood.		Australia, West Africa
Equator	The imaginary line around the middle of the Earth that receives the most sunlight.	If deforestation continues at the same rate, it is estimated that there will be no rainforest left in 100 years.		
Biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.	The Amazon rainforest in South America is so big that if it were a country, it would be the ninth biggest in the world.		



# South America with a focus on Brazil KS2

## Knowledge Mat

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

#### Street children

Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.

#### Pampas

The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

#### Andes

The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America

#### Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn

The Tropic of Cancer is the most northern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead. The Tropic of Capricorn is the most southern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead.

#### Longitude and latitude

Latitude and longitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth.

#### Equator

The imaginary line around the middle of the Earth that receives the most sunlight.

#### Prime Meridian

Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich. The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres.

#### Urbanisation

The movement of people from rural areas to cities. People often move to the city in Brazil to try to make more money.



### Sticky Knowledge about South America and Brazil

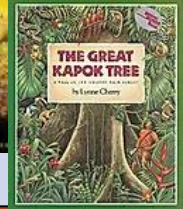
There are 12 countries in South America. Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA. The main language in Brazil is Portuguese.

Sao Paulo is the largest city in South America with more than 20 million people living there. However the capital city of Brazil is Brasilia.

The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon Rainforest. This rainforest is in many countries but mostly in Brazil. The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world. It is the largest river in South America. It carries more water than any other river in the world.

Lots of indigenous tribes live in the Amazon Rainforest. They live a traditional way of life that hasn't changed for hundreds of years. One of the largest tribes in the Amazon rainforest is the Yanomami.



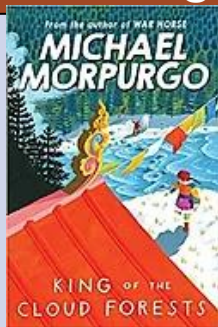
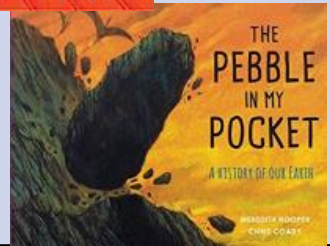
### Exciting Books



### Brazil map



# Mountains and Volcanoes KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary				Exciting Books	
peak	The peak is the highest point of any mountain.	 	 		
valley	A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.				
cliff	Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.				
ridge	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.				
plateau	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.	Sticky Knowledge about mountains and volcanoes			
summit	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.			
hill	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/> The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas. Mount Everest is in the Himalayas. It is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.			
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.	<input type="checkbox"/> There are mountains and volcanoes under the surface of the sea.			
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.	<input type="checkbox"/> 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.			
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.	<input type="checkbox"/> Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.			
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.			
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Volcanoes</b> 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 explodes.			
lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.				
		Famous Mountains and Volcanoes			
		<u>Mountains</u> Mount Everest (Asia) Mont Blanc (Europe) Mount Kosciuszko (Australia) Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa) Aconcagua (South America)			
		<u>Volcanoes</u> Mount St Helens (North America) Mauna Loa (North America) Mount Krakatoa (Asia) Eyjafjallajökull (Europe) Mount Etna (Europe)			

# Coasts KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Coastal</b>	An area by the coast. This means next to the sea or ocean.
<b>Erosion landforms</b>	Areas and landforms worn away by weather and waves.
<b>Depositional landforms</b>	Areas and landforms built up by material brought in by the sea.
<b>Cliff</b>	A steep rock face, usually at the edge of the sea.
<b>Headland</b>	A narrow piece of land that projects out into the sea.
<b>Dune</b>	A mound or hill of sand or other loose sediment, usually formed by wind.
<b>Bay</b>	A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards.
<b>Stack</b>	A steep column of rock in the sea, formed by wave erosion.
<b>Cave</b>	A natural underground chamber in a hillside or cliff.
<b>Tourism</b>	The industry around people going on holiday and visiting beautiful places.
<b>Coastal defences</b>	Something that has been put in place to protect the coast from erosion.



## Sticky Knowledge about coasts

Coastal areas are constantly changing. All coastal areas are different.

Depositional landforms like beaches, bays and dunes are created when the sea deposits sand, rocks and other sediment on the shore.

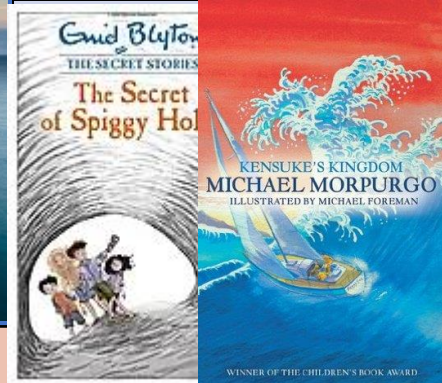
Erosion landforms like caves and arches are created when waves and weather wear away at the rock and break it down. Human activity can also cause erosion.

Coastal defences and coastal management strategies are used to protect the coast from erosion.

Coastal areas are very popular for tourism. Holidaymakers like to go to the coast because it is beautiful.

In some coastal locations, hotels, holiday homes and other attractions like fairgrounds are built to allow for the visitors.

## Exciting Books



## Popular coastal towns in the UK

- Scarborough
- Newquay
- Blackpool
- St Ives
- Ayr
- Penryn
- Durdle Door
- Cromer
- Seahouses
- Tenby
- Abersoch



# Europe with a focus on Campania, Italy KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
European Union	The EU tries to make it easier for Europeans to buy and sell things/trade with each other.		
Mediterranean	It is a body of water that separates the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia.		
Euros	Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries.		
Apenines	A mountain range in Italy, extending across the length of the entire peninsula from northwest to southwest.		
Tourism	The industry around people going on holiday and visiting beautiful places.	Some European flags	
Positano	A small, cliff side village on the coast in Campania.		
Border	A line that separates one country from another.		
Peninsula	A peninsula is a landform surrounded by water on most of its border while being connected to a mainland from which it extends.		
Mount Vesuvius	A volcano in Campania.		

# Trade KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Trade</b>	The buying, selling and exchanging of products.
<b>Fair trade</b>	trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
<b>Import</b>	Goods and services purchased and brought into the UK from a different country.
<b>Export</b>	The goods and services that we sell and transport to other countries.
<b>Economy</b>	The management of money, goods and services in a country.
<b>Global economy</b>	The economies of every country in the world considered together.
<b>Raw materials</b>	Materials in nature that can be used for economic gain (to make money).
<b>Source</b>	The place where something comes from.
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	Goods which have been changed and made into something from natural resources.
<b>Supply chain</b>	The sequence of processes involved in making a good.



## Sticky Knowledge about trade

We exchange products and goods for money. This is trade. We import goods that we want to buy and we export goods to sell to other countries.

Land mass, natural resources and the climate of a country determine its imports and exports. For example a warmer country might export bananas. Global trade gives us access to foods that cannot be grown in the UK.

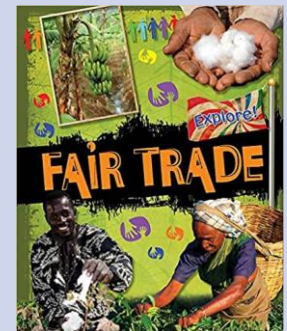
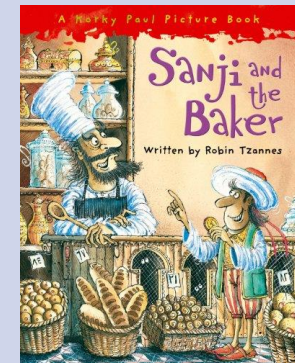
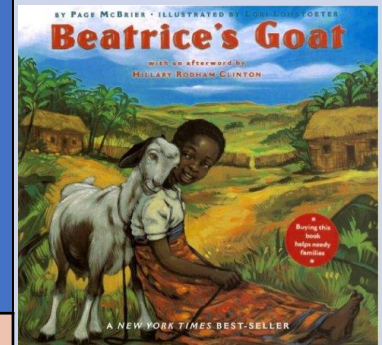
Trade has become more global. We now trade with countries all over the world. This is due to improvements in technology, transport and communications.

Manufactured goods have a multi step journey from their source to sale. They are transformed along the way. This is called the supply chain of a product.

Often, the more developed countries export higher value manufactured goods and import lower value raw materials.

Fairtrade is an organisation which is committed to helping farmers and workers in developing countries. If a product is fair trade, it means the farmer will be paid a guaranteed price for the product.

## Exciting Books



# Earthquakes KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Earthquake</b>	A vibration in the Earth's crust
<b>Aftershock</b>	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.
<b>Tsunami</b>	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.
<b>Earth's crust</b>	The outermost layer of the Earth.
<b>Mantle</b>	A layer of partly molten rock which is beneath the Earth's crust.
<b>Plate boundaries</b>	The edges where two tectonic plates meet.
<b>Fault</b>	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
<b>Magnitude</b>	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.
<b>Landslide</b>	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.
<b>Tectonic plates</b>	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
<b>Richter scale</b>	Richter scale is a measurement of the magnitude (power) of an earthquake.



## Sticky Knowledge about earthquakes

Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. They usually occur at plate boundaries and faults.

The focus of an earthquake is the point deep underground where the earthquake begins. The epicentre is the point on the Earth's surface that is immediately above the focus. The closer to the focus something is, the greater the impact of the seismic waves.

Earthquakes with the highest magnitude have a measurement on the Richter scale of 9. Not all earthquakes can be felt by people on the ground, earthquakes with a magnitude of less than 3 are so faint that they can only be detected by seismographs (a type of measuring and recording instrument).

Although it is known that most earthquakes occur at the plate boundaries, there is no reliable method of predicting the exact time, place or magnitude of an earthquake. This means it is hard to evacuate an area prior to an earthquake and instead a lot of effort has been put into ensuring that new buildings are constructed to withstand an earthquake; that people know what to do in the event of an earthquake and that warning systems are in place.

A tsunami is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strikes.

## Exciting Books





# China KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Economic growth</b>	An increase in the value of on economy over a period of time.
<b>Population</b>	The number of people that live in a place.
<b>Himalayas</b>	A mountain range which is where Mount Everest (the highest mountain in the world) is.
<b>Province</b>	China is divided into 23 provinces. These are areas of the country.
<b>Beijing</b>	The capital city of China.
<b>Sustainable</b>	Able to be maintained without causing damage.
<b>Pollution</b>	The introduction of a harmful or poisonous substance to the environment.
<b>Migration</b>	Movement from one place to another.
<b>Export</b>	Sending goods to another country for sale.
<b>Megacity</b>	A very large city, typically with a population of over 10 million people.
<b>Culture</b>	The ides, customs and social behaviour of a society.



## Sticky Knowledge about China

China is officially called The People's Republic of China. It is in Eastern Asia. It is the world's most populous country with over 1.37 billion people living there! The capital city is Beijing.

By 2040 China is expected to be the largest economy in the world. Fast economic development continues to allow an improvement in living standards for some Chinese, but many people do not receive these benefits and 250 million Chinese people still live on less than US\$1 a day.

The Himalayas is a mountain range that spreads over 5 countries, including China.

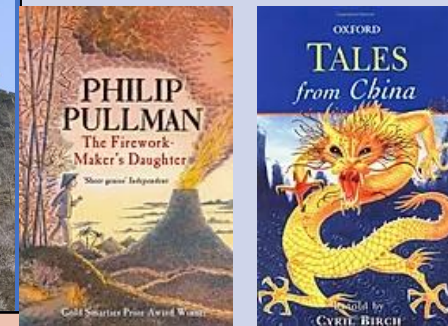
The climate in China is different in different areas as it is so large. There is a subtropical zone and a temperate zone.

China sometimes has earthquakes. In 2008, in the Sichuan region of China, there was a devastating magnitude 7.9 earthquake.

China's economic growth has happened because it has started to export more and more manufactured goods. This has caused a lot of air pollution in China

China has a high number of people moving from the countryside to the city, looking for better paid jobs.

## Exciting Books



## China's biggest megacities

- Shanghai- 34 million
- Guangzhou- 25 million
- Beijing (China's capital city) – 24.9 million
- Shenzhen- 23.3 million
- Wuhan- 19 million

## China landmarks

- The Great Wall of China
- The Summer Palace
- Some of the Gobi Desert is in China
- Some of the Himalayas is in China
- The Terracotta Army