

What's it like where we live?

KEY VOCABULARY

Common: land that everyone can use

Dunes: sandy mounds by the sea or in a desert

Far: distant

Forest: large area covered with trees

Key: symbols on a map, and what they mean

Map: plan of a place, from above

Near: close

North, South, East, West: compass points

Often: many times

Park: land or large garden where people walk or play

Plan: outlines of a room or rooms, from above

Rarely: not often

School: building where children learn

Symbol: picture on a map to show a feature on land

Wetland: swamp or marsh near a river or coast

Wild: land not farmed, used for parks or gardens, or built on

Wood: land covered with trees, smaller than a forest

What will we see on our journey around the world?

KEY VOCABULARY

Compass points: points on a magnetic compass marking the four main directions: North, South, East, West

Continent: land mass defined by physical, human or cultural features: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Oceania, North America and South America

Country: political area defined by physical, human or cultural features

Seaside: a tourist resort by the coast

Desert: A dry area of land which receives very little rain or precipitation

Remote: a location far away from cities or towns - away from people and populations

Equator: imaginary line/circle of latitude around the Earth, midway between North and South Poles, dividing the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Equator lies at 0° latitude: the midday Sun is always high in the sky. Because the sun is never far from being overhead, the sun's rays are very concentrated and so temperatures are high

Passport: a document that entitles you to travel to different countries.

Where do different animals live?

VOCABULARY

Antarctic: a polar region in the South Pole

Arctic: a polar region in the North Pole

Continent: land mass defined by physical, human, or cultural features: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Oceania, North America or South America

Equator: imaginary line around the middle of the Earth where day and night are almost equal, and there is little change in season; some areas have a dry season and wet season • **Endangered:** a species which is at risk of becoming extinct

Migration: the movement of people or animals from one place to another

North, South, East, West: compass points, locational vocabulary

North Pole: the most northerly place of the Earth

Ocean: a body of salt water

South Pole: the most southerly place of the Earth.

What are the seasons?

KEY VOCABULARY

Clock: an instrument for measuring and recording time

Colour words: red, brown, yellow, green etc

Descriptive temperature words: warm, cold, cool, dry, hot etc

Seasons: a time of year marked by certain conditions: spring, summer, autumn, winter

Weather words: sun, rain, clouds, rainbow etc.

Where does our food come from?

KEY VOCABULARY

Bakery: a shop that sells bread, cakes, pastries, pies etc

Butcher: a shop that sells meat products

Farm: where animals and crops are raised and grown

Fast food: food that is prepared and served quickly

High street: an area of a town where many of the shops and businesses are found

Newsagent: a shop that sells papers, magazines, confectionery etc

Plant: a living organism that gets its food through photosynthesis

Processed: food that has been treated by chemicals or changed in some way

Supermarket: a shop that offers a wide variety of foods and products.

What are the seven wonders of our world?

KEY VOCABULARY

Ancient: something that belongs to the past, and is often no longer in existence

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Continent: land mass defined by physical, human, or cultural features: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Oceania, North America or South America

Country: political area defined by physical, human, or cultural features

Man-made: something built by humans

Modern: something that belongs to the present

Natural: the opposite of man-made, something created naturally through a process of the earth, such as wind, water, volcanoes, earthquakes or plants growing.