



Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 1 Term: Summer

Rainforests and wildlife

Main strands within this Geography unit:



LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recall where places are.

Locational knowledge – children will learn key points on the globe e.g. North Pole, South Pole. They will learn about locations of some rainforests across the world.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

What the weather is and the effect it has on the location.



Weather and climate – children will learn about weather and climate where they live. They will investigate patterns.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Natural features in the environment.

Physical geography – children will learn some basic physical features of rainforests.



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

How we look after our World.

Environment – how can we look after the rainforest? Trip to Wildlife Park. Fieldwork question – does our school support the survival of wildlife? How can we better care for it?



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Core Learning of This Unit:

- What are the North Pole, South Pole, and Equator? What are the continents and main oceans of the World?
- Clarify difference between jungles and rainforests – focus is on rainforests and wildlife.
- Where are rainforests in the world? (Clarify that rainforest refers to the whole ecosystem, jungle only refers to part). Children use maps, globes, atlases to locate. Are there any links to their location and their weather and climate?
- Use Geographical language to explain physical features of rainforests.
- What other countries have similar weather to us? Different? Think about in terms of location to North Pole, South Pole, equator. What is weather like in the rainforest?
- Trip to Wildlife Park – where would these animals live? Habitats? Countries? Continents?
- **Fieldwork question – on trip – How are habitats in the wild replicated at the Wildlife Park? Why are some animals in the Wildlife Park and some in the wild?**

Prior Learning:

EYFS: Children will have talked about past and present events in their own lives and family members. They identify similarities between themselves and families, communities and traditions.

They know about similarities and differences in relation to environment, places and living things.



National Curriculum Statements:

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge: Name and locate the World's seven continents and five Oceans

Human and physical geography: identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

Geographical skills and fieldwork : Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans

use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map

use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map

Key Vocabulary:

Weather - The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.

Climate -The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

North / South Pole - Either of the two locations on the surface of the earth (or of a celestial object) which are the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation.

Equator – A line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°

Sun - The star round which the earth orbits.

Rain - The condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling visibly in separate drops

Clouds - A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the atmosphere, typically high above the general level of the ground.

Storm - A violent disturbance of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow.

Jungle/Rainforest - An area of land overgrown with dense forest and tangled vegetation, typically in the tropics.

Significant People

Sir David Attenborough studied the natural sciences at the University of Cambridge. He has written, produced, hosted and narrated countless award-winning, nature-focused programs and has devoted his life to celebrating and preserving wildlife.