

Geography - Polar Explorers- Year 1 - Is our world the same for everyone?



Key Vocabulary:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| continent | A large, solid area of land. Earth has 7 continents. |
| desert | A place that is very dry and has very little rainfall. |
| Equator | The imaginary line that runs around the middle of the Earth, half way between the North Pole and the South Pole. |
| iceberg | A large piece of ice floating in the ocean that has broken off from a glacier or larger piece of ice. |
| mountain | An area of land that is much higher than the land around it. It is higher and can be steeper than a hill. |
| North Pole | The most northern point on Earth. |
| ocean | A large area of salt water between continents. |
| rainforest | A tall, thick and usually warm forest that has lots of rain each year. |
| savannah | Flat grasslands with scattered trees and plants usually found near to the Equator. |
| South Pole | The most southern place on Earth. |
| vegetation | The plants that naturally grow in an area. |



Where are the Polar Lands?

The polar regions are two snowy places at the top and the bottom of the earth. They are called the Arctic (North Pole) and Antarctica (South Pole). The hottest part of the Earth is called the Equator and this is in the middle.



A compass is an important tool for finding direction. There are 4 main points of the compass: north, east, south and west.



Let's become

Year 1

Knowledge Organiser

Features in our world that have been built by people are called human features.

Features that occur naturally in our world are called physical features.

| physical features | | human features | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|------|
| hills | forest | factory | port |
| river | mountain | farm | city |
| cliff | coast | offices | shop |

Did you know...

Polar Bears and penguins do not live in the same pole.

Polar bears live in the North Pole (Arctic) and penguins live in the South Pole (Antarctic).

Our geographers will:

- Name and locate the world's 7 continents and the Arctic, Atlantic and Southern Oceans.
- Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator.
- Identify human and physical features of the polar regions and make comparison with their own local environment.