



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Key Stage 1

What is it like to live in Kampong Ayer?

Location Knowledge:	Continents and Oceans, Lines of latitude and longitude, equator, North and South Poles
Place Knowledge:	Kampong Ayer (Brunei) in Asia
Human and Physical Geography:	Weather, seasons, hot and cold areas, physical and humans features, basic subject vocabulary
Skills and Fieldwork:	World maps, Atlases and globes, compass directions, aerial photographs and plans, fieldwork
How does this unit build on the knowledge and skills developed in KS1 and link with the knowledge and skills in other KS2 units?	See the 'Geography Curriculum: Unit Links' document on the school website.
Links to other areas of the curriculum:	Science: Animals Including Humans; Seasonal Changes; Living Things and Habitats RE: Who is a Muslim and What do They Believe What does it mean to belong to a faith community?



Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

1: How does the location of Kampong Ayer compare with where I live?

Pupils will learn about:

- the location of where they live in the UK, within Europe and the world and in relation to the Equator and north and south poles
- the location of Kampong Ayer in the country of Brunei within Asia and also both locations in relation to the Equator and the north and south poles
- time differences and distances between the UK, Brunei and other locations in the world

Key Vocabulary:

Location: a particular place

Settlement: a place where people live

Village: a small settlement usually in a rural area.

Town: a place where people live which is larger than a village but smaller than a city. Usually, there is a range of shops, transport links and other amenities such as doctors, dentists, leisure facilities etc.

City: a place where many people live closely together larger than a town.

Capital city: a **city** or town where the central government of a country is located. Capitals are usually large cities.

Country: land that is controlled by a single government.

Passport: a government document needed to enter or leave a country.

United Kingdom: our country, made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Continent: a large solid area of land. Earth has seven **continents**. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Oceania.

Globe: a map of the Earth on a sphere.

Equator: an imaginary line round the middle of the Earth

Southern hemisphere: the area of the Earth which is south of the Equator.

Northern hemisphere: the area of the Earth which is north of the Equator.

Time zone: a region or area in which everyone has a specific time to set their clocks to. Time zones are different across the world because day and night happens at different times, as the Earth spins on its axis.

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>2: How do people’s homes at Kampong Ayer compare with mine?</p>	<p>3: How does the weather at Kampong Ayer compare with the weather where I live?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the types of traditional homes that are found in Kampong Ayer • homes in their own locality • How to sort types of homes found in the locality of their school into different categories • the key features of a traditional home in Kampong Ayer on a simple scale plan • how to construct a similar scale plan of their own home • reasons for any similarities or differences observed 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the main elements which make up the weather and understand that weather conditions change from one moment to the next • how, generally, temperature decreases towards the north and south poles and increases towards the Equator • the weather conditions experienced on one day in Bandar Seri Begawan using online BBC weather forecast webpages
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>
<p>High tide: the time when the sea reaches its highest level next to the shore.</p> <p>Low tide: the time when the sea is at its lowest level next to the shore.</p> <p>Tide / Tidal cycle: the alternate rise and fall of the sea level each day due to the gravitational pull of the moon.</p>	<p>Weather: whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy</p> <p>Temperature: how hot or cold something is</p> <p>Climate: the pattern of weather over a long period of time</p> <p>Equator: an imaginary line round the middle of the Earth</p> <p>North Pole: the northern most point of the Earth</p> <p>South Pole: the southern most point of the Earth</p> <p>Lines of latitude</p> <p>Polar climate: the weather is extremely cold</p> <p>Tropical Climate: the weather is hot and damp all year round all.</p> <p>Temperate climate: the weather is not too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>4: How do people in Kampong Ayer travel around compared with how people travel around where I live?</p>	<p>5: How does going to school in Kampong Ayer compare with my school?</p>	<p>6: How does the natural environment around Kampong Ayer compare with the natural environment around where I live?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forms of transport for particular journeys made and explain why boats and water taxis are used by almost everyone in Kampong Ayer • why boat building by people such as Syarikat at Kampong Ayer is an economic activity 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • similarities between a school/school life in a school in Kampong Ayer and our school 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the structure of typical Tropical Rainforest in Brunei • how living things in Tropical Rainforests are adapted to cope in extreme heat and rain • the structure of a Tropical Rainforest with a wood in the local area
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>
<p>Transport: how people travel to different places, eg: car, bus, bicycle, train, aeroplane etc.</p> <p>Board walk: a wooden walk way over marshy, sandy or wet ground.</p> <p>Water Taxi: a boat which people can hire to transport them to different places</p>	<p>Uniform, food, travelling to school, playground, sports fields, school subjects, religious school</p> <p>'mother' tongue: the first language learned by people when they were learning to speak as babies and toddlers.</p> <p>Additional language: a second language spoken by people as well as their mother tongue.</p>	<p>Environment: everything around us</p> <p>Tropical rainforest: forests which have very hot and damp weather conditions. They are usually found in countries near the equator.</p> <p>Climate: the pattern of weather over a long period of time</p> <p>Polar climate: the weather is extremely cold</p> <p>Tropical Climate: the weather is hot and damp all year round all.</p> <p>Temperate climate: the weather is not too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry.</p> <p>Habitat: the home of plants or animals</p> <p>Adapt: change, fit in</p> <p>Bio-diversity: the variety of plant or animal life in a habitat</p> <p>Deciduous: trees which shed their leaves every year</p> <p>Coniferous: trees and shrubs which don't shed their leaves. Coniferous trees produce cones. They are also known as evergreens.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

7: How does Geographic Information System (GIS) imagery of Kampong Ayer compare with GIS imagery of where I live?

Pupils will learn about:

- the distribution of the human and physical geographical features of Kampong Ayer and compare these with the local area

Key Vocabulary:

Google Earth

Satellites, aerial photographs: photographs taken from above, either in an aeroplane, or in space from a satellite

Bird's eye view: when you look down on something from above, as though you were a bird.

Earth: the planet which we live on

Globe: a map of the Earth on a sphere.

Location: a particular place

Zoom in, zoom out: to adjust the camera or computer so that the image is bigger (zoom in) or smaller (zoom out)

Physical features: natural features such hills, mountains, rivers and streams.

Human features: things made or built by humans such as buildings, bridges or roads