



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Key Stage 1

Why don't penguins need to fly?

Location Knowledge:	Continents and Oceans, Lines of latitude and longitude, equator, North and South Poles
Place Knowledge:	Antarctica Arctic
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, Living Things and Habitats

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>1: Where is Pip’s home and what do we find there?</p>	<p>2: How are penguins able to survive in Antarctica?</p>	<p>3: How does Antarctica compare with the Sahara Desert?</p>
<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, recognise and describe the key geographical features of the Antarctic environment 	<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify ways in which penguins are adapted to the Antarctic environment 	<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify countries in Africa which lie within the Sahara Desert • Identify, recognise and describe the key geographical features of the Sahara Desert • Explain why Antarctica is a desert despite being the coldest place on Earth
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>
<p>Arctic: the regions around the North Pole Antarctic: the regions around the South Pole; the continent of Antarctica Antarctica: a continent at the South Pole. Most of it is covered with ice. It is the driest and coldest continent on earth. 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. Ocean: a huge body of salt water, bigger than a sea. There are five oceans on the Earth: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Southern, or Antarctic. Southern Ocean: the ocean that circles Antarctica North Pole: the northern most point of the Earth South Pole: the southern most point of the Earth Landscape: the land and all of its features which you see in front of you Environment: everything around you, living and non-living Weather: whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy Desert: any large region which has very little rain each year</p>	<p>Habitat: the home of a plant or an animal Environment: everything around you, living or non-living Adapt: change, fit in Weather: whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy. Types of weather conditions include: wind, rain, snow, ice Ice sheet: a large area of ice covering the land for a long period of time.</p>	<p>Sahara Desert: the largest desert in the world. It is in the continent of Africa and crosses part of at least ten countries in Africa. sand, rocks, sand dunes Africa: the second largest continent on the earth 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. Landscape: the land and all its features you can see in front of you (huge, windswept, barren, apparently lifeless, extreme and hostile) sand dune: a hill or ridge of sand formed by the wind over many years Weather: whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy Habitat: the home of a plant or animal Adapt: change, fit in</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>4: How is the Arctic different from the Antarctic?</p>	<p>5: Why are there no Polar Bears in Antarctica?</p>
<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe ways that the Arctic region and North Pole is similar to and different from Antarctica and the South Pole and offer reasons for such differences 	<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and explain the components of the food chain of an Emperor Penguin • Identify and describe 3 geographical features of a South American country that Peter the Polar Bear visits on his journey to Antarctica
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>
<p>Arctic: the regions around the North Pole Antarctic: the regions around the South Pole; the continent of Antarctica Antarctica: a continent at the South Pole. Most of it is covered with ice. It is the driest and coldest continent on earth. 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. Ocean: a huge body of salt water, bigger than a sea. There are five oceans on the Earth: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Southern, or Antarctic. North Pole: the northern most point of the Earth South Pole: the southern most point of the Earth Landscape: the land and all of its features which you see in front of you Environment: everything around you, living and non-living Weather: whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy Blizzard: a storm with strong winds and heavy snow Desert: any large region which has very little rain each year Ice berg: a large floating mass of ice which has broken off a glacier or ice sheet and carried out to sea. Sea ice: where the water in the ocean or sea has frozen</p>	<p>Habitat: the home of a plant or animal Predator: an animal that naturally preys on other animals for food Carnivore: an animal which feeds on other animals Food chain: the order in which organisms, or living things, depend on each other for food. Krill: a small shrimp-like sea creature. It is eaten by a number of larger animals. Phytoplankton: small and microscopic organisms drifting or floating in the sea or fresh water Sea Ice: where the water in the ocean or sea has frozen Adapt: change, fit in Summer Winter Temperature: how hot or cold something is</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>6: Why do Marco and Polo find visiting each other so difficult?</p>	<p>7: So why don't penguins need to fly?</p>
<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the weather and climate of Antarctica (the home of Polo) and Zambia (the home of Marco) • Explain the geographic reasons why Polo finds it difficult to live in Zambia and Marco finds it a problem to live in Antarctica • Design and construct a simple model of a waterfall and use it to identify and describe some of its geographical features 	<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about what they have learned during the enquiry and use the information to answer the question.
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>
<p>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. Africa: the second largest continent on the earth Country: land that is controlled by a single government Zambia: a country in central Africa Weather: whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy Climate: the pattern of weather over a long period of time Polar climate: the weather is extremely cold Tropical Climate: the weather is hot and damp all year round all. Temperate climate: the weather is not too hot or too cold; too wet or too dry Temperature: how hot or cold something is Water fall: a cascade of water falling from a great height, formed when a river flows over a steep rock or cliff Gorge: a narrow valley between rocks and mountains Jungle: an area of land overgrown with dense forest and tangled vegetation, typically in the tropics.</p>	<p>Habitat: the home of a plant or animal Predator: an animal that naturally preys on other animals for food Adapt: change, fit in</p>