



Year 1 – Our Wonderful World



Geography is the study of the world and its people and places.

Positional language helps us to describe where things are in relation to each other. Positional words include in front, beside, behind, next to and opposite.

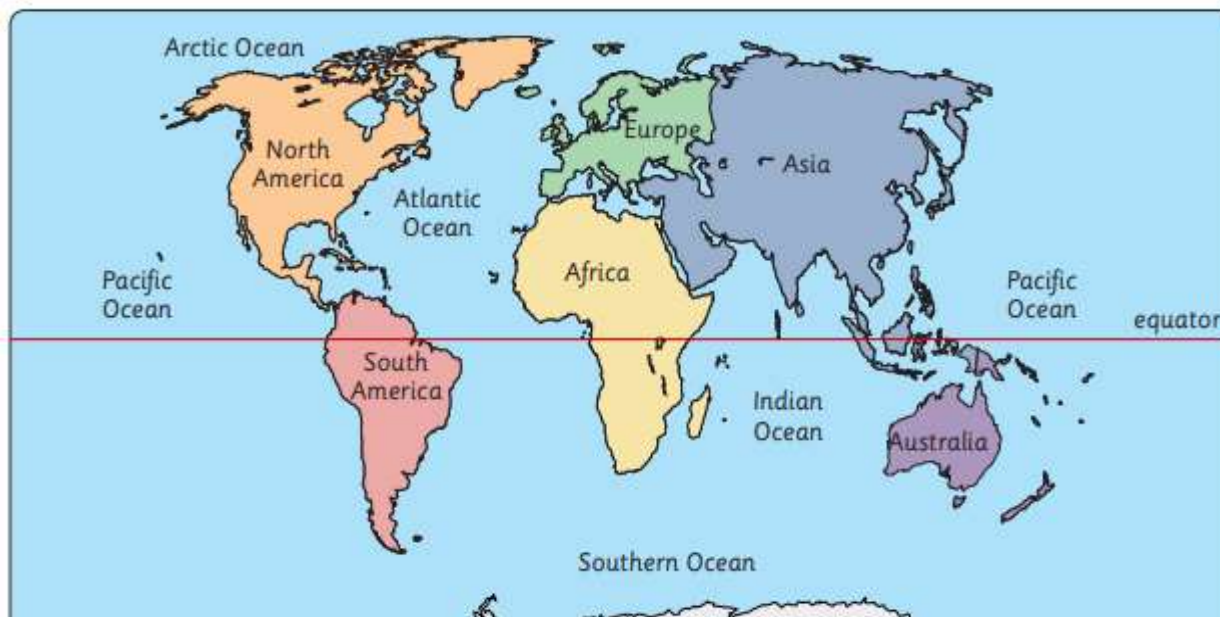
Directions can help us to move around or follow a route on a map. Forwards, backwards, left, right and straight ahead are examples of directional language.

Compass points – A compass has four main points, called the cardinal points. Locations can be described using the cardinal compass points of north, south, east and west.



Maps – A map is a drawing of an area of land and sea that has usually been drawn from above. Globes and atlases are forms of maps. This map shows the continents and oceans of the world.

The Equator is an imaginary line around Earth. It divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Places nearer the Equator are hot and places further from the equator are cold.



Glossary

atlas

A book of maps.

compass

An object used for finding directions.

continent

A large area of land.

globe

A 3-D map in the shape of a sphere.

Northern Hemisphere

The half of the Earth above the equator.

Southern Hemisphere

The half of the Earth below the equator.

equator

An imaginary line around the Earth.

coastline

The place where the land meets the sea or ocean.

lighthouse

A tower with a powerful light at the top that is built on or near the shore to guide sailors at night.



Settlements

There are three main types of settlement. They are villages, towns and cities. They vary in their size and number of houses, shops, schools and other buildings.



village



town



city

Coastal features

Physical features are naturally formed such as beaches, cliffs, coastlines and oceans. Humans haven't made them. Rain, wind and the sea can change physical features over time.

Human features are those that have been made by humans. There are many human features on the coastline such as shops, roads and piers.

Physical and human features are marked on a map with symbols.

Erosion is a natural process where materials, such as rock, sand and soil, are moved from one place to another. As waves crash against the coastline, they break off, or erode, tiny pieces of rock. Over time the coastline is worn away.



Grace Darling

Grace Darling was an English lighthouse keeper's daughter. Her participation in the rescue of survivors from the shipwrecked Forfarshire in 1838 brought her national fame.

RNLI

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, or RNLI, is a charity that saves lives at sea. There are 238 RNLI lifeboat stations around the UK coastline. Each station has boats and special equipment that the crew use to help people in trouble in the water. Over 8000 people are helped by RNLI volunteers every year.



Dangers of the coast

The coastline can be a dangerous place. It is important to stay safe and know what to do in an emergency.



Look for warning signs, follow advice and do not take risks.



Never go near water alone. Make sure an adult is with you.



Do not use inflatable toys or airbeds in the sea when a wind sock is blowing.



Red and yellow flags mean it is safe to swim.



Black and white flags mean it is safe for surfing, not for swimming.



Red flags mean danger. It is not safe to swim.



Check the weather forecast for bad weather.



Use safety equipment, such as a life jacket.



Call 999 in an emergency. Ask for the coastguard and they will call for the lifeboat.