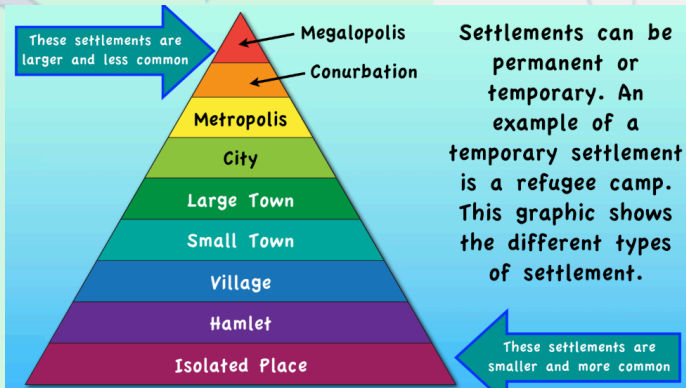


What I have already learnt in Spring Term

Extreme Earth

The earth's climate and extremes of temperature,
The water cycle.
To find out the cause and effect of earthquakes,
tsunamis and volcanoes.



Commercial buildings are places that trade goods. They can include banks, markets, shops, restaurants, supermarkets, offices, car washes and petrol stations.

Residential buildings are places that people live in. They can include flats, houses, halls of residence, nursing homes, villas and bungalows.

Industrial buildings are places that process raw materials and manufacture goods. They can include factories, power plants, mills, breweries and foundries.

Summer Term

What is my Local Area Like?

An investigation into our local area focusing on its main human and physical geographical features and how they might be changing.
Use of maps, observation and field sketches fieldwork opportunities within your school's local area.
Finding different ways of presenting information about our locality, which can be compared to the other localities studied at KS1 or KS2.



Vocabulary

Function: the main activities or purpose of a settlement. E.g. residential, industrial, commercial and recreational.

Housing types: such as terraced, semi-detached, detached, flats or bungalows.

Land use: the way in which land is used by people.

Market: the place where goods are sold.

Rural: relating to the countryside.

Service industry: work such as retail, administration, education, healthcare or tourism.

Settlement: a place where people live, which can be categorised into villages, towns and cities.

Site: the location of where a settlement first started.

Situation: the location of a settlement in relation to the surrounding area.

Suburb: the residential and commercial development at the edge of a city.

Urban: relating to a town or city.