



Key Vocabulary

features	Something which you can see all around you
human features	Something which is man-made, such as buildings and pavements
physical features	Something which is natural, such as trees and mountains
climate	The average weather conditions in an area
weather	The current conditions in the atmosphere, such as temperature or rainfall (this can change daily)
meteorologist	Somebody who studies weather patterns and makes predictions
grid reference	A location plotted onto a map so a user can find a location
bodies of water	A physical feature which contains water, such as a lake, river or ocean
landform	A solid physical feature of the earth, such as mountains, islands or canyons
population	The number of people living in a settlement

Key Skills

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Make plans and maps using symbols and keys.
- Plan the steps and strategies for an enquiry.

Locational knowledge

- Recognise that people have differing qualities of life living in different locations and environments.

Human and physical

- Describe human features of the UK regions, cities and/or counties.
- Describe how people have been affected by changes in the environment.



Major cities around the United Kingdom

Key Facts

- Settlements are **places** where people live and sometimes work.
- They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many **facilities** there are.
- Facilities are places where certain things happen, for example, schools for education, parks for playing or shops for selling things.
- **Types of settlement**
 - A **hamlet** is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.
 - A **village** is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
 - A **town** is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.
 - A **city** is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.
- The UK is a diverse society. The largest ethnic group in the United Kingdom is white British, followed by Asian British.
- The English cities of **Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford and Newcastle**, like **Glasgow** the largest city in Scotland and **Cardiff** the capital of Wales, were only small towns before the Industrial Revolution came along.



Key Questions

- What makes a city a city?
- Why do people decide to settle in one place?
- Would you rather live in a city or a village and why?
- Why do maps have symbols?
- What causes weather to change?
- How might climate affect people's decision to settle somewhere?
- Why are bodies of water important for settlements?

Links to other Learning

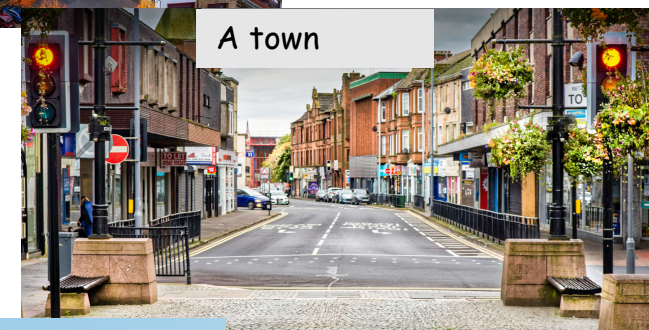
- Year 1 - Geography
Name some of the main towns and cities in the UK.
- Year 2 - Geography
Explain what facilities a town might need.
- Year 3 - Geography
Explain why a locality has certain human features.
- Year 5 - Geography
Describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their human features: land use, coast line, types of settlement and population.
- Year 6 - Geography
Explain why many cities of the world are situated by rivers.



A hamlet



A village



A town

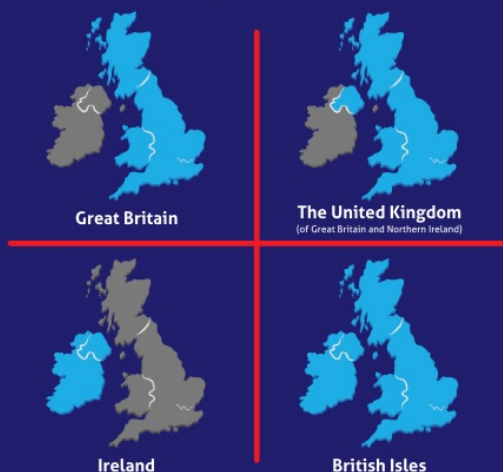


A city

Links to other Subjects

- Science - *Record observations, comparisons and measurements*
- Art & design - *Paul Klee's work on Journey's - colour and painting*
- Music - *Composition Create a composition based on a journey across the sea and perform compositions*

Terminology of the British Isles



The British Isles

The United Kingdom

Great Britain