

Knowledge Organisers

These one page, fully editable knowledge organisers have been put together to support teachers when introducing a topic to their pupils. All of the knowledge organisers work alongside Oddizzi's schemes of work, pathway document and the year group vocabulary and glossary banks.

Suggested Use

- Encourage prior research
- Discussed as a class at the beginning of a topic
- Stuck into books to refer back to throughout the unit
- Displayed in the classroom for reference
- Setting expectations for vocabulary to be used by pupils in their learning

Structure

Each organiser contains:

- A **summary** of what will be covered in each unit of study
- **Key Facts**
- **Key Knowledge**
- A **vocabulary list** split into three helpful categories: place names, geographical terms and processes and locational terms
- Key **glossary terms** chosen from Oddizzi's Progression in Vocabulary document
- Pictures

Please note: as this resource is a fully editable Word document, the layout may shift slightly depending on the version of Word you have opened it with. The same applies if you choose to add/edit/delete anything in the document.

Dog Kennel Hill Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 1- Hot and Cold Places

What will we be learning?

- Identifying hot and cold places.
- Locating hot and cold places.
- Features of a hot or cold place.
- How animals adapt to a hot or cold place.
- How to pack for a hot or cold holiday.

Key facts

- The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.
- The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator.
- A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator.
- A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.

Key knowledge

- Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!
- Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry.
- The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.
- Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.
- How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.
- People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Rainforest Atacama Desert Canada Norway Russia Sahara Desert	adapt desert habitat iceberg rainforest savanna	Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle The Equator North Pole South Pole

Glossary

adapt: *find ways to survive in a place (such as using less water in a desert or keeping warm near the North Pole)*

The Equator: *an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles*

habitat: *the natural home of an animal or plant*

Local Context

Look at daily weather forecast for the local area and create a weather chart. Identify if East Culwich is a hot/cold place.