



The Good Shepherd Catholic Primary Academy



Geography Intent

“Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments”

EYFS -Nursery		
<u>Advent</u>	<u>Lent</u>	<u>Pentecost</u>
<p>Knowledge: To know that there are different countries and languages in our world. To learn how to say hello in different languages. To know and care for the creatures living in the bug hotel. To know and care for the African snails.</p> <p>New Vocab World/countries/language/care/creatures/insects/Africa</p>	<p>Knowledge: To follow a map of the school environment. To explore and talk about what is growing in our school environment. To grow cress from a seed and know what plants need to survive. To know traditional tales from England and Africa.</p> <p>New Vocab Grow/survive/water/sunlight/map/England/Africa</p>	<p>Knowledge: To look at the differences between Africa and England (weather/environment/animals) To look at the differences between pond life and sea life (Shark in the Park), and know that different animals live near different countries (map in outdoor environment).</p> <p>New Vocab Africa/England/sea life/pond life/countries/hot/cold/dry/deep</p>
EYFS -Reception		
<u>Advent</u>	<u>Lent</u>	<u>Pentecost</u>
<p>Knowledge: -To know where I live/name of the school and road, and know it is in the city of Nottingham, in England. - To describe and comment on the immediate environment by looking at aerial views of the school setting (roads/parks/church/street/shops)</p>	<p>Knowledge: - To talk about the changes from to Winter-Spring-life cycle of plants/growing. -To discuss how we care for the natural world around us- Plants/ class pet -To note and record the weather.</p>	<p>Knowledge: -To recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries (Brazil-rainforests) -To identify differences in the environment between the rainforest and Nottingham. -To know the importance of the rainforest and ways in which we can protect it. To encourage the school community to recycle.</p>

<p>-To talk about a range of contrasting environments within Nottingham (rivers/woodlands/countryside/town/city)</p> <p>-To know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country (Diwali/Judaism)</p> <p>-To talk about the changes from Summer to Autumn-animals in hibernation.</p> <p>New Vocab Road/city/environment/culture/community/religion/UK/England</p> <p>Prior Vocab World/countries/language/care/creatures/insects</p>	<p>-To make and present simple story maps (traditional tales) and environment maps (immediate environment)</p> <p>New Vocab Autumn/Spring/season/life/cycle/map/mild/warm/overcast/thunderstorms/breezy/temperature/frost/water/soil/root/seed</p> <p>Prior Vocab Grow/survive/water/sunlight/map/England/Africa</p>	<p>-To name some of the 7 continents of the world.</p> <p>New Vocab Natural/rainforest/Brazil/continent/climate/endangered/Asia/Africa/North and South America/Antarctica/Europe/Australia/protect/recycle/humid/downpour</p> <p>Prior Vocab Africa/England/sea life/pond life/countries/hot/cold/dry/deep</p>
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Year 1

<u>Advent</u>	<u>Lent</u>	<u>Pentecost</u>
<p>Where We Live: Woodthorpe and Nottingham</p> <p>Enquiry Question: What is it like near our school?</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments Know that our school is in Woodthorpe, an area of the city of Nottingham, which is in England in the United Kingdom (both countries) and the continent of Europe Know that in the world there are things that are made by people and these are called human features 	<p>Continents of the World and the Animals That Live There</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Which animals live in my continent?</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the UK is surrounded by The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean (retrieval) Know the names of the seven continents and name on a world map and globe: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica Know the location of the North and South Poles and know that they are the cold parts of the Earth. 	<p>The Four Seasons</p> <p>Enquiry Question: How does the weather change in summer?</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter and know the order of the cycle (see diagram below) Know that it is coldest in the winter and hottest in the summer Know that the UK <u>does not</u> usually experience extremely cold winters or summers, and is thus a temperate country; this is an aspect of the UK's climate

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that in the world there are things that are not made by people and these are called physical features • Know that farms and fields are human features, and vegetation is a physical feature (revision using photos from last term) • Understand that a school is a human feature, as it has been made by people • Know that the UK is surrounded by The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean • Know how to locate these bodies of water on a labelled map • Know that the Union Jack (also known as the Union Flag) is the national flag of the United Kingdom • Know that the United Kingdom is made up of four smaller countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In the past these were all separate countries • Know that London is the capital city of England and of the UK • Know that the United Kingdom is a country that is in the continent of Europe, and locate the United Kingdom on a map of the world and a globe. • Know that country is a group of people who are governed by a shared government • Know that a government is a system or group of people with some power over an organised community or country <p>New Vocab:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that there is one global ocean that is often divided into five distinct oceans and locate them on a world map and globe: The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean • Know that seas are smaller bodies of water than oceans • Know that different animals can survive in different places because they are adapted to the different climate of that area and sometimes the different vegetation that grows there • Know that an endangered species is one that is threatened by extinction <p>New Vocab:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that particular types of precipitation are more common in different seasons (e.g. snow and ice in winter; rain in the summer) • Know that temperature can be measured using a thermometer • Know that certain animals hibernate in winter in the UK • Know that many animals have their offspring in the spring so that they have as long as possible in the warm to grow, ready for their first winter when it is hardest to find food and survive • Know that some trees keep their leaves all year round and that these are called evergreen trees, and that some shed their leaves in autumn and that these are called deciduous trees <p>New Vocab: deciduous, evergreen, hibernate, migrate, migratory birds, offspring, precipitation, temperate, temperature, thermometer</p>
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<p>continent, country, human feature, island, local, map, physical feature, ocean, population, sea, vegetation</p> <p>Prior Vocab: town, village, road, house, farm, world, globe, earth, map, hot, sunny, seasons, cold, snow, weather, manmade, natural, continents, city, town, country, overcast, frost, thunderstorm, flood, capital.</p>	<p>adapted, body of water, cliff, climate, coast, endangered, Equator, extinction, ice sheet, lakes, North Pole, river, South Pole, species, swamp</p> <p>Prior Vocab: continent, location, ocean, sea, vegetation</p>	<p>Prior Vocab: climate, season, vegetation</p>
<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, localities, nations); interdependence; physical features (bodies of water); resources (infrastructure); settlements (rural areas, urban areas)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents); cartography (Equator, North/South pole); change (adaptation, sustainability); climate (climate zones); physical geography (bodies of water)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: change; climate (weather)</p>

Year 2

<u>Advent</u>	<u>Lent</u>	<u>Pentecost</u>
Food and Farming	A Road Trip Across the USA	Coastlines
<p>Enquiry Question: Where does our food come from?</p>	<p>Enquiry Question: Are we nearly there yet?</p>	<p>Enquiry Question: What makes a coastal settlement different to an inland settlement?</p>
<p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that a farm is a place where plants are grown for food and animals kept from food and other things such as wool from sheep. Some farms only grow plants and some farms only keep animals and some do both Recognise farms, fields and vegetation in photographs (including aerial photographs) Know that the methods used for growing crops are called agriculture Know that crops are plants such as wheat or potatoes that are planted by the farmer in fields to make food that they then sell to other people 	<p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the location of the United States of America (USA) within the continent of North America Know that the USA is a country Know that a country is a group of people who are governed by a shared government Know that different places have similarities and differences Know that areas are often described as either urban or rural; know that urban areas, like towns and cities, are densely populated with lots of buildings and amenities like shops, government buildings, sports facilities and 	<p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that where the land meets the sea is called a coast and when seen on a map this can be called a coastline; know that at the coast there can be steep drops where cliffs meet the sea or ocean and that there can be beaches where the land meets the sea or ocean Know that the sea moves in waves and that tides bring the sea further into land, reaching a peak at high tide; and that at low tide sea is furthest from a particular part of the coast Know that an urban area on the coast is called a harbour and that this will be a place ships and boats can dock

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the concept of harvest as a gathering in of many crops once they have ripened as the summer ends. Recognise photographs of farms and fields before and after the harvest Know that our food is grown or raised on farms and that we eat food that is grown in different parts of the world Know that food is transported to and from all over the world, mostly via boats and lorries, though other forms of transportation are also used <p>New Vocab: agriculture, countryside, crops, earth, farm, farmer, farmland, field, harvest, transport</p> <p>Prior Vocab: continent, globe, human feature, location, physical feature, precipitation, season, vegetation, weather</p>	<p>homes; know that rural areas are sparsely populated with fewer buildings and amenities, and that rural areas are characterised by farmland and countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to use the language of compass directions to describe the position of notable human features and physical features on a map; know how to describe a journey using compass directions <p>New Vocab: amenity, border, commercial, compass directions, densely populated, rural, sparsely populated, populous, topography, urban</p> <p>Prior Vocab: city, climate, continent, country, countryside, farmland, location, North Pole, population, South Pole, vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that on some places along the coast lighthouses are a means to protect ships and boats from crashing into cliffs and rocks beneath the water near to the coast Know that seawater contains salt which makes it unsafe to drink <p>New Vocab: beach, coastline, dock, erode, harbour, high tide, lighthouse, low tide, orbit, seawater</p> <p>Prior Vocab: body of water, cliff, lake, location, ocean, river, sea, transport</p>
<p>Key Concepts: interdependence (economy, trade); movement (transport); resources (food supply)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, localities, nations); cartography (atlases, directions, distance, scale); climate (weather); movement (navigation); physical geography (bodies of water, topography); resources (infrastructure); settlements (population, rural areas, urban areas)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (localities); cartography (maps, symbols); transport; physical geography (bodies of water); settlements (urban areas)</p>
<p>Year 3</p>		
<p><u>Advent</u></p>	<p><u>Lent</u></p>	<p><u>Pentecost</u></p>

<p>Cities of the UK</p> <p>Enquiry Question: What landmarks are near our school?</p>	<p>Landmarks of the World</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Where are the world's most famous landmarks located?</p>	<p>The Amazon River and Rainforest</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Why is our rainforest endangered?</p>
<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to identify the counties of England using an atlas • Know that the United Kingdom is divided into regions and that Nottingham is in the East Midlands in England • Know how to identify the following major urban centres of the UK using an atlas: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle and Nottingham • Know that a city is a large urban settlement, usually with a large population • Know how to use Google maps to compare the size of Nottingham to the size of England as a whole • Know that Nottingham is located within the county of Nottinghamshire and identify this county in an atlas • Recognise our school and local landmarks, including The Good Shepherd Church and Nottingham Liberal Synagogue on a section of an Ordnance Survey map • Know that Nottingham's most famous landmark is Nottingham Castle and recognise it from a picture • Know how to use photographs of the centre of Nottingham and the Woodthorpe area to compare the human features of the two areas 	<p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Colosseum of Rome is in Italy's capital city in the continent of Europe and recognise this by sight • Know that the Great Pyramids of Giza are located in Egypt in the continent of Africa and recognise these by sight • Know that the Great Wall of China is located in China in the continent of Asia and recognise it by sight • Know that the Great Barrier Reef is a coral reef off the North Eastern coast of Australia in the continent of Australia • Know that some of these world-famous landmarks are considered to be human features (e.g. Great Wall of China) and others are considered to be physical features (e.g. the Great Barrier Reef) • Know that Peru is the location of Machu Picchu, a long-deserted centre of the Inca civilization in the Andes mountains; know that this is located in the continent of South America • Know that the Golden Gate Bridge is located in San Francisco in the USA in the continent of North America • Know how to locate the above countries and continents in an atlas • Know that people travel to visit places of interest around the world including these famous landmarks; this is called tourism; tourism provides 	<p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Amazon River carries more water than any other river on Earth • Know that a tributary is a smaller river or stream that joins a larger river, adding to its flow • Know that the Amazon rainforest is the largest rainforest on Earth and provides the habitats for the largest variety of plants and animals on the planet; this variety can also be described as biodiversity • Know that deforestation is threatening many animals and plants with extinction, as well as contributing to climate change • Know that a rainforest is made up four layers: an emergent layer, a canopy layer, an understory and the forest floor, the ground level of the rainforest • Know that there are imaginary lines of latitude and longitude on the Earth; know that latitude shows the north/south position of a given location and that longitude shows the east/west position of a given location • Know that there are tropics to the north and south of the Equator - the Tropic of Cancer to the north and the Tropic of Capricorn to the south – and that the Amazon rainforest is located in and around the Tropic of Capricorn

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise how to use six-figure referencing on an OS map and apply this to a similar map Know that topography is a word that describes how hilly or flat an area is; know that most of Nottingham City is flat but some of the surrounding suburbs such as Woodthorpe are areas with hilly topography Know that the River Trent, a physical feature, runs through Nottingham and runs to the sea <p>New Vocab: arable, area, atlas, cathedral county, fertile, landmark, nation, region, topography</p> <p>Prior Vocab: amenity, city, continent, country, densely populated, farmland, human features, island, ocean, sparsely populated, physical features, population, rural, urban, sea</p>	<p>jobs and money for local people, but can also bring environmental problems, such as air pollution from air travel</p> <p>New Vocab: altitude, biomes, climate change, fossil fuels, resources, world heritage site</p> <p>Prior Vocab: atlas, cathedral, continent, densely populated, fertile, globe, human features, landmark, location, North Pole, physical features, South Pole, temperate, transport</p>	<p>New Vocab: biodiversity, canopy, climate change, deforestation, emergent layer, forest floor, habitat, latitude, longitude, middle layer, rainforest, tributary, tropics</p> <p>Prior Vocab: atlas, climate, continent, extinction, location, nation, North Pole, ocean, rainforest, sea, South Pole, species</p>
<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (localities, nations); physical geography (bodies of water, topography); settlements (population, rural areas, urban areas)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, nations); cartography (atlases); climate (climate change); interdependence (economy, trade); movement (transport); physical geography (biomes, bodies of water, topography); resources (energy); settlements (population)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, nations); change (adaptation, sustainability); climate (climate change, weather); physical geography (biomes, bodies of water)</p>
<p>Year 4</p>		
<p><u>Advent</u></p>	<p><u>Lent</u></p>	<p><u>Pentecost</u></p>
<p>Climate and Weather</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Why do different areas have different sorts of vegetation?</p>	<p>Tectonic Plates, Volcanoes and Earthquakes</p> <p>Enquiry Question: What impact do volcanoes have on the people who live near them?</p>	<p>Waterways of the UK</p> <p>Enquiry Question: What are the major waterways close to Nottingham?</p>
<p>Knowledge:</p>	<p>Knowledge:</p>	<p>Knowledge:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the terms rainfall, temperature, wind and humidity, and know that weather represents the day-to-day levels of these things and that climate represents an average for a given area • Know that a desert is a region with extremely low precipitation; for example, the world's largest desert is found in Antarctica – although it is not hot there, there is very little rainfall • Understand lines of latitude and how the Earth can be divided into polar, temperate, sub-tropical and tropical zones and that each tend to have different climates and biomes; know that a biome is a community of plants and/or animals that share characteristics based on the environment in which they live • Know that the climate of an area determines the vegetation that will grow there and the animals that will thrive there • Know that there are five different types of vegetation regions in the world: forest, grassland, tundra, desert, and ice sheet; know that these regions are determined by the climate of an area • Know that forest regions are covered in trees; that grasslands are dominated by thick grass; that tundra regions are areas where tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and that a mixture of grass, sedges, lichen and moss dominate; that ice sheet regions are large masses of ice where very little plant-life can survive • Know that when areas of land that are usually dry become covered with water, this is called a flood; floods can be caused by heavy rainfall and storms that lead to temporarily higher sea levels along a coast; floods can lead to destruction of property and even death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the structure of the Earth - crust, mantle, outer core and inner core • Know that the crust is a layer of rock on the surface of the Earth • Know that the crust and upper mantle of the earth are divided into large tectonic plates that 'float' on the liquid rock beneath • Know that a fault is a crack in the surface of the Earth • Know that volcanoes form at the edges of tectonic plates where there are faults • Know that volcanic eruptions can be deadly for people living near to active volcanoes, but that the soil around volcanoes is very fertile meaning that people live there to ensure that crops grow successfully on farms • Know that tectonic plates move very slowly over time and that when they suddenly slip past each other, this causes earthquakes that can have devastating consequences for human life through destruction of buildings and tsunamis (extremely large series of waves) • Know that Mount Vesuvius is an example of a volcano and that the eruption at Pompeii in the times of ancient Rome (79 AD) is a famous historical example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that 2/3 of the Earth's surface is covered by water, mostly oceans. • Know that the UK is bordered by four seas: to the south by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe; to the east by the North Sea; and to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean • Know that rivers move downhill due to the force of gravity and towards seas and oceans, and that the location where a river meets the sea or ocean is called the mouth of a river • Know that a location on a river that is further away from the sea or ocean is called upstream and that a location that is closer to the sea or oceans is called downstream • Know that settlements, such as cities, towns and villages, have often been built alongside rivers because of the transportation links that rivers historically provided, as well as opportunities for irrigation • Know that the earliest civilisations, including ancient Sumer, were formed on the floodplains beside rivers because settled people needed a supply of water and good soil for growing crops (retrieval from history) • Know how to identify the River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, River Great Ouse and River Trent on a map of the UK; know that the River Trent runs through Nottingham and that the River Thames runs through London • Know that canals are artificial waterways created by humans for the purposes of transportation or irrigation; know that canals were important in Britain's development and that many still exist across the UK • Know that the Lake District is one of the UK's national parks and that it is also a designated world heritage site meaning that people have decided that it is very important and needs protection
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that different maps of the world show the land masses in different ways; this is because it is not possible to accurately represent a 3D curved surface on a 2D plane Recognise the Mercator, Gall Peters and Robinson projections and know that there are various other possible projections and orientations and that the choice of map/orientation (e.g. UK at the centre) is a <u>choice</u> that reveals things about what the map maker and map user prioritise and value <p>New Vocab: desert, evolved, humidity, lichen, moss, polar, rainfall, sedges, sub-tropical, tropical, weather</p> <p>Prior Vocab: annual, area, atlas, biome, coast, continent, latitude, longitude, North Pole, precipitation, region, South Pole, temperate, thermometer</p>	<p>New Vocab: active, ash, crater, dormant, earthquake, eruption, fault, flank, iron, lava, magma, mantle, structure, tsunami, upper mantle, vent, volcano</p> <p>Prior Vocab: crust, igneous, metamorphic, molten, sedimentary, tectonic plate, volcano, fertile</p>	<p>New Vocab: canal, deposition, downstream, industry, irrigation, mouth, national park, sediment, storm, drought</p> <p>Prior Vocab: agriculture, body of water, boiling, cliff, climate change, coast, coastline, condensation, erosion, evaporation, farming, lake, melting, ocean, precipitation, river, sea, species, stream, sublimation, tide, transpiration, tributary, wave, world heritage site</p>
<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, locations); cartography (atlases, Equator, latitude, longitude, North/South Pole); change (adaptation); climate (climate zones, weather); interdependence; physical geography (biomes)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: physical geography (tectonics); resources (food supply); settlements (population, rural areas)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (localities, nations); change (sustainability); climate (climate change, weather); interdependence (economy, trade); movement (transport); physical geography (bodies of water, topography); settlements (population, rural areas)</p>
<p>Year 5</p>		
<p><u>Advent</u></p>	<p><u>Lent</u></p>	<p><u>Pentecost</u></p>
<p>Mountains of the World</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Roughly how far would a mountaineer need to travel to complete the Seven Summits challenge?</p>	<p>Climate Change and Pollution</p> <p>Enquiry Question: How clean is our area and what could be done to make it better? (field work)</p>	<p>Changes to Nottingham and the UK</p> <p>Enquiry Question: How has our area changed over the last century?</p>
<p>Knowledge:</p>	<p>Knowledge:</p>	<p>Knowledge:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a mountain is a landform that rises prominently above its surroundings. It is generally distinguished by steep slopes, a relatively confined summit, and considerable height • Know that there are different types of mountain: fold mountains, fault-block mountains, volcanic mountains and dome mountains • Know that the height of mountains is measured as the height above sea-level • Know that the Himalayas is the tallest mountain range on Earth • Know that Mount Everest is the tallest mountain on Earth • Know that mountaineers sometimes challenge themselves to ascend the tallest mountain in each continent; this challenge is known as the Seven Summits • Locate the Seven Summits on a world map and know which continent each mountain is located in: Mount Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Mount Elbrus (Europe), Mount Vinson (Antarctica), Puncak Jaya (Australasia) <p>New Vocab:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that biomes are valuable to humans and that they are <u>also</u> worth protecting in their own right • Know that human choices and decisions can lead to better or worse outcomes • Know that Earth is surrounded by a layer of gases called the atmosphere • Know that our atmosphere acts like a blanket that traps the Sun's heat; know that people on Earth are making carbon dioxide, mainly through transport, manufacturing and agriculture; know that this extra carbon dioxide is leading to global warming as the world heats up • Know that manufacturing involves the creation of products for people to use; these are made from natural resources that are distributed unevenly across the planet; know that oil – from which plastics and fuels are both made – is an example of such a resource • Know that oil is an example of a fossil fuel, meaning that it is a finite resource made naturally over millions of years from the remains of living things • Know that global warming is leading to more extreme weather events including floods and droughts; this is making certain parts of the world much harder to live in leading to increased movement of people, called migration; know that the availability and contamination of water is a major reason for this migration • Know that global warming is also leading to degradation of many habitats, and that the loss of polar ice which threatens polar bears is an example of this • Know that the population of the world is currently increasing <p>New Vocab:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that The Good Shepherd School has existed since 1951 • Know that the latest estimate of Nottinghamshire's resident population is 833,400 (2020) • Know that throughout its history, Nottingham has always welcomed migrants from around the world • Know that residents born in India represent the most numerous non-UK born group in the East Midlands, followed by residents born in Poland, Ireland and Pakistan. • Know that around 13% of the total population of Nottingham City are students, due to the two large universities in Nottingham • Know that Nottingham City continues to see a large amount of population 'churn', with 32,300 people arriving from elsewhere within the UK and 34,500 leaving. As a result, plans are in place to build new shops, parks, restaurants and leisure facilities to attract more residents and tourism. • Know that life expectancy is an average measure of how a person will live; know that life expectancy in the UK has increased steadily over the last century (to 81 years old in 2019) due to improvements in medicine and diet; know that this mirrors a global trend • Know the changes to land uses over time (Raleigh factory in Lenton and Lace Market are good examples) <p>Population - Nottingham Insight</p> <p>New Vocab: average, commute, diet, heritage, household, immigration, life expectancy, medicine, migrant, trend</p>
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<p>altitude, ascend, base, dome mountain, elevation, fault-block mountain, fold mountain, hill, mountain, mountaineer, peak, pinnacle, plateau, range, slope, summit, valley, volcanic mountain</p> <p>Prior Vocab: crust, fault, inner core, iron, magma, mantle, outer core, tectonic plates, volcano</p>	<p>atmosphere, availability, carbon dioxide, contamination, food chain, finite, fossil fuel, global warming, manufacturing, marine, migration, nitrogen, oxygen, trade</p> <p>Prior Vocab: agriculture, biome, continents, Earth, drought, evolve, flood, habitat, local, North Pole, polar, South Pole, sub-tropical, temperate, transport, tropical</p>	<p>Prior Vocab: city, continent, country, county, island, ocean, population, sea</p>
<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, localities, nations); cartography (maps); movement (navigation); physical geography (tectonic plates, topography)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: change (adaptation, sustainability); climate (climate change, pollution); interdependence (economy, trade); movement (migration, transport); physical geography (biomes, bodies of water); resources (energy, food supply); settlements (population, rural areas)</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (localities, nations); change (adaptation, sustainability); climate (climate change, pollution); interdependence (economy, trade); movement (migration, transport); resources (energy, food supply); settlements (population, rural areas, urban areas)</p>
<p>Year 6</p>		
<p><u>Advent</u></p>	<p><u>Lent</u></p>	<p><u>Pentecost</u></p>
<p>The North Pole and the South Pole</p> <p>Enquiry Question: Which countries have part of their land in the Arctic Circle?</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the Antarctic is a continent because there is a land mass below the ice; the Arctic is <u>not</u> a continent as there is no land beneath the ice; however, the Arctic circle reaches out to include the northern part of other land masses Know that the polar regions are dominated by ice-sheet and tundra regions 	<p>Our Interconnected World: A Three-Way Study of the UK, France and China - <i>Physical Geography</i></p> <p>Enquiry Question: What are the key similarities and differences between the UK, France and China in terms of physical geography?</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the UK, France and China are all countries Identify the UK, France and China on a world map in relation to the nearby oceans and seas (specifically the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel, the South China Sea, the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea) 	<p>Our Interconnected World: A Three-Way Study of the UK, France and China – <i>Human Geography</i></p> <p>Enquiry Question: What are the key similarities and differences between the UK, France and China in terms of human geography?</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the countries of the world are interconnected in a variety of ways, for example transportation and trade links Know that people often need to have a passport to travel to other countries Know that France, as its close neighbour, has had a major impact on the UK through history, being considered as an enemy of England for much of the two countries' histories

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the tundra is characterized by permafrost, a layer of soil that is frozen all year round • Know that animals and plants are adapted to their environment • Know that Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, the United States (Alaska), Canada, and Denmark (Greenland) are the countries located in the Arctic Circle and identify these on a map • Know that the sea ice of the Arctic Ocean changes in the total area it covers through the year and that it is slowly diminishing over time as one of the major effects of climate change; know that this change, if it continues, will cause sea levels to rise threatening lives and major cities around the world <p>New Vocab: Arctic Circle, nomadic, opportunistic, permafrost, scarcity, tundra</p> <p>Prior Vocab: adapted, area, climate change, continents, country, desert, latitude, lichen, longitude, moss, North Pole, region, sedges, South Pole, temperate, temperature, thermometer, vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the area of the UK (0.24 million km²), France (0.64 million km²) and China (9.60 million km²); • Compare the relative height of the tallest mountains in the UK (Ben Nevis -1,345m), France (Mont Blanc - 4,809m) and China (Mount Everest - 8,849m); NB - The summit of Mount Everest runs along the China-Nepal border • Know that the longest river entirely in the UK is the Severn (354 km); know that the longest river entirely in France is the Loire (1,006m); know that the longest river entirely in China is the Yangtze (6,300m); the Yangtze is the longest river in the world that is entirely located in one country (the Nile and Amazon are longer, but these rivers run through multiple countries) <p>New Vocab: distribution, economy, production</p> <p>Prior Vocab: atlas, biome, climate, coast, coastline, continents, country, dome mountains, fault-block mountains, fold mountains, fossil fuel, globe, irrigation, island, mountain range, ocean, polar, river, sea, sub-tropical, temperate, transport, tropical, volcanic mountains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a country's economy is the sum total of its production, distribution and trade in goods and services (i.e. all the aspects of a country that relate to how resources are used and distributed) • Know that the UK buys and sells products and services from around the world • Know that China is the most populous nation in the world • Know that the people of the UK and France live in democracies which mean that once they are adults they get to vote to decide who is in charge (i.e. who runs the government) – it gives the people of these countries a say in how the country is run and the laws that are made; know that the people of China <u>do not</u> live in a democracy and that all important decisions on how the country is run are made by the communist party; the people of China, thus, do not get a say in how the country is run <p>New Vocab: citizens, democracy, human rights, imported, interconnected, media, passport, products, services, technology</p> <p>Prior Vocab: agriculture, atlas, average, contamination, country, diet, finite, fossil fuel, global warming, habitat, life expectancy, medicine, migration, natural resource, populous, trade, transport</p>
<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, nations); cartography (atlases, distance, latitude, longitude, maps,</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, localities, nations), cartography (atlases, directions, distance, latitude,</p>	<p>Key Concepts: boundaries (continents, localities, nations), cartography (atlases, directions, distance, latitude, longitude, maps,</p>

<p>North/South Pole); change (adaptation, sustainability); climate (climate change, climate zones, pollution, weather); movement (migration, navigation, transport); physical geography (biomes, bodies of water): resources (energy, food supply); settlements (population, rural areas, urban areas)</p>	<p>longitude, maps, scale, symbols), climate (climate change, climate zones, weather), physical geography (biomes, bodies of water, tectonics, topography), resources (energy)</p>	<p>scale, symbols), change (adaptation, sustainability), climate (climate change, climate zones, pollution, weather), interdependence (economy, trade), movement (migration, navigation, transport), resources (energy, food supply, infrastructure), settlements (population, rural areas, urban areas)</p>
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