

Subject: Geography

Year: 6

Term: Autumn, Spring 1



Unit: Frozen World



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<p><b>Antarctic Circle</b> - a line of latitude that lies 66.5°S of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.</p> <p><b>Antarctica</b> - a continent in the Antarctic region with a polar climate.</p> <p><b>Arctic Circle</b> - a line of latitude that lies 66.5°N of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic.</p> <p><b>Arctic region</b> - an area in the Northern Hemisphere that includes parts of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway,</p>	<p>Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.</p> <p>There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S).</p> <p>Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.</p>	<p>The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans.</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p> <p>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p>

<p>Greenland, Iceland and the Arctic Ocean.</p> <p><b>boreal forest</b> - a large area of wetland covered in conifer trees found in countries that are in or near the Arctic Circle.</p> <p><b>carbon footprint</b> - the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by one individual, one process or one company.</p> <p><b>climate</b> - the usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period.</p> <p><b>climate change</b> - the long-term change in expected weather patterns that contribute to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather.</p> <p><b>crevasse</b> - a deep crack in the thick ice of a glacier.</p> <p><b>equator</b> - a line of latitude around the middle of the Earth at 0°.</p>	<p>Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth.</p> <p>When the Earth tilts towards the Sun it create near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun.</p> <p>When the Earth tilts away from the Sun it creates near-constant darkness, known as polar night.</p> <p>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment.</p> <p>The six main physical features of a polar landscape are: iceburg, glacier, mountain, ice field, tundra and boreal forest.</p> <p>The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock.</p> <p>Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water.</p> <p>Tourism has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.</p>	<p>The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced.</p> <p>Climate change effects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome.</p> <p>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>	<p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions.</p> <p>Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth.</p> <p>Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes.</p> <p>Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p> <p>Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country.</p> <p>Explain how humans function in the place they live.</p>
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<p><b>glacier</b> - a river or mass of ice that is moving slowly and formed from compacted snow.</p> <p><b>global warming</b> - a gradual increase in world temperatures caused by gases such as carbon dioxide collecting in the air around the Earth and stopping heat from escaping into space.</p> <p><b>greenhouse effect</b> - the trapping of heat from the Sun in the Earth's atmosphere due to the presence of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide.</p> <p><b>horizon</b> - the line where the sky appears to meet the Earth.</p> <p><b>ice field</b> - a large area of connected glaciers.</p> <p><b>ice sheet</b> - a mass of glacial ice that covers the ground, also known as a continental glacier.</p> <p><b>ice shelf</b> - a floating sheet of ice attached to a land mass.</p>			<p>Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.</p>
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**iceberg** - a large piece of frozen freshwater that has broken off a glacier, ice shelf or larger iceberg.

**indigenous** - occurring naturally or originating in a particular place.

**line of latitude** - an imaginary line that runs horizontally around the Earth, measured in degrees north ( $^{\circ}$ N) or south ( $^{\circ}$ S) of the equator.

**line of longitude** - an imaginary line that runs vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole, measured in degrees east ( $^{\circ}$ E) or west ( $^{\circ}$ W) of the Prime Meridian.

**native** - refers to the animals and plants that occur naturally in a place.

**North Pole** - the most northern geographical point of the Earth.

**Northern Hemisphere** - the part of the Earth that is to the north of the equator.

**permafrost** - a layer of soil that remains frozen all year round.

**polar day** - near constant daylight in the Arctic or Antarctic during the summer months when the Sun does not set below the horizon, also known as Midnight Sun.

**polar night** - near constant darkness in the Arctic or Antarctic during the winter months when the Sun does not rise above the horizon.

**precipitation** - water that falls from clouds in the sky as rain, snow, hail or sleet.

**Prime Meridian** - the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

**South Pole** - the most southern geographical point of the Earth.

**Southern Hemisphere** - the part of the Earth that is to the south of the equator.

<p><b>topography</b> - the physical appearance of the natural features of an area of land, especially the shape of its surface.</p> <p><b>tourism</b> - an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure.</p> <p><b>Tropic of Cancer</b> – a line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°N of the equator.</p> <p><b>Tropic of Capricorn</b> - a line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°S of the equator.</p> <p><b>tundra</b> - an area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen.</p>			
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## St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography

Year: 6

Term: Spring 2, Summer



Unit: Our Changing World



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<p><b>Antarctic Circle</b> - a line of latitude that lies 66.5°S of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.</p> <p><b>Arctic Circle</b> - a line of latitude that lies 66.5°N of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic.</p> <p><b>climate change</b> - the long-term change in expected weather patterns that contribute to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather.</p> <p><b>contour line</b> - a line on a map joining points of equal height above sea level.</p> <p><b>cyclone</b> - a violent and disruptive storm in which the wind moves very fast in a circular direction.</p>	<p>Latitude and longitude help identify locations in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.</p> <p>There are five major lines of latitude: Equator (0°), Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), Arctic Circle (66.5°N) and Antarctic Circle (66.5°S).</p> <p>The world is split into 24 meridians 15° apart because there is 24 hours in a day and 360° in one rotation.</p> <p>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area.</p> <p>Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly</p>	<p>The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>The times are calculated from GMT. Times to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of GMT (GMT+), times to the west are behind GMT (GMT-).</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.</p> <p>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic</p>

<p><b>equator</b> - a line of latitude around the middle of the Earth at 0°.</p> <p><b>export</b> - to send goods or services to another country for sale.</p> <p><b>fossil fuel</b> - a natural fuel, such as oil or coal, that was formed underground millions of years ago from the remains of living things.</p> <p><b>four-figure grid reference</b> - used to indicate the bottom left-hand corner of a particular square on a map. The first two numbers show the horizontal position, and the second two numbers show the vertical position.</p> <p><b>Global Climate Risk Index</b> - a set of data that ranks how much countries have been affected by extreme weather related to climate change.</p> <p><b>global warming</b> - a gradual increase in world temperatures caused by gases such as carbon dioxide collecting in the air around the Earth and stopping heat from escaping into space.</p>	<p>or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <p>A scale on a map is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:800km.</p> <p>Ordnance survey maps use four and six grid references to locate a feature or place.</p> <p>Contour lines join points of equal height above sea level and show an area's terrain.</p> <p>The four main causes of climate change are: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, overpopulation and rearing livestock.</p> <p>The Global Climate Risk Index uses data from countries around the world to analyse which countries are most affected by extreme weather events.</p> <p>Climate change can intensify natural weather events such as storms, heatwaves, floods, sandstorms and droughts to make them more extreme and more destructive.</p> <p>Countries worldwide trade with each other. They export and import goods, such as fossil fuels, metal ores and food.</p>	<p>Ordnance Survey symbols are used to represent different features on the landscape. This includes buildings, roads, rivers, lakes and forests. Understanding these symbols is essential for reading and using Ordnance Survey maps effectively.</p> <p>Climate change affects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome.</p> <p>The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money and are particularly affected by the impact of climate change.</p> <p>Developing countries often have widespread poverty and ineffective governments. They</p>	<p>and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p> <p>Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.</p> <p>Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area.</p> <p><a href="#">Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</a></p> <p>Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world.</p> <p>Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations.</p>
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<p><b>Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)</b> - the time at the Prime Meridian that runs through Greenwich, London, on which world time zones are based.</p> <p><b>hurricane</b> - a violent wind that has a circular movement.</p> <p><b>import</b> - to bring goods or services in from another country for sale.</p> <p><b>industry</b> - the activities and companies that process raw materials and manufacture goods for sale.</p> <p><b>line of latitude</b> - an imaginary line that runs horizontally around the Earth, measured in degrees north (°N) or south (°S) of the equator.</p> <p><b>line of longitude</b> - an imaginary line that runs vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole, measured in degrees east (°E) or west (°W) of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p><b>manufacturing</b> - using machinery in factories to make goods on a large scale.</p>	<p>North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply).</p> <p>Natural resource management (NRM) aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future.</p> <p>Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).</p> <p>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>	<p>cannot prepare as well for extreme weather events and lack the money to recover quickly afterwards.</p> <p>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment.</p>	<p>Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.</p> <p>Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world.</p> <p>Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth.</p> <p>Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.</p> <p>Explain how humans function in the place they live.</p>
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**map scale** - the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.

**map symbol** - a picture or icon that represents a physical or human feature on a map.

**natural resources** - things that come from the Earth and provide everything we need to survive, including air, water, food, wood, energy and soil.

**Northern Hemisphere** - the part of the Earth that is to the north of the equator.

**ore** – a naturally occurring rock that contains metals.

**Prime Meridian** - the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.

**scale ratio** - the relationship between the distance on a map and the distance on land written as a ratio, for example

1cm:1 km means that 1 cm on a map represents 1 km on land.

**settlement** - a place where people live permanently.

**shipping** - sending goods from one place to another, often by sea.

**six-figure grid reference** - a method of locating a specific point within a grid square on a map. The first three numbers, called the eastings, show the horizontal position and the second three numbers, called the northings, show the vertical position.

**Southern Hemisphere** - the part of the Earth that is to the south of the equator.

**time zone** - one of 24 equal parts into which the world is divided, each one an hour in front or behind the ones to either side.

**Tropic of Cancer** - a line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°N of the equator.

<p><b>Tropic of Capricorn</b> - a line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°S of the equator.</p> <p><b>typhoon</b> - a violent storm with very strong winds.</p>			
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