

Y5 Geography

Are all mountain regions the same?

Term: Autumn 1

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS2 Geography
- Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.

Key Vocabulary

Key Knowledge

ANCHOR WORDS

GOLDBLOCKS WORDS

STEP-ON WORDS

By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:

Mountain – a land mass with great height and steep sides that is higher than a hill.

Tourism – industry supplying information, transport, accommodation and other services to holidaymakers

Human features – ways in which people have made changes to the land.

Physical features – describe the natural environment of a place. Gorges – a narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains

Summit – the highest point of a mountain

Mountain range – a chain of mountains that are all linked together.

Settlement – a place where a group of people set up home.

Altitude – the height above sea level

Avalanche – a large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.

Alps – the highest mountain range in Europe

Tectonic plates – pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving.

- A map legend can be used to show symbols on maps and other information such as land height.
- A hill becomes a mountain when it reaches 609.6m.
- Calf Top on the Cumbrian/Yorkshire border has become the 317th mountain in England and Wales after it was measured 2cm above the limit.
- Atlases can be used to locate mountain ranges – the use of colour on the maps shows the land height.
- The UK has a large selection of mountains – the 3 most popular are Ben Nevis in Scotland, Snowdon in Wales and Scafell Pike in England. These are known as the “3 Peaks”
- Mountains are formed because the tectonic plates under the Earth’s surface move.
- Fold Mountains are formed when tectonic plates collide and push together.
- Fault-Block Mountains are formed when cracks appear in the Earth’s surface and rock is pushed up or down.
- Volcanic mountains are formed around volcanoes – they are made of layers of ash and cooled lava.
- Dome Mountains are formed when magma pushes up but doesn’t flow out.
- Plateau Mountains are formed through erosion.
- Tourism can have a positive and negative effect on mountain ranges/communities.
- The climate in mountain ranges can differ depending on their geographical position.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are similarities and differences between mountain ranges in the UK and in Europe.
“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content) Year 4 - <i>Where on Earth are we?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A hill becomes a mountain when it is taller than 2000ft.The highest mountain in the Lake District is Scafell Pike (3209ft).Physical maps (e.g. – in atlases) use layer tinting to show height of land.			“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content) Year 6 - <i>How marvellous are maps?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Grid references in atlases and on maps can be used to identify specific places.An Ordnance Survey map has a key which includes symbols for things such as: churches, schools, roads.Atlases can be used to locate countries, cities, landmarks and physical features, e.g. – land height, oceans etc.

Why should the rainforests matter to all of us?

Term: Spring 1

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS2 Geography
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America.
- Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Key Vocabulary

Key Knowledge

ANCHOR WORDS

GOLDILOCKS WORDS

STEP-ON WORDS

By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:

Country – a nation where people live, e.g. – England.

Continent – a large area of land. There are 7 continents on Earth.

Europe – one of the 7 continents. The United Kingdom is in Europe.

Latitude – imaginary lines on the Earth that show how far north or south a place is.

Longitude – imaginary lines on the Earth that show how far east or west a place is.

Habitat – the natural home of an animal or plant.

Region – an area or place. E.g. – the North West is a region in England.

Climate – climate describes the typical weather and temperature of a place.

Deforestation – the cutting, clearing and removal of rainforests.

Adaptation – when a living thing has changed to suit where it lives.

Tropic of Cancer – the furthest place north on the earth that still has sunlight.

Tropic of Capricorn – the furthest place south on the earth that still has sunlight.

Emergent layer – the top layer of the rainforest where few animals live.

Canopy – home to most of the animals and plants

Understory layer – a dark and humid layer that gets little light.

Forest floor – the lowest layer of the rainforest, only 5% of the sunlight reaches here.

- There are 2 types of rainforests – tropical and temperate.
- Most rainforests are tropical with warm climates, tall trees and lots of rain.
- The Amazon Rainforest is located in 9 different countries but the majority of it is located in Brazil.
- In the Amazon they experience a wet and dry season rather than 4 seasons like in the UK.
- Red-kneed tarantulas, leopards, Nile crocodiles, poison arrow frogs, sloths and cobras are examples of Amazonian animals (consider adaptations to environment)
- Manaus is the capital of the state of Amazonas
- The canopy is where the leaves and branches at the top of the trees touch each other and act like a roof.
- The forest floor is dark and humid because of the canopy but is a very important part of the ecosystem.
- The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the canopy.
- The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp and the air is very still.
- Deforestation is the removal of a forest or trees from land which is then converted to a non-forest use (consider arguments for and against)

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“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

Year 4 – *Where on Earth are we?*

- The Equator is an imaginary line which circumnavigates the Earth
- The world is split into seven continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content)

Year 6 – *Why has Brazil got one of the world’s fastest growing economies?*

- The Amazon River is not one river, but a network of many hundreds of waterways – total length 6840km – the longest river on Earth.
- In Brazil’s vegetation belt a range of fruits and vegetables will grow, such as sugar cane, latex, coffee and cocoa beans these can then be exported.
- Brazilian landscape is very varied – known for its dense forest, including the Amazon but it also has “pampas” (dry grass lands), hills, wetlands and a long coast.

Where does all our stuff come from?

Term: Summer 1

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS2 Geography
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activities including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Key Vocabulary			Key Knowledge
ANCHOR WORDS	GOLDBLOCKS WORDS	STEP-ON WORDS	By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:
<p>Origin – the place from which something comes.</p> <p>Climate – climate describes the typical weather and temperature of a place.</p> <p>Industry – a group of business that provide a particular product or service.</p>	<p>Economic – relating to the economy and money.</p> <p>Import – bringing goods in to a country to then sell.</p> <p>Export – sending goods to another country to sell.</p> <p>Producer – a person or business that makes or grows good for sale.</p> <p>Consumer – a person who buys goods or services.</p> <p>Sustainable – not harmful to the environment or using up natural resources.</p>	<p>Raw material – basic material from which a product is made.</p> <p>Perishable – something that can spoil or rot in a short time (“go off”)</p> <p>Fair Trade – trade where producers are paid a fair price for their goods.</p> <p>Natural resources – products/good that are grown naturally.</p> <p>Food miles calculator – a way to measure how far food has travelled before it reaches the consumer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom imports goods from all over the world. • The top 5 products imported by the UK are petrol, cars, packaged medicines, computers and vehicle parts. • The top 5 import origins are Germany, China, Netherlands, USA and France (locate on map) • Lots of food items and clothing is imported from different countries. • Fruit has to be imported in to the UK because it can only grow in certain climates. • Supermarkets are becoming increasingly aware of selling produce that has been grown/made in the UK. • Fair Trade sets out to ensure a fair deal for farmers. • Some disadvantages of eating imported food are: planes used for transport emit gases which contribute to pollution; perishable food is often modified so it stays fresh longer; local farmers may lose their jobs; imported food generally contains more packaging. • Some advantages of eating imported food are: it means we can use more land to build houses; it is generally cheaper; we have access to a larger variety of food. • Food miles calculators can be used to work out the distance imported products have travelled to reach us. • Sustainability is an important issue to consider if we are to import/export products and look after our planet.

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“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

Year 4 – *Why are most of the world’s cities located near rivers?*

- Many cities are located near rivers because of transportation links and access to natural resources for factories.
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Year 4 – *How do we use our land?*

- Liverpool is our nearest coastal town – there is a working harbour/dock as well as Formby beach which is part of the National Trust.
- “Land Use” is a term to describe the function of land.

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content)

Year 6 – *Are we damaging our world?*

- Examples of common minerals include: coal, oil, seashells, copper, salt and aluminium.
- The biggest threats to our ocean are: plastic pollution, overfishing, extraction of oil and gas from the sea bed and habitat destruction.
- Some natural resources are renewable but others are non-renewable.