

Horton St Michael's - Year A Geography overview

Autumn - Mountains

<u>NC Objectives</u>	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <p>To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <p>To use maps, atlases and globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The earth's surface is subject to continual long-term change.</li> <li>• Volcanoes and mountains build up the land creating high mountain ranges. Meanwhile, forces of erosion wear them away.</li> <li>• Mountain building is driven by forces deep beneath the earth's surface.</li> <li>• If no mountain building happens then the earth would be worn flat over (geological) time.</li> <li>• The interaction of rocks and water happens in many different ways over extended timescales and this accounts for the diversity of physical landscapes around the world.</li> <li>• Convection currents move heat and cooler material to/from the surface. These areas collide or slide past each other. These currents carry the continents and mark the fault lines.</li> <li>• Fault lines mark where earthquakes or volcanoes are more liable to occur.</li> <li>• In some places the land is raised up; in others magma breaks out onto the surface creating islands or mountain ranges.</li> <li>• Erosion wears the land away in multiple ways.</li> <li>• Rivers cut back into mountain and upland areas, glaciers grind away at rocks to gouge deep mountain valleys, wind blasts exposed surfaces.</li> <li>• Changes in temperature cause rocks to crack, exposing them to erosion from ice, wind and water</li> <li>• Some rock strata are also vulnerable to chemical processes. Limestone, for example, dissolves slowly as it reacts with rainwater resulting in dramatic landscapes with cliffs, gorges and caves.</li> <li>• Mountains create a barrier for road and rail routes.</li> <li>• Locate mountain ranges and its continent on a map or atlas (including digital/computer based)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>I know that many of the world's highest mountains can be found in the Himalayas.</b></li> <li>• <b>I can name a mountain range and can say which continent it can be found on.</b></li> <li>• <b>I can list different types of erosion and what it effects.</b></li> <li>• <b>I can describe how a mountain is formed.</b></li> <li>• <b>I know the difference between a mountain and a hill.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Mountains:</b> A mountain is an elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock.</p> <p><b>Rivers:</b> a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.</p> <p><b>Volcanoes:</b> a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.</p> <p><b>Earthquakes:</b> a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, because of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.</p> <p><b>Water cycle:</b> The water cycle shows the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere.</p> <p><b>Convection currents:</b> A system of heat transfer under the earth's surface.</p> <p><b>Magma:</b> hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust from which lava and other igneous rock is formed on cooling.</p> <p><b>Fault lines:</b> a line on a rock surface or the ground that traces a geological fault.</p> <p><b>Erosion:</b> the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.</p> <p><b>Strata:</b> a layer or a series of layers of rock in the ground</p>

Spring - Maps and Settlements

NC Objectives:	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
<p>KS2 G1 - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America</p> <p>G2 - name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>G3 - identify the position and significance of (global coordinate systems).</p> <p>G5 - Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.</p> <p>G6 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied</p> <p>G7 - use the 8 points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key.</p>	<p>Where is the United Kingdom on a map and which countries make up the UK? England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The continents of the world are: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Antarctica and Oceania.</p> <p>Some geographical features of each continent:</p> <p><b>Europe</b> - mountain ranges e.g. The Alps, rivers, forests, seas e.g. Mediterranean</p> <p><b>North America</b> - Great Plains, oceans e.g. Pacific and Atlantic, forests, mountains</p> <p><b>South America</b> - extremes... Rainforest (Amazon), largest river, driest desert</p> <p><b>Asia</b> - Himalayas, deserts, islands</p> <p><b>Africa</b> - Sahara Desert, Mount Kilimanjaro, Victoria Falls, Lake Victoria, Nile River</p> <p><b>Antarctica</b> - ice sheet, desert, valleys and plains of ice, snow</p> <p><b>Oceania</b> - three island groups, surrounded by water, smallest continent (land mass)</p> <p>Locate key countries on a map: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, USA, Canada, France, China, Australia etc.</p> <p>Locate major capital cities of the world of the countries above: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Dublin, Washington DC, Ottawa, Paris, Beijing, Canberra.</p> <p>Use a map and an atlas including grid references and scale bars.</p> <p>Plan a route using maps and atlases.</p> <p>Knowledge of what human and physical features are and can identify some of these in the local area.</p>	<p><b>city:</b> A large human settlement.</p> <p><b>compass:</b> A compass is a tool that shows you which direction you are going and it helps people find their way.</p> <p><b>continent:</b> A very large area of continuous land</p> <p><b>country:</b> A nation with its own government, occupying a particular area.</p> <p><b>equator:</b> An equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth.</p> <p><b>grid reference:</b> A grid reference is a location on a map, which is found using the numbered lines.</p> <p><b>hemisphere:</b> A hemisphere is half of a sphere, or ball. People use the word to describe one half of the Earth - northern or southern.</p> <p><b>key (or map key):</b> A key on a map explains what the symbols and colours mean. It helps you understand the map.</p> <p><b>Latitude:</b> Latitude is the measurement north or south of the prime meridian.</p> <p><b>Longitude:</b> Longitude is the measurement east or west of the prime meridian.</p> <p><b>Map:</b> A map is a picture of a place that shows where things are, like roads, rivers, and buildings.</p>

	<p>Compare where I live to other countries</p> <p><b>Throughout the unit opportunities will be given for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• relating the various bits of information on the map together</li><li>• using prior knowledge and understanding to help do this</li><li>• noticing patterns on the map</li><li>• using inferences drawn from the mapped information</li><li>• being able to build up a sense of a place from the map</li></ul>	<p><b>Plan View:</b> Plan view means looking at something from above, like a bird flying in the sky. A map shows places from a plan view.</p> <p><b>Prime/Greenwich meridian:</b> This line is the starting-point for longitudinal lines that run north-south.</p> <p><b>rural:</b> Often called "the countryside," they have low populations and large amounts of undeveloped land.</p> <p><b>scale bar:</b> They allow you to measure the distance between geographical features or give an indication of size.</p> <p><b>tropics:</b> The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie in the middle of the globe.</p> <p><b>urban:</b> A built up area, a town or city.</p>
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## Summer - Rainforests

NC objectives:	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe ... and North and South America</li> <li>- To identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere...</li> <li>- To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography... of a region within North or South America</li> <li>- To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography and human geography...</li> <li>- To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Know that a rainforest is a very dense, hot forest. They are called 'rainforests' because of the high level of rainfall they get each year.</li> <li>- Be able to identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>- Know that rainforests are located between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, and around the equator.</li> <li>- Know that climate means the weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period.</li> <li>- Know that there are different types of climates including: tropical, temperate, polar, dry and continental.</li> <li>- Know where South America is on a map.</li> <li>- Be able to locate countries in South America on a map.</li> <li>- Know that the rainforest is made up of different layers of vegetation: the emergent layer, the canopy, the understory and the forest floor.</li> <li>- Know that each layer (strata) has different temperatures, humidity levels and amount of sunshine and different types of animals who live there.</li> <li>- Know that the rainforest is full of thousands of different species of plants that are home to thousands of species of animals.</li> <li>- Know that there are lots of tribes of people who live in the rainforest and who continue to live a traditional way of life. These are people who understand and live in harmony with it.</li> <li>- Know about the Yanomami tribe and how they live.</li> <li>- Know what it is like to live in the rainforest and compare this to life in the UK.</li> <li>- Know that more than half of the world's plant and animal species live in rainforests but that rainforests are under threat.</li> <li>- Know that rainforests used to cover around 14% of the Earth's surface but now they only cover around 6%. Over half the world's rainforests have been lost.</li> <li>- Know reasons why deforestation is happening such as trees being cut down for timber and paper, to clear space for farm land or cattle grazing and mining.</li> <li>- Know that deforestation has implications for the environment. It puts the lives of animals and species at risk. Know some of the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Andes</b> - The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.</p> <p><b>Inhabitants</b> - Is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.</p> <p><b>Continent</b> - Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).</p> <p><b>Canopy</b> - The canopy, which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.</p> <p><b>Emergent layer</b> - The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.</p> <p><b>Understory</b> - The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, saplings, young trees, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.</p> <p><b>Deforestation</b> - When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.</p> <p><b>Endangered</b> - An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.</p> <p><b>Indigenous</b> - Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found.</p> <p><b>Biomes</b> - Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.</p> <p><b>Temperate</b> - Relating to or denoting a region or climate</p>

things that can be done to stop deforestation.

characterised by mild temperatures.

**Extinction** - The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.

**Destruction** - The act of destroying something.

**Biodiversity** - Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.