

## ADVENT TERM 1

### GEOGRAPHY – Year 5 - Medium Term Planning – INVESTIGATING THE WORLD (Essential mapping skills)

| <u>LESSON 1</u>   | <u>LESSON 2</u>  | <u>LESSON 3</u>  |
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| <p><b>Geographical Skills – Map Skills</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b><br/>To know that an Ordnance Survey map uses universal symbols to show human and physical features of a landscape.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to use 8-point compass, 6 figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to begin to <b>build</b> knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aim:</b><br/>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> | <p><b>Geographical Skills – Map Skills</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b><br/>To know that a four figure grid reference is used to locate a place on a map.<br/>(Y3 recap)</p> <p>To know that a six figure grid reference precisely pinpoints a location on a map.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to use 8-point compass, 6 figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to begin to <b>build</b> knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aim:</b><br/>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> | <p><b>Geographical Skills – Map Skills</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b><br/>To know that hills, slopes and mountains are represented on a relief map using contour lines.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: land use, climate zones, population densities and height of land. (<b>contour</b>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Aim:</b><br/>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> |
| <p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b><br/>ordnance survey, map, key, universal, symbol, landscape, physical, human, features</p>  | <p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b><br/>ordnance survey, map, key, universal, symbol, landscape, physical, human, features, six figure grid reference, easting, northing</p>   | <p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b><br/>ordnance survey, landscape, physical, human, features, six figure grid reference, easting, northing, contour lines, relief, hills, mountains, slopes</p>   |
| <p><b>Recap &amp; retrieval:</b></p>  | <p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps.</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps.</li> <li>A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.</li> </ul>   |

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| <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ordnance Survey are Britain's national mapping agency.</li> <li>• People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies.</li> <li>• It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</li> <li>• Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel.</li> <li>• Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</li> </ul> | <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.</li> <li>• Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map.</li> <li>• The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.</li> </ul> | <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height.</li> <li>• Hills, slopes and mountains are represented on a map using contour lines.</li> <li>• If contour lines are close together on the map, the land is steep.</li> <li>• If they are far apart, the land is flat or gradually sloping.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area.</li> <li>• Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level.</li> <li>• By studying the contour lines on a map, you can work out the topography of an area.</li> <li>• Contour lines are brown lines on an Ordnance Survey map.</li> <li>• They are a two-dimensional representation of the landscape.</li> <li>• They form a circle at the peak of a hill or mountain.</li> </ul> |
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## ADVENT TERM 1

### GEOGRAPHY – Year 5 - Medium Term Planning – INVESTIGATING THE WORLD (Essential mapping skills)

| <u>LESSON 4</u>   | <u>LESSON 5</u>   | <u>LESSON 6</u>   |
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| <p><b>Geographical Skills – Map Skills</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b><br/>To know that relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use maps, atlases and <b>digital/computer</b> mapping to locate countries and describe features.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aim:</b><br/>Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p> | <p><b>Place Knowledge</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b><br/>To know that a climate zone is an area of the world with a distinct climate.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand and explain some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aim:</b><br/>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> | <p><b>Geographical Skills – Map Skills</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b><br/>To know that orienteering maps are used to help us find our way around a course.</p> <p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to use 8-point compass, 6 figure grid references, symbols and keys.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aim:</b><br/>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.</p>   |
| <p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b><br/>scale, distance, compass points, <b>relative location</b>, absolute location</p>  | <p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b><br/><b>climate zone</b>, vegetation belt, distinct, average, temperature, rainfall, seasons, <b>polar, temperate, Mediterranean, desert, tropical</b></p>   | <p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b><br/><b>orienteering</b>, map, <b>control point</b>, route, <b>course</b>, <b>cardinal points, intercardinal points.</b></p>   |
| <p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps.</li> <li>A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.</li> <li>Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height.</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps.</li> <li>A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.</li> <li>Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height.</li> <li>Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.</li> </ul>                          | <p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps.</li> <li>A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.</li> <li>Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height.</li> <li>Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features</li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An absolute location describes a precise point on Earth or another defined space.</li> <li>A relative location describes where something else by using another, familiar feature as a reference point.</li> <li>Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life.</li> <li>For example, a scale of 1:25,000 means that 1cm on the map is equal to 25,000cm, or 250m, in real life. So 4cm on the map is equal to 1km.</li> </ul> | <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A climate zone is an area of the world with a distinct climate.</li> <li>Climate zones have the same average weather conditions, such as temperature, rainfall and seasons.</li> <li>The climate determines the vegetation, or plants, of an area.</li> <li>There are five main climate zones, polar, temperate, Mediterranean, desert and tropical.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The polar climate is the world's coldest climate, and the desert climate is the world's hottest.</li> <li>A temperate climate has warm summers and cool, snowy winters.</li> <li>The Mediterranean climate has hot summers and mild, wet winters.</li> <li>The tropical climate has a lot of rain and hot temperatures all year round.</li> <li>On mountains, the climate varies.</li> <li>As the altitude (height above sea level) increases, the temperature decreases and the climate becomes wetter and windier.</li> <li>Many mountain peaks are covered with snow all year round.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A climate zone is an area of the world with a distinct climate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orienteering is a sport that uses a map to go from point to point.</li> <li>The aim of <b>orienteering</b> is to complete the course in the quickest time.</li> <li>A control point is where you check in and get your next clue when orienteering.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competitors need to choose their route and plan it carefully.</li> <li>Participants are given a topographical map, usually a specially prepared orienteering map, which they use to find control points.</li> <li>They are marked on the map that the competitors read. At each control point, there is: something easy to see, a unique mark, symbol or control code, a way for the contestant to record that they have found it,</li> <li>The location of these control points is kept secret from competitors.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Assessment</b><br/>Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.</p>   |   |  |