

ADVENT TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 6 - Medium Term Planning – Our Changing World (Mapping Skills)

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
Locational Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that a time zone is a region where the same standard time is kept. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the position and significance of the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and times zones (including day and night). Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	Locational Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that lines of latitude and longitude show the geographical position of an area. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the position and significance of: Longitude and latitude, Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circles (KS2 recap). Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the scale on a map is used for measuring the size or distance between features. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-point compass, 6 figure grid references, symbols, keys and scale (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
Key Vocabulary: time zone, Greenwich Meridian Time (GMT), Prime Meridian	Key Vocabulary: longitude, latitude, Prime Meridian, Equator, degrees, location, geographical, position	Key Vocabulary: scale, size, distance, scale bar, ratio, grid lines
Recap & retrieval: .	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees and help us to pinpoint exact locations.

<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. 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>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lines of latitude and longitude are imaginary lines around Earth. Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees and help us to pinpoint exact locations. The lines of latitude run horizontally and measure how far north or south a point is from the equator. Lines of longitude run vertically and measure how far east or west a point is from the Prime Meridian. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The equator is the line of latitude at 0°. The lines of longitude run vertically and measure how far east or west a point is from the Prime Meridian. The Prime Meridian is the line of longitude at 0°. The point where a line of latitude and longitude cross can be written as a coordinate. For example, 30°N, 75°E. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are much smaller than the places they represent so they are drawn to scale. The scale is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:250m, which means 1cm on a map is equal to 250m in real life. Maps also include a scale bar. The ratio and scale bar help a map reader measure the distance between features on a map or the length of a feature, such as a footpath. Maps can be drawn to different scales. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We describe maps as small scale or large scale. Small scale maps have large numbers in their ratio, such as 1cm:250km. They show continents or large areas of land or sea and contain little detail. Large scale maps have smaller numbers in their ratio, such as 1cm:250m. They show smaller areas of land in more detail and include the location and names of cities, towns and villages, as well as human and physical features. Distances on maps can be measured using grid lines, the scale, a ruler, a finger, string and the scale bar.
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<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
Physical Geography LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the water cycle describes how water is exchanged through Earth's land, ocean, and atmosphere. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand the water cycle as a key aspect of physical geography. Aim: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.	Place Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the large scale change to the climate is called climate change. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Aim: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that orienteering maps are used to help us find our way around a course. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 8-point compass, 6 figure grid references, symbols, keys and scale. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.
Key Vocabulary: water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, collection, water vapour	Key Vocabulary: climate, climate change, large scale, global warming, greenhouse gases, extreme weather	Key Vocabulary: orienteering, map, control point, route, course, cardinal points, intercardinal points.
Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees and help us to pinpoint exact locations. The scale is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:250m, which means 1cm on a map is equal to 250m in real life. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees and help us to pinpoint exact locations. The scale is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:250m, which means 1cm on a map is equal to 250m in real life. The water cycle has four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT, is taken from the Prime Meridian. There are 24 time zones around the world because there are 24 hours in a day. Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees and help us to pinpoint exact locations. The scale is written as a ratio, for example, 1cm:250m, which means 1cm on a map is equal to 250m in real life. The water cycle has four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. The main cause of climate change is global warming.

<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling. The water cycle has four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water in lakes, rivers and streams is warmed by the Sun, causing the water to evaporate and rise into the air as water vapour. As the water vapour rises, it cools and condenses to form water droplets in clouds. The clouds become full of water until the water falls back to the ground as precipitation (rain, hail, snow and ice). The fallen water collects back in lakes, rivers and streams. Evaporation and condensation are caused by temperature changes. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The climate is the usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long time. The world's climate naturally changes over a long period of time; however, the current rate of change is unprecedented and has been linked to human actions. This large scale change to the climate is called 'climate change'. The main cause of climate change is global warming. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temperature on Earth has increased by about 1°C since 1880. Burning fossil fuels, deforestation and eating meat is likely to have the biggest effect on global warming and climate change. Climate change is causing extreme weather events worldwide, including severe storms, cyclones, floods, sandstorms, heatwaves and droughts. Millions of people are affected by these extreme weather events every year. The Global Climate Risk Index ranks the countries that are most affected by the effects of extreme weather related to climate change. The countries most affected in 2019 were Mozambique and Zimbabwe in Africa, and the Bahamas in North America. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orienteering is a sport that uses a map to go from point to point. The aim of orienteering is to complete the course in the quickest time. A control point is where you check in and get your next clue when orienteering. <p>Teacher:</p> <p>https://betterorienteering.org/teaching/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This means competitors need to choose their route and plan it carefully. Participants are given a topographical map, usually a specially prepared orienteering map, which they use to find control points. 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, The location of these control points is kept secret from competitors.
<p>Assessment</p> <p>Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.</p>		