

PENTECOST TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 1 - Medium Term Planning – Arctic and Antarctica (Polar regions)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NON-EUROPEAN AREA WITH LINCOLNSHIRE

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
<p>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS (MAP SKILLS)</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the United Kingdom is made up four main countries and is surrounded by four main seas. (Recap Y1 Advent)</p> <p>To know that the Arctic is a polar region in the Northern Hemisphere with different human and physical features.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and Google Earth to locate polar regions. Name and locate the Arctic on a map. <p>Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the</p>	<p>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS (MAP SKILLS)</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the United Kingdom is made up four main countries and is surrounded by four main seas. (Recap Y1 Advent)</p> <p>To know that the Antarctic is a polar region in the Southern Hemisphere with different human and physical features.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and Google Earth to locate polar regions. Name and locate Antarctica on a map. <p>Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>	<p>PLACE KNOWLEDGE HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are differences between the human and physical features of the Arctic and Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about people and places beyond my local environment. Compare and contrast polar regions. <p>Aim: 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>

world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.		
Key Vocabulary: Arctic , Equator, Northern Hemisphere , polar region , North Pole , human feature, physical feature	Key Vocabulary: Antarctica , South Pole , Southern Hemisphere , Equator, polar region , human feature, physical feature	Key Vocabulary: human feature, physical feature ocean, ice , glacier , mountain , crevasse, Inuit , hill, river, climate
Recap & retrieval	Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic can be found in the Northern Hemisphere. The Arctic is described as a polar region. 	Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic can be found in the Northern Hemisphere. The Arctic is described as a polar region. Antarctica can be found in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica is described as a polar region.
Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polar regions cover the top and bottom of Earth at the North and South Poles. The Arctic can be found in the Northern Hemisphere. The Arctic is described as a polar region. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator is an invisible line that goes around the middle of the Earth. The Northern Hemisphere is north of the Equator. The Arctic is classed as a desert because it gets very little rain. The North Pole is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean. 	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polar regions cover the top and bottom of Earth at the North and South Poles. Antarctica can be found in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica is described as a polar region. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator is an invisible line that goes around the middle of the Earth. The Southern Hemisphere is south of the Equator. Antarctica is classed as a desert because it gets very little rain. The South Pole is located on Antarctica. This area has land, but it's completely covered with a layer of ice that's almost three miles thick in some places. 	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features of the Arctic include Inuit villages. Physical features of the Arctic include ice, glaciers, and mountains. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A human feature is a manmade feature. A physical feature is a natural feature. Human features of the Arctic include Inuit villages, research stations, scientific equipment. Physical features of the Arctic: ocean, ice, glacier, iceberg, mountains, crevasse

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NON-EUROPEAN AREA WITH LINCOLNSHIRE

<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
<p>PLACE KNOWLEDGE HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are differences between the human and physical features of Antarctica and Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about people and places beyond my local environment. • Compare and contrast polar regions. <p>Aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>FIELDWORK SKILLS (GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY)</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that climate change is impacting on the polar regions.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher led enquiries, to ask and respond to simple closed questions. • Compare and contrast polar regions. <p>Aim: Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes.</p>	<p>PRESENTING GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS – WHOLE SCHOOL EXHIBITION PLACE KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the Arctic and Antarctic polar regions have similarities and differences.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about people and places beyond my local environment. • Compare and contrast polar regions. • Use simple geographical vocabulary to describe key human / physical features of locations e.g. <i>hill, local, coastline, woods</i> <p>Aim: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>
Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:

human feature, physical feature ocean, ice cap , valley, glacier, ice shelf, scientists , research stations, hill, river, climate	climate change , land mass, sea levels , polar ice , temperature, wildlife, melting	
Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic can be found in the Northern Hemisphere. The Arctic is described as a polar region. Antarctica can be found in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica is described as a polar region. Human features of the Arctic include Inuit villages. Physical features of the Arctic include ice, glaciers, and mountains. 	Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic can be found in the Northern Hemisphere. The Arctic is described as a polar region. Antarctica can be found in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica is described as a polar region. Human features of the Arctic include Inuit villages. Physical features of the Arctic include ice, glaciers, and mountains. Human features of Antarctica include scientists and research stations. Physical features of Antarctica include icebergs, glaciers, and valleys. 	Recap & retrieval
Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features of Antarctica include scientists and research stations. Physical features of Antarctica include icebergs, glaciers, and valleys. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A human feature is a manmade feature. A physical feature is a natural feature. There are no permanent human settlements in Antarctica. Physical features of Antarctica include ice shelves, glaciers, icebergs and valleys. 	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ice caps at the North and South Pole are melting because of rising temperatures. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of this is that sea levels are rising and there is less land. Melting ice caps cause many problems including loss of land mass and animal habitats. 	
Assessment Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.		

