

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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| GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK LEARNING INTENTION: To know that an Ordnance Survey map uses universal symbols to show human and physical features of a landscape. Skills: Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) | GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK LEARNING INTENTION: To know that a four figure grid reference is used to locate a place on a map. (Y3 recap) To know that a six figure grid reference precisely pinpoints a location on a map. Skills: Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) | GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK PLACE KNOWLEDGE LEARNING INTENTION: To know that hills, slopes and mountains are represented on a relief map using contour lines. Skills: Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) |
| Key Vocabulary: Ordnance survey, map, key, universal, symbol, landscape, physical, human, features | Key Vocabulary: Ordnance survey, map, key, universal, symbol, landscape, physical, human, features, six figure grid reference, easting, northing | Key Vocabulary: Ordnance survey, landscape, physical, human, features, six figure grid reference, easting, northing, contour lines, relief, hills, mountains, slopes |
| Recap & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps. | Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps. | Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. |

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| <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordnance Survey are Britain's national mapping agency. • People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. • It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. • Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. • Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. | <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. • Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. • The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. | <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. • Hills, slopes and mountains are represented on a map using contour lines. • If contour lines are close together on the map, the land is steep. • If they are far apart, the land is flat or gradually sloping. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. • Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. • By studying the contour lines on a map, you can work out the topography of an area. • Contour lines are brown lines on an Ordnance Survey map. • They are a two-dimensional representation of the landscape. • They form a circle at the peak of a hill or mountain. |
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| <u>LESSON 4</u> | <u>LESSON 5</u> | <u>LESSON 6</u> |
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| LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK LEARNING INTENTION: To know that relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. Skills: Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features. 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. | HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY LEARNING INTENTION: To know that a climate zone is an area of the world with a distinct climate. Skills: Name and locate climate zones and explain their common characteristics. Aim: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. | GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK LEARNING INTENTION: To know that orienteering maps are used to help us find our way around a course. Skills: Follow a course on a map. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes. |
| Key Vocabulary: Scale, distance, compass points, relative location, absolute location | Key Vocabulary: Climate, zone, vegetation belt, distinct, average, temperature, rainfall, seasons, polar, temperate, Mediterranean, desert, tropical | Key Vocabulary: orienteering, map, control point, route, course, cardinal points, intercardinal points. |
| Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. | Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. | Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use map symbols and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey maps. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features A climate zone is an area of the world with a distinct climate. |
| <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An absolute location describes a precise point on Earth or another defined space. A relative location describes where something else by using another, familiar feature as a reference point. Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life. 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. | <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A climate zone is an area of the world with a distinct climate. Climate zones have the same average weather conditions, such as temperature, rainfall and seasons. The climate determines the vegetation, or plants, of an area. There are five main climate zones, polar, temperate, Mediterranean, desert and tropical. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The polar climate is the world's coldest climate, and the desert climate is the world's hottest. A temperate climate has warm summers and cool, snowy winters. The Mediterranean climate has hot summers and mild, wet winters. The tropical climate has a lot of rain and hot temperatures all year round. On mountains, the climate varies. As the altitude (height above sea level) increases, the temperature decreases and the climate becomes wetter and windier. Many mountain peaks are covered with snow all year round. | <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> <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 and retrieval practice.</p> | | |