

PENTECOST TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 3 - Medium Term Planning – Canada (forests and tundra)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NON-EUROPEAN AREA WITH AND FOREST UMBRA, ITALY

LESSON 1	LESSON 2	LESSON 3
<p>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS (MAP SKILLS)</p> <p>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are 7 continents and 5 main oceans. (Y2 recap). To know that Canada is in North America.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans in the world. (Y2 recap)Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.Name and locate Canada on a map and its key places.Identify the main physical and human characteristics of some regions of the world (Canada). <p>Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p>	<p>PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>FIELDWORK SKILLS - GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that a tundra is the coldest biome in the world.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigate different types of extreme weather and how this can affect both rural and urban areas.Begin to ask and respond to geographical questions <i>e.g. Describe the landscape, Why is it like this? How is it changing? What do you think about that?</i> <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>	<p>PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that Canada has many types of forest regions and can be compared to the Forest Umbra.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe key aspects and compare physical geography in the UK (Cleethorpes) and an area in a European country (Forest Umbra, Italy) and a non-European country (Canada) - biome, mountainous areas, weather and season, landscape, habitats and animal species. <p>Aim: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>

<p>Key Vocabulary: Canada, North America, continent, Northern Hemisphere, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean.</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: tundra, biome, permafrost, barren, climate, region, vegetation, wildlife</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: boreal, temperate, climate, Great Bear Rainforest, deciduous, evergreen, Forest Umbra</p>
<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate all 7 continents ad 5 main oceans. (Y2 recap). 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate all 7 continents ad 5 main oceans. (Y2 recap). Canada occupies most of the Northern part of America. Nearly 40% of Canada is in the Arctic polar region. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate all 7 continents ad 5 main oceans. (Y2 recap). Canada occupies most of the Northern part of America. Nearly 40% of Canada is in the Arctic polar region. The tundra is a large barren region with no trees. Tundras can be flat, hilly or mountainous.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada occupies most of the Northern part of America. Nearly 40% of Canada is in the Arctic polar region. Canada is the second largest country in the world. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Atlantic Ocean is on the East coastline of Canada. The North Pacific Ocean is on the West coastline of Canada. The Arctic Ocean is to the North of Canada. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A biome is a large area characterised by its climate, vegetation, soil and wildlife. The tundra is a large barren region with no trees. Tundras are the coldest places on Earth. Tundras can be flat, hilly or mountainous. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tundras cover over 20% of the Earth's surface The two main seasons in the Arctic tundra are summer and winter. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over half of Canada is covered in forests. Canada is home to almost 10 per cent of the world's forests. The Boreal forest region in the largest forest region in Canada. Forest Umbra is a deciduous forest in Italy. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Bear Rainforest is a temperate climate. The Boreal forest is located in the North region.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Winter last 8 months in the Tundra and is extremely cold.• Permafrost prevents trees from growing in the Tundra.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boreal forests are mostly needle-leaved evergreen trees, whilst deciduous forests are mainly broad-leaved deciduous trees.• Half of Canada's forests are allocated for logging.
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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NON-EUROPEAN AREA WITH FOREST UMBRA, ITALY

LESSON 4	LESSON 5	LESSON 6
<p>HUMAN GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that Canada exports natural resources.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (Italy) and a non-European country (Canada) – settlements, and use of UK and area in Italy and Canada, population, culture, economy, supply of food, trade links. <p>Aim: 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>FIELDWORK SKILLS - ANALYSING</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that climate change is having an impact on the regions of Canada.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to <u>analyse evidence</u> and <u>draw conclusions</u> by making <u>comparisons</u> between <u>two</u> locations or human / physical features (<i>e.g. using photos and pictures</i>). <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 there are similarities and differences between Cleethorpes, Forest Umbra in Italy and Canada.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics. <p>Aim: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>

Key Vocabulary: natural resources, export, reserves, oil, gas, lumber wood	Key Vocabulary: deforestation, carbon emissions, greenhouse gases, urbanisation, livestock, logging, climate change	
Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate all 7 continents ad 5 main oceans. (Y2 recap). Canada occupies most of the Northern part of America. Nearly 40% of Canada is in the Arctic polar region. The tundra is a large barren region with no trees. Tundras can be flat, hilly or mountainous. The Boreal forest region in the largest forest region in Canada. 	Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate all 7 continents ad 5 main oceans. (Y2 recap). Canada occupies most of the Northern part of America. Nearly 40% of Canada is in the Arctic polar region. The tundra is a large barren region with no trees. Tundras can be flat, hilly or mountainous. The Boreal forest region in the largest forest region in Canada. Canada is the world's top exporter of soft lumber wood. 	
Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil is the biggest natural resource in Canada. Canada is the world's top exporter of soft lumber wood. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada has the third largest oil reserves in the world. Canada is the world's fourth largest oil exporter. Canada is the world's fifth largest exporter of gas. 	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation is raising carbon emissions. Logging scars refer to deforestation caused by logging activities. The packed ground makes it difficult for seedlings to take root in the future. Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past 40 year 3.3million hectares have been converted to livestock production, urbanisation and paper product production. Logging activities include not only removing trees but putting up temporary roads and worksites. 	
Assessment Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.		