
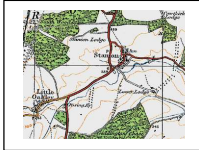






Year 5&6 Geography Long-Term Plan Year A	Autumn Term 2020 Europe – A study of the Alpine region 	Spring Term 2021 Change in our Local environment 	Summer Term 2021 Our World in the Future 
Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps to name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • describe a variety of physical features of a place: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • describe a variety of human features of a place: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources. • describe changing geographical features (e.g. land pattern use). • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe physical features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe geographical features of the UK (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers). • name and locate counties and cities in the UK • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change. • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe physical features. • use 8 points of a compass independently. • use four and six-figure grid references. • use keys and symbols including Ordnance Survey maps. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change. • describe a variety of physical features of a place: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • describe a variety of human features of a place: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources. • describe changing geographical features (e.g. land pattern use). • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • describe geographical features of the UK (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers). • name and locate counties and cities in the UK • use 8 points of a compass independently. • use four and six-figure grid references. • use keys and symbols including Ordnance Survey maps. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change. • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. •

New Vocabulary	Altitude, glacier, flora, fauna,	Use a range of maps of the local areas. Use a range of scales on maps. Use historical maps of the local areas. Observe changes in the local areas.	Endangered, flora, fauna,
Activities + Evidence	Use physical and political maps of Europe. Create maps of the alpine region Investigate the importance of tourism. Compare local tourism to that of the Alps.	flora, fauna,	Identify features of the area on OS maps and aerial photographs. Look at historical maps and compare. Create maps predicting the future of the area. Explore the needs of a community. Look at immigration and migration.

Year 5&6 Geography Long-Term Plan Year B	Autumn Term 2021 Journeys – Trade 	Spring Term 2022 Protecting the Environment 	Summer Term 2022 South America 
Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe a variety of human features of a place: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe physical features. Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent. use maps to continents: Identifying the position and significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones. Describe geographical diversity across the world. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. describe physical and human characteristics of continents. understand the world has different time zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the distribution of natural resources including energy, minerals and water. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe physical features. use 8 points of a compass independently. use four and six-figure grid references. use keys and symbols including Ordnance Survey maps. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (land use, climate zones etc.) Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent. Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. use maps to name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. make comparisons of physical features of regions around the world. make comparisons of human features of regions around the world. Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. describe a variety of physical features of a place: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. describe a variety of human features of a place: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources. describe changing geographical features (e.g. land pattern use).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe physical features. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (land use, climate zones etc.) • Describe how countries/geographical regions are interconnected/interdependent. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some reasons for change. • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. •
Activities + Evidence	<p>Map the location of their uniform origin. Map the location of their lunch. Investigate climate zone maps. Investigate the journeys of common household items.</p>	<p>Endangered, flora, fauna, sustainability, landfill, biodegradable, fair trade.</p>	<p>Amazon basin, Amazon river, endangered, flora, fauna, topographical.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Topographical, sustainability.</p>	<p>Use a range of maps and atlases to locate countries, regions, oceans and habitats. Use maps that show mineral distribution around the world. Create maps with keys and symbols. Use grid references. Investigate how sustainable the school is. Investigate how to make the school grounds more attractive to wild life. Collect their own evidence from around the school.</p>	<p>Using and creating maps. Looking at scale on maps. Using aerial photographs and Google Earth. Investigate the local area to compare. Visit local woodland.</p>
Previous Vocabulary	<p>Season, community, family, home, household, traditional, modern, school, day, night, weather and weather words, temperature and words that describe temperature, Map, plant, country, city, capital city, beach, cliff, coast, forest, wood, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, sand, seaside, valley, vegetation, key, symbol, North, South, East, West, climate, rainfall, village, pressure, barometer, satellite. Continent, ocean, atlas, globe, country, equator, north pole, south pole, town, factory, farm, office, port, harbour, shop, natural, man-made, ancient, Antarctic, Arctic, Bakery, Butcher, dock, environment, high street, newsagent, park, physical feature, human feature, supermarket, United Kingdom, fast food, processed, capital cities, meadow, industrial, residential, recreational, agricultural, commercial, wild, desert, grassland, tropical, tundra, wetland, immigration, migration. Landmarks, aerial, birds eye view, near, far, often, rarely, cathedral, common land, passport, plan, quay, remote. Settlement, hamlet, port, market towns, resorts, tourism, trade, trade links, economy, supply, demand, economic activity, wealthy, poor, boom, upturn, slump, downturn, buying, selling, importing, exporting, service industry, natural resources, fossil fuels, oil, coal, crops, livestock,</p>		

	geological resources, minerals, biome, vegetation belt, tropical rainforest, savannah, temperate, Mediterranean, volcanoes, earthquakes, compass, transect, zone, urban, rural, central business district, inner city, suburbs, greenbelt, Rockies, county, source, lake, channel, banks, bed, flood plains, upland, meandering, erode, erosion, gorge, canyon, sediment, streams, brooks, creeks, springs, mountain range, tectonic plates, lava, erupt, global positioning system, co-ordinates, grid references, scale, condensation, evaporation, precipitation, confluence, estuary, infiltration, ordnance survey, peak, percolation, run off, salt marsh, scree, tributary, crust, magma, tectonic plates, lava, erupt, hot spots, pyroclastic flow, core, mantle, plate boundary, fault line, tsunami, Richter, active volcano, crater, dormant volcano, extinct volcano, tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn, tropical, southern hemisphere, northern hemisphere, time zones, arctic circle, Antarctic circle, international date line, ordnance survey, prime meridian, bay, coral, headland, pier, promenade, rock pool, tide, drought, dunes, latitude, longitude, population,
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