Emmanuel Junior Academy Year 5 Summer Geography					
Area of Study	Knowledge and understanding	Vocabulary	Disciplinary Knowledge: Mapping	Disciplinary knowledge :Fieldwork	D E
How is the shape of our world from space changing? Climate Earth-Sun Processes Agriculture Industry Pollution/climate change Conservation Human impact	<ul> <li>Review of continents, Equator, 5 oceans, European and South American countries and capital cities (Including UK)</li> <li>Identify and describe the characteristics of tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe or map using appropriate vocabulary.</li> <li>Understand hoe climate and vegetation are connected in biomes.</li> <li>Describe what the climate of a region is like and how plants and animals are adapted to it.</li> <li>Explain some ways biomes (including the oceans) are valuable, why they are under threat and how they can be protected.</li> <li>Explain the threats, associated with changes to biomes, to wildlife and habitats. Understand the associated human impact.</li> </ul>	Hemisphere Northern hemisphere Southern hemisphere Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Arctic circle Antarctic circle Prime Meridian Time Zone GMT Lines of Latitude Lines of Longitude Biome Vegetation Belt Climate Greta Thunberg Environmental activist Biomes Aquatic Desert Forest Grassland Rainforest Tundra	Using and interpreting         -Begin to relate maps to each other and to vertical aerial photographs.         -Follow routes on maps saying what is seen.         -Use index and contents page of an atlas.         -Use thematic maps for purposes (Biomes and population)         -Begin to know that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related.         -Appreciate different map projections.         Position and Orientation         -Develop use of 6 figure coordinates to locate features.         -Apply knowledge of directions and instructions to 8 cardinal points.         -Begin to use latitude and longitude in an atlas or on a globe.         Drawing         -Make a sketch map of an area using symbols and key.         -Make a sketch map of an area using symbols and key.         -Make a sketch map of an area using symbols and key.         -Make a sketch map of an area using symbols and key.         -Make a sketch map of an area using symbols and key.         -Make a sketch maps contor show everything.         Perspective and scale         -Use a arage of viewpoints up to satellite.         -Use a a scale bar on all maps.         Digital map-making range of annotation         -Find 6 figure grid reference and check using the grid reference tool.         -Use maps at different scales to illustrate a story or an issue.         -Use maps to research factual information about lo	Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local are using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. <u>Possible fieldwork techniques</u> -Make models, annotated drawings and field sketches to record observations. -Draw freehand maps of routes and sites -Relate large-scale plans to fieldwork site, identifying relevant features. -Record selected geographical data on a map or large-scale plan, using colour symbols and a key. - Take digital photographs and annotate with labels or captions. -Make digital audio recordings to create soundscapes. -Use compass and cardinal compass directions to 8 cardinal points. -Collect, analyse and present quantitative data in charts and graphs. -Design fieldwork interviews to establish the range of views held by local people. -Use standard field sampling techniques appropriately e.g taking water samples. -Design and use a tool to record their feelings about the advantages and disadvantages of a place. Conduct a transect to observe changes in buildings and land use.	W H w <u>G</u> -fin - ord e. so lo li <sup>1</sup>

## Disciplinary knowledge: Enquiry Skills

What does the Earth look like from space? What is a biome and vegetation belt? How does the climate change affect our world?

## GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY

-Begin to suggest questions for investigating

- Begin to use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations.

- Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places

- Collect and record evidence unaided -Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales e.g. temperature of various locations - influence on people/everyday life