Emmanuel Junior Academy Year 6 Geography Autumn Term

Area of Study

What is North America like?



Concepts

Leisure and tourism Globalisation Climate Agriculture Settlement **Industry** Trade Human movement Diversity Culture Community

Substantive Knowledge and understanding

Name and locate the different countries in North America. including the Carribean and Jamaica/Mexico. Name and locate their capital cities.

Describe, compare and contrast key physical and human features of regions in North America.

Describe the position of Jamaica/Mexico in relation to the Tropic of Cancer, Equator and longitude and latitude. Relate this to its time zone, climate, seasons and vegetation.

Describe and understand the human characteristics of an area (Coastal could compare in Summer term) and economic activity including trade links.

use are imported as well as locally produced.

Know and understand what life is like in a range of settlements including islands

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography

Vocabulary

(Y5 retrieval

Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, Longitude, Latitude, Prime Meridian, GMT. Satellite view. Biome, Vegetation belt, demographic)

Population distribution

Eco-tourism

Sustainable

Globalisation

Biodiversity

Grid reference tool

Topographic map

Economic

Industry

Trade

Culture

Jamaica Caribbean United States of America Mexico Canada Greenland Alaska Central America

Mississippi River Rio Grande The Great Lakes San Andreas Fault **Rocky Mountains** Yellowstone Death Valley

Understand that products we

and coasts.

including coasts.

Disciplinary knowledge: Mapping

Using and interpreting

-Confidently relate maps to each other and to vertical aerial photographs

-Follow routes on maps saying what is seen.

-Develop knowledge that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related. -Start to interpret distribution maps and use

thematic maps for information. -Start to follow a route on 1.50 000 Ordnance Survey

Position and Orientation

-Confidently use 4 and 6 figure coordinates to locate features.

-Confidently apply knowledge of directions and instructions to 8 cardinal points.

map; describe and interpret relief features.

-Confidently align a map with a route.

-Confidently use latitude and longitude in an atlas or

Drawing

-Make sketch maps of an area using symbols and key.

-Design maps from descriptions.

-Draw thematic maps for example, local, open spaces. -Draw scale plans.

Symbols

-Use standard symbols

-1:50 000 symbols and atlas symbols.

Perspective and scale

-Use a range of viewpoints up to satellite.

-Use models and maps to talk about contours and

-Use a scale bar on all maps.

<u>Digital map-making range of annotation</u>

-Find 6 figure grid reference and check using grid reference tool.

-Combine area and point markers to illustrate a

-Use maps to research factual information about locations and features.

-Use linear and area measuring tools accurately.

Experience

Use a range of different maps for example tourist brochure, paper and digital maps, storybook maps, atlases, ordnance survey paper and digital maps at different scales, 6 figure coordinates, globes, aerial photographs.

Disciplinary Knowledge: Fieldwork

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.

Possible fieldwork techniques

- -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 largescale 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.

Disciplinary knowledge: Enquiry

What is North America like? What is the climate like in Mexico/Jamaica? What products are imported from Jamaica/ Mexico?

GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY

- . Suggest questions for *investigating*
- 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. from field work data on land use comparing land use/temperature, look at patterns and explain reasons behind it