






Sandon Primary Academy – Geography
Year 5

Whole School definition of Geography:

Where we learn about and locate countries around the world thinking about the physical and human features which we can see within the environment.

Autumn Term – Mountains	Spring Term – Volcanoes	Summer Term – European Region
<p>National Curriculum links Locational Knowledge: name and locate key topographical features of the UK (including mountains)</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> 	<p>National Curriculum links Human and Physical Geography: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>National Curriculum links Locational Knowledge: locate Europe’s countries, their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Place knowledge: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>
<p>Objectives: Lesson 1: Describe what a mountain is and locate the world’s ‘Seven Summits’ on a map. Possible resources: <u>Online Page:</u> What is a mountain? <u>KS2 Activity:</u> What is a mountain? <u>Map Resource:</u> Mountains – Seven Summits Atlas Skills: Seven Summits</p> <p>Lesson 2: Explore and locate the UK’s highest mountains. (ordnance survey map usage- 6 figure grid references) Possible resources: <u>Online Page:</u> Mountains in the UK <u>Film:</u> Climbing up Mount Snowdon <u>Map Resource:</u> The UK’s Highest Mountains <u>KS2 Activity:</u> At the summit Atlas Skills: Three Peaks <u>Challenge Quiz:</u> Mountains</p> <p>Lesson 3: Describe the key features of mountains and how they are formed. Possible resources: <u>Quiz:</u> Mountains <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. Environment 2. Appearance 3. Formation 4. Features 5. Types <u>KS2 Activities:</u> 1. Investigating mountain environments 2. Investigating different types of mountains 3. Mountain Features 4. Mountain Types <u>Word Mat:</u> Mountains</p> <p>Lesson 4: To plan an enquiry question about the Himalayas.  Share key knowledge with the children about what the Himalayas are and where they are located etc. As the children to generate an enquiry question to explore such as: Does our area or this area have better facilities for tourists? Which area provides a better habitat to live in? Ask children to work in group to generate an enquiry question, thinking about what data collection they need to carryout next week to find their answers.</p> <p>Lesson 5: To conduct data collection to find the answer to our enquiry.</p>	<p>Objectives: (Linking to your Science unit of Rocks) Lesson 1: Find out about the structure of the Earth and describe what happens at the boundaries between the Earth’s plates. Possible resources: <u>Quiz:</u> Volcanoes and Earthquakes <u>Online Page:</u> Structure of the Earth <u>KS2 Activity:</u> The Structure of the Earth <u>Word Mat:</u> Volcanoes <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. The Earth’s plates 2. Why do plates move? <u>KS2 Activity:</u> The Earth’s plates <u>Practical Activity:</u> How do plates move, and what happens when they do? <u>Word Mat:</u> Volcanoes</p> <p>Lesson 2: Describe and explain the key features of a volcano. (VR to consolidate/ experience) Possible resources: <u>Online Page:</u> What is a volcano? <u>KS2 Activity:</u> Volcano Features <u>Practical Activity:</u> Making a chatterbox volcano <u>Word Mat:</u> Volcanoes</p> <p>Lesson 3: Locate a range of famous volcanoes and find out some key facts, including when the volcanoes last erupted. Possible resources: <u>Online Pages:</u> Famous Volcanoes <u>Map Resources:</u> 1. The Pacific Ring of Fire 2. Locating volcanoes in Europe and North America <u>Fact Files:</u> Volcano fact files and scavenger hunt</p> <p>Lesson 4: Report on the effects of a volcanic eruption. Possible resources: <u>Guided Reading:</u> Volcanoes <u>Films:</u> 1. Learn about the recent eruptions of Mount St Helens 2. May 18, 1980 <u>Word Mat:</u> Volcanoes</p> <p>Lesson 5: Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano.(Debate)  Possible resources:</p>	<p>Objectives: Thinking back to their work on Continents in Year Two Lesson 1: Begin to use a four-figure grid reference. Lesson 2: Locate Europe on a world map (use grid reference work from last lesson) Possible resources: <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. Europe – continent overview 2. Europe Film on continent overview page <u>KS2 Activities:</u> 1. Europe 2. Europe Scavenger Hunt Quiz: Europe Word Mats: 1. Human Geography 2. Physical Geography</p> <p>Lesson 3: Locate some of Europe’s countries and capitals, and find out more about them.  Possible resources: <u>Map Resources:</u> 1. Locating countries in Europe 2. European Countries 3. European Capitals <u>KS2 Activity:</u> Country Study App <u>Online Pages:</u> Europe ◊ Country Spotlights (21)</p> <p>Lesson 4: Explore different European cuisine. Possible resources: <u>Films:</u> 1. Czech Republic 2. Bucharest 3. Belgium 4. Portugal 5. Spain</p> <p>Lesson 5: Use key facts and persuasive techniques to persuade someone to holiday in the Mediterranean  Possible resources: <u>Guided Reading:</u> 1. Visit the Mediterranean <u>Word Mats:</u> 1. Human Geography 2. Physical Geography <u>KS2 Activities:</u> Radio Advert Script</p>

Spend the lesson allowing children to gather their relevant data. Allow time for children to share their findings to report back on their question. (Use of VR and ipads)



Online Pages: 1. Will it erupt? 2. Dangerous effects 3. Why live there?
KS2 Activities: 1. Living near volcanoes 2. Dangerous effects of a volcanic eruption
Quiz: Volcanoes and Earthquakes Show What You Know: 1. Volcanoes LKS2

Key Vocabulary:

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Ben Nevis Himalayas Mount Snowdon Pacific Ring of Fire Scafell Pike Slieve Donard	alpine avalanche landform slope summit valley	altitude height above sea level map index map reference scale bar



(Add Actions)

Glossary:

Dome mountains: mountains formed by magma pushing upwards but with no volcanic eruption.
Fault block mountains: Mountains formed by broken plates being forced upwards.
Fire mountains: Mountains formed by a volcanic eruption.
Fold mountains: Mountains formed by the Earth's plates pushing together.
Summit: The highest point on a hill or mountain.
Valley: A low area running between hills or mountains.
Avalanche: A mass of snow, ice or rocks falling down a mountain side.
Grid reference: A map reference showing a location using horizontal and vertical lines.

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great African Rift Valley Iceland Mauna Loa Pacific Ring of Fire	crater disaster dormant eruption magma	plate boundary



(Add Actions)

Glossary:

Volcano: An opening in the Earth's crust where red-hot underground rocks and gas break to the surface.
dormant: A volcano which has not erupted for a long time.
Tectonic plates: Sections of the Earth's crust carried in different directions by currents in the magma underneath.
Lava: The name given to molten rock which has erupted from a volcano.
Magma: Molten rock, beneath the Earth's surface.

Key Vocabulary:

Europe	Economic activity	Budapest	Rome	United Kingdom
Currency	Natural resources	Copenhagen	Stockholm	France
Language	Physical features	Helsinki	Vienna	Spain
Climate Zones	Biomes	London	Warsaw	Italy
Capital city	Processes	Lisbon	Mediterranean	Greece
Continent	Athens	Madrid	Russia	Germany
Settlement	Berlin	Oslo	Iceland	
Land use	Bucharest	Paris	Ireland	



(Add Actions)

Glossary:

Europe: A continent located in the northern hemisphere.
Mediterranean: An area of sea surrounded by countries.
Cuisine: A style/type of food.

Year 5

By the end of Year 5, children should *know*:

- the names and locations of the world's principal mountains, volcanoes and areas at risk from earthquakes;
- the main features and types of mountains;
- how some people have adapted to life in mountainous areas;
- the main features and causes of volcanoes and earthquakes;
- the location and principal features of the region around Athens, when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local;
- ways in which human processes (such as tourism and migration) operate within the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens;

Cross Curricular links:

History: Topographical maps

- ways in which the location and physical geography of the region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity – this includes the key role of the Mediterranean Sea, as well as core knowledge about mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc;
- how people can respond to a natural disaster, such as an earthquake;
- about place-specific patterns of continuity and change (including different perspectives on issues in the news, as well as ways in which modern-day Greece compares and contrasts with its past).

By the end of Year 5, children should be *able to*:

- interpret a range of maps and aerial views of Athens, Greece and the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it (e.g. when arguing the case for tourism in the Mediterranean);
- look critically at a topical issue in this region, raising questions about it, considering the reliability of sources and exploring and evaluating a range of viewpoints;
- use globes and atlases to identify the location of Greece and the Mediterranean;
- use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens.
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