

Geography



Lower Key Stage 2 B	Big Picture Question: What is water worth?	National Curriculum reference																	
	Vocabulary: Geographical vocabulary: lake, land use, mountain, hill, settlement, cliff, ocean, weather, environment, port, tide, waves, harbour, shoreline, high tide, low tide. Great Lakes and Spain contextual vocabulary: tourism, economy, coast, region, coastal, landscape, beach, climate, cliff, bay, caves, rock pool, rain, snow, warm, tropical, rocky, shingle, cove, inlet.	Children should: - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America. - Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. - Locate the worlds countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key human characteristics, countries and major cities.																	
Big concepts: The big concepts create a context for learning in geography and provide links with other curriculum areas.	What we want children to know: <table><tr><th>Physical Geography: lakes Knowledge</th><th colspan="2">Region in North America knowledge: Great Lakes</th></tr><tr><td> - A lake is a large area of water surrounded by land. - A lake usually has a river or stream feeding into it or draining out of it. - A lake usually contains freshwater but some can contain saltwater. - Lakes can be formed by tectonic changes of the landscape. - A lot of lakes today can be used to generate hydroelectric power or for domestic water supply. - Water in lakes flows in and out via rivers and streams. - Lakes are much larger and deeper than other bodies of water such as ponds. - Lakes vary lots in size and can be large or small. - Lakes form inside basins. These are bowl shaped craters or holes in the ground - Lakes are found on all seven continents in the world. </td><td> - The Great Lakes are five large lakes in eastern North America. - The five lakes are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. - Together they cover an area of about 95,000 square miles. - They form the largest connected area of fresh water on Earth. - Lake Michigan is the only one of the Great Lakes that is completely within the United States. - The other four lakes form a border between Canada and the United States. - Lake Superior is the largest and deepest of the Great Lakes. - Lake Ontario is the smallest and Lake Erie is the shallowest. - They hold 21% of the world's surface water. - The Great Lakes formed about 10,000 years ago. </td><td></td></tr><tr><th>Physical geography: coasts knowledge</th><th colspan="2">Region in Europe: Spain</th></tr><tr><td> - A coast is the point where the land meets the ocean - Coasts are also places where people meet for their holidays. - There is 193, 000 miles of coast around the world. - There are many different types of coasts. - Some coasts have a rocky shore. - The beaches that we go to usually have a sandy shore. - Coastal habitats can include shallow sea water, dunes, beaches, rock pools and coves. - Coasts have changed over millions of years. They are affected by events such as volcanic activity, ice ages and changes in sea levels. - The UK coastline is one of the longest in Europe. - Coastlines make up about 8% of the Earths land. </td><td> - Spain has over 5000km of coastline. - Costa means coast in Spanish - Spain is in the continent of Europe. It borders France and Portugal. - Spain has the Mediterranean Sea on its east coast and the Atlantic Ocean on its north, west and south coasts. - The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea as well as the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the African coastline belong to Spain. - Summers can be very warm and winters can get cold with rain and snow. - Plants and trees grow very well on the north western coast. - Lots of coves and inlets can be found on the Spanish coastline. </td><td></td></tr><tr><th>Y3/4 Enquiry</th><th>Y3/4 Outdoor Learning</th><th>Y3/4 Map work</th></tr><tr><td> - Access non-fiction books using keywords - Ask own questions linked to the theme - See places at more than one scale - Use satellite images and aerial photographs. - Analyse evidence and begin to draw conclusions </td><td> - Make a route map using annotations and symbols as a basis for map learning - Take photographs from more than one angle and use in map-making. - Use appropriate geographical vocabulary. - Suggest how photos provide useful evidence for their investigations. </td><td> - Use 4 compass points - Use letter/number coordinates to locate features - Map a short route and use more than one scale to read a map - Know why a key is needed - Recognise standard map symbols - Draw a sketch map from a specific point of view </td></tr></table> Looking back:. Deepens understanding of weather and climate by looking at a coastal environment. Links to science learning by providing a context for rocks and soils. Continues the experience of simple map-making by using a variety of scales and the use of coordinates. Complements mathematical learning about position, direction and shape and space. Supports and extends previous learning about plant growth and cycles. Provides a further opportunity for children to reflect on beauty and the responsibility we have to take care of the world.	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	Looking forwards: Prepares children for the next stage in map-reading and making, and also for the use of 6 figure coordinates. Paves the way for further learning about the continents of North and South America. Familiarises children with locations different to their own and encourages a sense of curiosity about ways in which humans can behave responsibly towards the planet.	
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