

Geography



Upper Key Stage 2 B	Big Picture Question: How do we protect the earth for future generations?	National Curriculum reference											
	Vocabulary: forest, arctic circle, trade, resources, energy, pollution, settlement, population, industry, products, natural resources, land use, import, export, Contextual vocabulary: Oslo, Norway, fossil fuels, hydroelectric power, capital city, power plant, nuclear, coal, gas, solar, wind, sustainable		Children should:										
Big concepts:	What we want children to know :	- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) - 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.											
Geographical understanding Developed through: - enquiry - outdoor learning - communication map skills Looking back: builds on knowledge about the Americas. Deepens understanding of trees and plants and their environments within another context. Extends understanding of habitats and interdependence between species. Gives further opportunity for classifying living things in greater detail, linked to science. Looking forwards: provides a context for discussion and learning about diverse environments and people groups	<table><tr><th>Fossil fuels (UK)</th><th>Hydroelectric power (Norway)</th></tr><tr><td> - Most of the United Kingdom's electricity is produced by burning fossil fuels. 42% comes from natural gas and 9% coal. A very small amount is produced from other fuels. 21% of our power now comes from nuclear reactors. The UK's nuclear power stations will close gradually over the next decade. - Renewable resources are increasing. Fuel sources include wind, wave, marine, hydro, and solar. - The UK hopes to generate 30% of its electricity from renewable resources by the end of 2020. - The UK has the biggest offshore wind industry in the world. - The UK is working towards using more renewable resources over burning fossil fuels. - The last remaining coal power stations will be shut down within 5 years. - Drax power station in West Yorkshire has switched from coal to wood pellets. </td><td> - About 99% of Norway's electricity comes from hydroelectric power stations. - Norway is one of the world's leading countries in terms of renewable energy. - Most of the renewable energy comes from the water. - Hydropower comes from its coastline, fjords and waterfalls. - Norway has 1,166 hydroelectric generating stations. - Norway has huge oil reserves but because it has hydropower resources, it decides to export the oil and gas instead. - One third of new cars bought in Norway are electric. - Norway is the world's second largest market for electric vehicles. - Norway pledges to be climate neutral by 2030. - Oslo was named the 2019 European green capital by the European commission. - Norway is voted the number one country in the world for its contribution to the planet and climate. </td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Norway knowledge</th></tr><tr><td> - Norway is a small country with a population of 5.4 million people. - Oslo is the capital city of Norway. 1 million people live there. - Norway is in the continent of Europe. - Norway is part of Scandinavia alongside Sweden, Denmark and Finland - Norway has a large number of mountains. Some are so steep nobody has tried to climb them. - Norway's coastline is famous for its Fjords. These are sea inlets between steep cliffs. - The national currency of Norway is the Norwegian krone. - Oslo is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in. - The Arctic Ocean lies to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean is to the west. The North Sea lies to the south. - Forests cover about a quarter of the country. The main trees include pine, spruce, birch and ash. </td><td> - Norway is one of the world's largest suppliers of oil. - Norway has a lots of natural gas and minerals. - Norway is filled with glaciers, mountains, forests and rivers. - The main industries in Norway are petroleum, shipping, fishing and ship building. - The United Kingdom is one of Norway's biggest customers. - Norway is considered the third richest country in the world. - Seafood is especially popular in Norway, along with thinly sliced brown cheese served on bread. - Norwegian people eat lots of carrots, boiled potatoes with fish, whale steaks, chicken, beef and pork. - Most people work in services including communications, banking, and health care. </td></tr><tr><td>Y5/6 Enquiry</td><td>Y5/6 Outdoor learning</td><td>Y5/6 Map work</td></tr></table>		Fossil fuels (UK)	Hydroelectric power (Norway)	- Most of the United Kingdom's electricity is produced by burning fossil fuels. 42% comes from natural gas and 9% coal. 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	• Generate questions for enquiry • Ask questions that are responsive to an answerers views or opinions • Use primary and secondary sources • Collect and record evidence and information independently • Analyse evidence and draw a conclusion	• Complete a sketch from observation and use annotations to describe a process or explain a pattern • Evaluate a photograph as a source of evidence • Select and use appropriate equipment for recording observations and taking measurements	• Use 4-figure coordinates to locate features • Use 8 compass points • Draw thematic maps • Recognise OS map symbols on a digital or physical map • Follow a short route on a detailed map • Use a scale to measure a distance • Use maps at several scales • Draw a plan view map accurately • Know that a world map is a 'flattened globe' • Use maps to research factual information	
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