



St Mary's Catholic Junior School

Year 6

Geography Long Term Plan



Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
The North Pole and The South Pole		World countries, key features, economics and trade.	Biomes and Vegetation Belts		

CURRICULUM DOCUMENT				
Locational and Place knowledge Human and Physical Geography	Geographical Skills: Enquiry and Investigation	Geographical Skills: Fieldwork	Geographical Skills: Interpret a Range of Sources of Geographical Information	Geographical Skills: Communicate Geographical Information
Name and locate an extensive range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.	Recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns. Explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments.	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues.	Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings.	Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic, and digital maps. Recognise an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using six -figure grid references.

CURRICULUM ENTITLEMENT

	Key Geographical Knowledge	Vocabulary	Assessment Criteria – ‘Can I...? statements’
<p>The North Pole and The South Pole</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polar regions extend from the North pole to the Arctic Circle at 66.5° north latitude and from the South Pole to the Antarctic Circle at 66.5° south latitude. • The Antarctic is a continent because there is a land mass below the ice; the Arctic is <u>not</u> a continent as there is no land beneath the ice; however, the Arctic circle reaches out to include the northern part of other land masses • There are deserts at the North Pole and the South Pole called the Arctic Desert and Antarctic Desert respectively • The polar regions are dominated by ice-sheet and tundra regions • The tundra is characterized by permafrost, a layer of soil that is frozen all year round • Animals and plants are adapted to their environment • Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, the United States (Alaska), Canada, and Denmark (Greenland) are the countries located in the Arctic Circle • Sea ice – climate change 	<p>Adapted, Arctic Circle, area, climate change, continents, country, desert, latitude, lichen, longitude, moss, nomadic, North Pole, opportunistic, permafrost, region, scarcity, sedges, South Pole, temperate, temperature, thermometer, tundra, vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? • Can I make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues? • Can I name and locate The North Pole and The South Pole? • Can I recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns? • Can I explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments?
<p>World countries, key features,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven continents: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica. 	<p>Consumers, economics, environmental impact, exports, Fairtrade, first world, imports, industry, producers, product,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future?

<p>economics and trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The G7 countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the US. • A country's economy is the sum total of its production, distribution and trade in goods and services (i.e. all the aspects of a country that relate to how resources are used and distributed) • The UK buys and sells products and services from around the world; many of the products the UK buys are imported from China, including electronic equipment, clothing, toys, etc; know that this trade benefits both countries • China is the most populous nation in the world • Fairtrade 	<p>supply and demand, third world, trade, transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues? • Can I name and locate an extensive range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events? • Can I recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns? • Can I explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments?
<p>Biomes and Vegetation Belts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven continents: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica. • One global ocean divided into five distinct oceans: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean <p>6 main biomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic - largest biome, covering nearly 75% of our planet and can be divided into two main categories: freshwater and saltwater. • Desert - cover about one fifth of the planet's land area. Can be either hot or cold. 	<p>BIOMES: Aquatic, desert, forest, grasslands, rainforest, tundra</p> <p>CLIMATE ZONES: arid, Mediterranean, mountains, polar, temperate, tropical</p> <p>Atmospheric pressure, biodiversity, biome, boreal forest/Taiga, climate, climate zones, coniferous forest, continent, continental climate, deciduous forest, desert, distribution, ecosystem, environment, equator, equatorial climate, flora, forest, global, humidity, latitude, location, longitude, maritime climate,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future? • Can I make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues? • Can I recognise patterns in human and physical features and understand some of the conditions, processes or changes which influence these patterns? • Can I explain some links and interactions between people, places and environments? • Can I use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings? • Can I interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic, and digital maps?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temperate forest - cover about 30% of the Earth's land area• Grassland - made up of a variety of grasses with very few trees or large plants. The two main types of grasslands found are 'tall-grass' (humid and wet), and 'short-grass' (dry).• Rainforest - now cover less than 6% of our planet's land area but still produce about 40% of our oxygen.• Tundra - coldest biome. Cover approximately one fifth of the Earth's land area.	<p>ocean, pattern, precipitation, rainforest, savanna, season, soil, sun, temperate, temperature, tundra, vegetation belt, weather, wind.</p> <p>Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle, continent, country, equator, Europe, latitude, longitude, North America, Northern hemisphere, ocean, South America, Southern hemisphere, time zones, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can I recognise an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locate features using six -figure grid references?
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