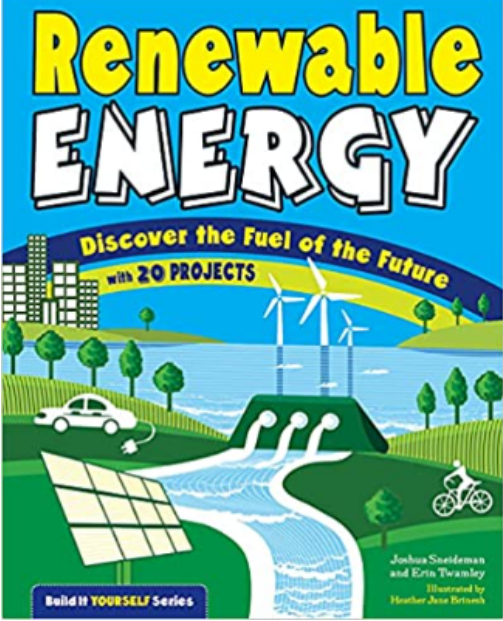
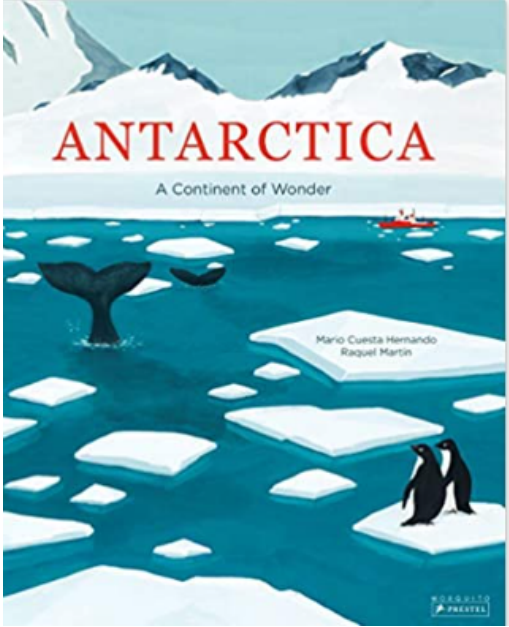
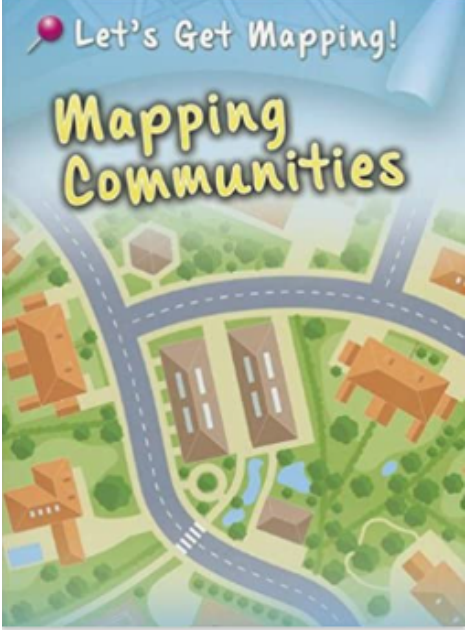


Year 6

Topic	Where does our energy come from?	Could you live in Antarctica?	Can I carry out an independent fieldwork enquiry?
Linked Books			
Prior learning	<p>Name and locate countries such as the UK, countries in Europe and North and South America.</p> <p>Compare physical and human geographical features of contrasting places (UK, Europe, North America)</p> <p>Understand how countries trade with each other.</p> <p>Understand where the Earth's hot and cold places are.</p> <p>Understand the water cycle.</p> <p>Understand climate zones and biomes.</p>		

<p>Curriculum end point</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Locational knowledge:</p> <p>To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.</p> <p>To know the name of many cities in the UK.</p> <p>To know the Prime/Greenwich Meridian is a line of longitude which</p>	<p>Locational knowledge:</p> <p>To know where the Arctic and Antarctic circle are.</p> <p>Human and physical geography: Arctic Circle</p> <p>Know the countries which make up the arctic circle: Norway, Greenland, Sweden, Alaska, Iceland, Northern Russia, Finland, Denmark.</p>	<p>Locational knowledge:</p> <p>To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.</p> <p>To know the name of many cities in the UK.</p> <p>To confidently name the twelve geographical regions of the UK.</p>

	<p>goes through 0° and determines the start of the world's time zones.</p> <p>Humans and physical geography</p> <p>Know there are different energy sources and that countries get their energy from and name some from: Gas, oil, hydropower, wind, nuclear, solar.</p> <p>To know that natural resources can be used to make energy (wind, solar - this is called renewable energy).</p> <p>Coal, natural gas and crude oil are all fossil fuels and finite resources.</p> <p>The UK's main energy source is gas and oil.</p> <p>The UK's main renewable energy source is wind.</p> <p>To know some positive impacts of humans on the environment.</p> <p>To know some negative impacts of humans on the environment.</p>	<p>Know that these countries have a polar climate.</p> <p>Human and physical geography - Antarctica</p> <p>Know that Antarctica is the 5th largest continent based on size.</p> <p>No one lives there but scientists will stay there to conduct research.</p> <p>It has a polar biome - 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice. Antarctica is considered a desert because it experiences such little rain.</p> <p>Know that Antarctica is quite mountainous. Antarctica is divided into three main parts: East Antarctica (the biggest part), West Antarctica and in between them the mountain range called the Transantarctic Mountains.</p> <p>Wildlife – Antarctica has low biodiversity (not many different species live there). Life mainly exists in milder coastal areas and the Antarctica Peninsula. Plant and animals have had to adapt to survive.</p>	<p>Human and physical geography</p> <p>To know some positive impacts of humans on the environment.</p> <p>To know some negative impacts of humans on the environment.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>To know that contours on a map show height and slope.</p> <p>To know that qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.</p> <p>To know that GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps, used to support analysis for enquiries.</p> <p>To be aware of some issues in the local area.</p> <p>To know what a range of data collection methods look like.</p> <p>To know how to use a range of data collection methods.</p>
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	<p>To know that contours on a map show height and slope.</p> <p>To know that qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective.</p> <p>To know what a range of data collection methods look like.</p> <p>To know how to use a range of data collection methods.</p> <p>Describe the significance of energy and how natural resources are used to make energy.</p> <p>Give examples of sources of energy, their trading routes and how countries use them to their advantage.</p> <p>Define renewable and non-renewable energy.</p> <p>Discuss the benefits and drawbacks of different energy sources.</p> <p>Describe some of the positive and negative impacts humans have on the environment.</p>	<p>Fauna- Elephant seal, Antarctic Fur Seal, Blue whale, Fin whale, Humpback whale and Sperm whale are found in the oceans and coast surrounding Antarctica.</p> <p>Antarctica is most famous for its penguins: the Chinstrap penguin, Adelie penguin, Emperor penguin, Gentoo penguin and Macaroni penguin.</p> <p>Flora – Most of Antarctica’s plants are found on the Antarctic peninsula. These include: mosses, lichens and 2 flowering plants (hairgrass and pearlwort).</p> <p>Understand the role Antarctica plays in the world and what threats it is currently facing</p> <p>Climate change - Is the increase in temperature across the world. This is mainly caused due to an increase temperature from gases produced by the burning of fossil fuels.</p>	
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	Describe the significance of the Prime Meridian.		
Human and Physical Geographical Interaction	How can humans make energy production more sustainable?	How is human behaviour affecting Antarctica and what impact could this have in the future?	
Vocabulary	biofuel coal consumption contour line crude oil dam emissions energy source hydropower natural gas non-renewable nuclear power Prime Meridian producer regenerate renewable replenish sea level solar power time zone urban planner	Climate climate zone compass points drifting ice hemisphere ice sheet ice shelf iceberg lines of latitude lines of longitude Antarctic Polar composition landmass terrain Shackleton expedition glaciers exploration mountainous Endurance	observe record inquiry questioning planning data collection measure findings analyse evaluate

	windpower six-figure grid reference		
Mapping	<p>Confidently locate places on a world map and use atlases to identify and describe other geographical features. Use 8 compass points and begin to use 8 figure grid references to locate features on a map. Confidently understand symbols and use OS maps. Independently select appropriate statistical representations to show information.</p>		