

Year 5 Geography Autumn Term

This term in Geography, we are exploring mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes; North-West England region; Scotland

Our Key Learning Objectives	Red	Orange	Green
I can explain what a mountain is and I can locate the UK's mountains and the highest peaks in each continent			
I can explain how mountains are formed			
I can explain how volcanic eruptions happen, describe the structure of a volcano and name some major volcanoes in UK and North America			
I can explain what an earthquake is, where do earthquakes happen and how we measure them			
I can use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to name and locate counties and cities in Scotland			
I can identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of Scotland			
I can name and locate regions in England, including North-West England region			
I can name and locate counties and cities in North-West England region			
I can identify human and physical characteristics , key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and			

Tick the **green** box if you fully understand and can explain your knowledge to someone else. Tick the **orange** box if you understand a bit but would need some help to explain it to someone else. Tick the **red** box if you are still learning to understand.

Key Words

Physical features

Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.



Human features

Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.



Topographical features

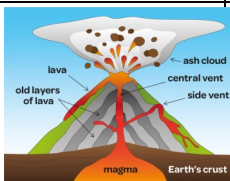
typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and



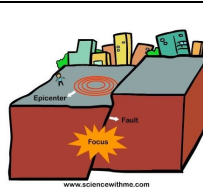
Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them. They are higher and usually steeper than a **hill** and are generally over 600 metres high.



Volcano A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows **magma**, hot ash and gases to escape.



Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface. They are the Earth's natural means of releasing stress.



England regions England is divided into 9 geographical regions. These are London, the North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, South East, East of England and the South West.



England counties - are territorial divisions for the purposes of administrative, political and geographical demarcation.



Write down any questions you would like to explore further.

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Beacon 3

- Name and locate **countries** and cities of the United Kingdom on maps, globes and atlases
- Name and locate **regions** of England on maps, globes and atlases
- name and locate **counties** and **cities** of the region(s) studied on maps, globes and atlases
- identify **human** and **physical characteristics, key topographical features**(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of the region(s) studied
- use the eight points of a compass, 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



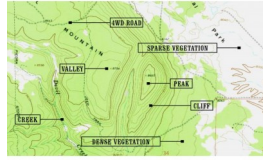




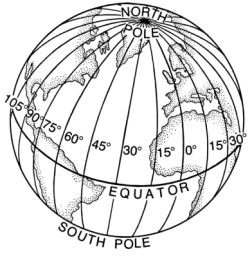
Year 5 Geography Spring Term

This term in *Geography*, we are learning about Switzerland; Alpine Region; longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones

Our Key Learning Objectives			
I can identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of Alpine Region			
I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human geography of Alpine Region in Europe compared with North-West England region in England			
I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the physical geography of Alpine Region in Europe compared with North-West England region in England			
I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Switzerland and describe its features			
I can use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key to build knowledge of Switzerland's states (cantons) and major cities			
I can identify the position and significance of longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones including day and night			

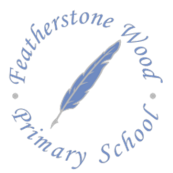
Tick the **green** box if you fully understand and can explain your knowledge to someone else. Tick the **orange** box if you understand a bit but would need some help to explain it to someone else. Tick the **red** box if you are still learning to understand.

Key Words

<p>Physical features</p> <p>Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.</p> 	<p>Human features</p> <p>Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.</p> 	<p>Topographical features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included</p> 	<p>Alpine Region covers a territory of 190 700 km² and encompasses eight European countries: Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Slovenia and Switzerland.</p> 
<p>Rural</p> <p>Countryside of farmland</p> 	<p>Urban</p> <p>Towns and cities</p> 	<p>Switzerland's states</p> <p>Switzerland is a confederation of 23 states (cantons) and 3 "split cantons" of two half-cantons each, Basel, Appenzell, and Unterwalden. The cantons are the federal states of the Swiss Confederation.</p> 	<p>Time zones are based on longitude and defined by Earth's rotation, which completes a full circle (360 degrees) each day (24 hours). Each hour then, Earth rotates through $360/24 = 15^\circ$ of longitude: the width of one time</p> 

Write down any questions you would like to explore further.

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Beacon 3

- Name and locate **regions** of Europe on maps, globes and atlases
- Name and locate **countries** and **cities** of Europe on maps, globes and atlases
- identify **human** and **physical characteristics, key topographical features**(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of the European region studied
- use the eight points of a compass, 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



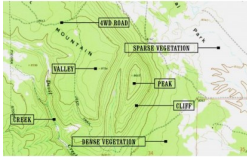

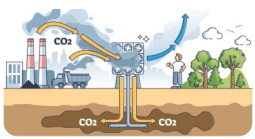



Year 5 Geography, Summer Term

This term in Geography, we are exploring the distribution of natural resources; Rocky Mountains region- Canada

Our Key Learning Objectives	Red	Orange	Green
I can explore the distribution of natural resources (including energy resources; fossil fuels, geothermal, tidal, wind and solar) in United Kingdom and around the world			
I can explain the difference between fossil fuels and renewable energy and give examples			
I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the <u>human geography</u> of the Rocky Mountains region (western North America) compared with Alpine Region in Europe			
I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the <u>physical geography</u> of the Rocky Mountains region (western North America) compared with Alpine Region in Europe			
I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Rocky Mountains region and Canada and describe its features			
I can use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key to build knowledge of Canada's provinces and territories and major cities			

Tick the **green** box if you fully understand and can explain your knowledge to someone else. Tick the **orange** box if you understand a bit but would need some help to explain it to someone else. Tick the **red** box if you are still learning to understand.

Key Words

<p>Physical features Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.</p> 	<p>Human features Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.</p> 	<p>Topographical features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included</p> 	<p>Canada's provinces are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. The three territories are Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon.</p> 
<p>Fossil fuels are made from decomposing plants and animals. These fuels are found in the Earth's crust and contain carbon and hydrogen, which can be burned for energy. Coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels.</p> 	<p>Renewable energy is energy that is collected from renewable resources that are naturally replenished on a human timescale. It includes sources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.</p> 	<p>Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them. They are higher and usually steeper than a hill and are generally over 600 metres high.</p> 	<p>The Rocky Mountains are divided into four groupings: the Canadian Rockies and Northern Rockies of Montana and northeastern Idaho; the Middle Rockies of Wyoming, Utah, and southeastern Idaho; the Southern Rockies, mainly in Colorado and New Mexico; and the Colorado Plateau in the Four Corners region of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.</p> 

Write down any questions you would like to explore further.

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Beacon 3

- Name and locate **countries** and **cities** of North and South America on maps, globes and atlases
- identify **human** and **physical characteristics**, **key topographical features** (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of the North-American region studied
- use the eight points of a compass, 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