

Locational Knowledge and Human and Physical Geography

Carclaze Primary School Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 6



Prior learning to reactivate

- I can locate South America on a world map. I can identify different South American countries and their capital cities using a map. I know that there are different physical and climatic regions in South America. I can locate on a map and explain about longitude, latitude, the Equator, The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Southern and Northern Hemispheres, Arctic and Antarctic and Time zones.
- The Water Cycle:** The water cycle is the continuous journey water takes from the sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea. **Evaporation** occurs when the sun heats the water and the water becomes water vapour. **Condensation** occurs when the water vapour cools and forms water droplets as clouds. **Precipitation** occurs when water vapour cools and falls to the earth as rain, hail or snow. **Run-off** occurs when water is not absorbed in to the ground and flows towards the rivers and seas
- Rivers:** Rivers have many different sections, including the upper course, middle course and lower course and many contain features such as a meander, tributary, floodplain, source and delta. **Examples of significant UK rivers** are: Thames, Severn, Avon, Trent, Mersey. **Examples of significant worldwide rivers** are: Nile, Amazon, Mississippi, Ganges.. **Rivers** have always played a significant role in the life of humans. Many early settlements were near to a river—Nile, Thames
- Natural resources (e.g. energy, food, minerals, water) are distributed unevenly across the world and so need to be transported to different locations. The uneven distribution of natural resources can have a significant impact on humans (e.g. environmental impact due to transport and production)

Key Learning: Physical and Human Geography

Biomes: A biome is a natural area of plants and animals

The world is divided into lots of different biomes and they are all different depending on their climate

Examples of biomes include: aquatic/marine, desert, forest, grass-land, rainforest and tundra

Vegetation belts affect the landscape in each of the Earth's biomes.

Vegetation belts are areas defined by their temperature and amount of rainfall

A country's vegetation belt affects what they can grow and export

Trade: Trade became global due to advances in technology

Importing is the movement of goods into a country and exporting is the movement of goods out of a country

The natural resources available, land mass, and climate of a country determine what types of food they export and import

Exports move through a three step supply chain before they are used

The top items the UK import are: machinery including computers, vehicles, gems and precious metal, mineral fuels including oil, pharmaceuticals

To understand how Fairtrade affects exporting countries

High value exports have a big impact on a country's wealth.

Key Learning: Locational Knowledge

I can locate North America on a world map.

I know that there are different countries that make up North America and I can identify these on a map

I know that there are different physical and climatic regions in North America.



Focus Study

North America, contrasting with Great Britain.

Year 6



National Curriculum

Using and interpreting	Position and orientation	Drawing	Symbols	Perspective & scale	Digital map making
<p>I can relate maps to each other and to vertical aerial photographs. I can follow routes on maps saying what is seen. I can use index and contents page of atlas. I can use thematic maps for specific purposes. I know that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related. I can appreciate different map projections. I can interpret distribution maps and use thematic maps for information. I can follow a route on 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map; I can describe and interpret relief features.</p>	<p>I can use 4 and 6-figure coordinates to locate features. I can give directions and instructions to 8 cardinal points. I can align a map with a route. I can use latitude and longitude in an atlas or globe.</p>	<p>I can make sketch maps of an area using symbols and key. I can make a plan for example, garden, play park; with scale. I can design maps from descriptions. I can draw thematic maps for example, local open spaces. I can draw scale plans.</p>	<p>I can use agreed and Ordnance Survey symbols. I appreciate maps cannot show everything. I can use standard symbols. I know 1:50.000 symbols and atlas symbols.</p>	<p>I can use a range of viewpoints up to satellite. I can use models and maps to talk about contours and slope. I can use a scale bar on all maps. I can use a linear scale to measure rivers. I can describe height and slope using maps, fieldwork and photographs. I can read and compare map scales. I can draw measured plans for example, from field data.</p>	<p>I can find 6-figure grid references and check using the Grid Reference Tool. I can combine area and point markers to illustrate a theme. I can use maps at different scales to illustrate a story or issue. I can use maps to research factual information about locations and features. I can use linear and area measuring tools accurately.</p>

Field Work

- Trade link: China Clay field work-Pit to port field study of clay industry.
- Map work to locate countries and describe physical features studied (North America).

Key vocabulary

Biome	A large community of vegetation and wildlife that has adapted to its specific climate.	Trade	The action of buying or selling goods or services between countries and regions.
Climate	Weather and temperature	Export	Goods or services exiting a country or region.
Ecosystem	A community of living organisms in conjunction with the non-living components of their environment	Import	Goods or services being brought into another place or region.
Elevation	Height above a given level, especially sea level	International trade	Trade between countries
Environment/ Habitat	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.	Local trade	Trade between people or organisations area to obtain goods or services.
Community	A group of species at a given time and a given place.	Settlements	A place, typically one which has been uninhabited, where people establish a community.