

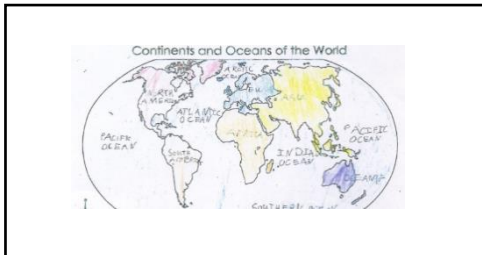


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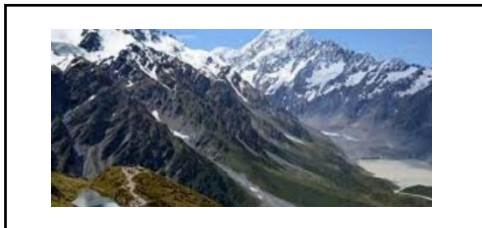
Subject Unit Overview Subject: Geography Year Group: 5 Term: Spring

Theme: What is the difference between living and surviving?

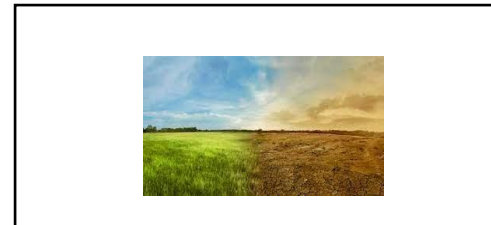
Main strands within this Geography unit



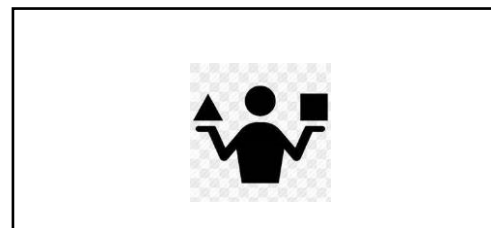
Locational knowledge – children will recap the terms of different parts of the Earth e.g. hemispheres and time zones.



Physical geography – children will learn about biomes, desert, and the tundra.



Weather and climate – children will learn about weather and climate in the areas that they are studying.



Comparison – children will compare e.g. The Tundra to desert to Polar Regions



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Subject Unit Overview
Subject: Geography Year Group: 5 Term: Spring

Core Learning of This Unit:

- To identify and explain the significance of geographical terms so that we can explain different ways that the Earth can be divided
- To understand different time zones across the world, in relation to location including the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
- To know and understand what a biome is (with a focus on desert and the tundra)
- To know more about different biomes across the world and understand the geographical language for biomes
- To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography including: biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones
- To collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations – focus on the tundra (links to The Girl Who Spoke Bear)

Prior Learning:

- From KS1: Children should be able to identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
- From KS2: Children should know different key physical features of a location. They will have studied rainforests in Year 4.



National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

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

Skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Key Vocabulary:

Biome-a natural area of vegetation and animals.

Climate- The weather conditions in a certain area over a long period.

Climate zone- Areas with distinct climates, they are defined through their heat and weather conditions There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.

Desert-a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain or vegetation

Equator-an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.

Temperate- a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold

Temperature- a measure of how hot or cold something is

Tropics-the tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp. They are near the equator. The Tropic of Cancer is north of the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn is south of the equator.

Tundra- a large barren region with no trees

Significant People

- Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, was one of the greatest figures in the field of polar exploration. He was the first explorer to transit the Northwest Passage (1903–05), the first to reach the South Pole (1911), and the first to fly over the North Pole in an airship (1926).