What's the big picture? In year 4 the children have compared the UK with Italy, focusing on key physical and human characteristics. The children have built up a knowledge of Volcanoes and Earthquakes and where these lie around the world. Particular focus on Pompei, with links to their history topic the Romans.

Enquiry Question: What is life like on the other side of the world?

National Curriculum Objectives	Knowledge and Key Vocabulary	Reading opportunities	Technology
*To 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) *Name and locate regions and cities Australia, geographical regions and their identifying humans and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns and understand how some of these	<ul> <li>Children to recap prior knowledge identifying continents, seas and countries on a map. Focus on European country's how many can be named and what facts do we know.</li> <li>Children to create a double page spread - this to include a hand drawn map of Europe and labelled.</li> <li>Recap compass points on a map and identify where countries are eg Italy is South of Germany.</li> <li>Move children's learning onto latitude, longitude, equator, northern and Southern Hemisphere.</li> <li>Children to understand about time zones and climate zones.</li> </ul>	Where my wellies take me- Claire and Michael Murpurgo- Follows a girls journey around the her town and discusses the different landscapes and animals habitats Morris Gleitzman - Boy Overboard!	Using google maps children to look at a map of their local area. Identify key features Using Geo expert Geography app- children can explore around the world looking at different continents, landmarks, rivers, mountains, etc
and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time *To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in Australasia Climate zones Biomes and vegetation Types of Settlement and land use, trade and economic activity - distribution of natural resources, including energy,	<ul> <li>Big Project - Australia</li> <li>During this project children to look carefully at Australia, its climate, its different regions and areas, its diversity in vegetation, its culture and how the population has changed overtime.</li> <li>Look at types of settlement and how these have changed overtime. Children throughout this project complete and make a project book, with hand made maps and sketches in order to present to another audience. All work to be collated together in a scrap book. (See Boughton Heath for</li> </ul>	Aboriginal DreamTime Stories	mountains etc. Realms- tests children understanding of country location. World map challenge

food, minerals and water *To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. *To 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. *To use fieldwork to observe, ,ensure, 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	examples) all children's own work and presentation and design. No worksheets - use art technical information to aid this project.		
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Resources/ Web Links	
google maps	

Glossary	
climate zones	Areas with distinct climates.
biomes	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat.
vegetation belt	Plant life in a certain area.
river	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake or another river.
mountain	A large natural elevation of they earth's surface, rising abruptly.

## Year 5 Geography Curriculum

An area of land used for growing and rearing animals. A Building where goods are manufactured. A building where goods are sold.
A building where goods are sold.
A room used as a place of work.
A wide way leading from one place to another usually for vehicles.
A way or direction taken in getting from a starting point to a destination.
A track made of steel rails along which trains run.
The process by which water circulates between earth's oceans, atmosphere and land.
All the visible features of an area of land.
The act of buying and selling goods and services on the domestic or international market.
The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods, services and the supply of money.
Power derived from the utilisation of physical or chemical resources.
Supply and demand of goods within a single country.
A solid naturally occurring substance.
Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
Supply and demand of goods between numerous different countries.

## Year 5 Geography Curriculum

continent	7 continuous areas of the world's land areas, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Australia.
country	A nation, area of land with its own government made up of cities, towns and villages.
ocean	A very large expanse of sea. Indian, Southern, Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic.
globe	Model of the earth.
atlas	A book of maps or charts.
Aerial view	Photographs of an area of land from an aircraft or other flying object from above.
weather	At a particular time there could be sunshine, clouds, dryness, wind, rain etc.
United Kingdom UK	Area of land made up of England, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland.
map	An accurate drawing of an area of land or sea, showing different features.
comparison	Similarities and differences between two things, areas of land or people.
flag	Usually a rectangular piece of fabric differently marked to represent a country.
travel	Make a journey.
habitat	Natural home of an animal or plant.
population	All of the people who live in a place.
capital city	The town or city where the government is located in a country.