

Year 6 – Spring Term: Our Local Area

Geographical Skills

In this topic, I will:

- I know that there are lots of different types of settlements, that they all have different purposes and that these purposes can change over time.
- I know that settlements can be split into different zones, including commercial, residential, industrial, educational, forests, parks and commons.
- I know the difference between high-order and low-order services in a settlement.
- I know which products are exported from the UK, their value, their share of UK exports and the main importer countries.
- I can name many of the natural resources that are found in the UK.
- I can identify UK commodities that are made or produced in my local area.
- I can describe land use around my school, explaining how I feel about different areas and what I would change.
- I can compare local climate data with climate data for other parts of the UK.
- I know how different winds can affect the climate of different parts of the UK.
- I can use fieldwork to observe where some of the UK's natural resources can be found.
- I can use fieldwork to identify different examples of land use in my local area.
- I can use fieldwork to take photos and make notes about my local area, then use this information to make a corresponding map or model.
- I can use four-figure and six-figure grid references to locate major rivers in the UK and find the river most local to me.
- I can use fieldwork to gather information about the vegetation and wildlife of a local river.
- I can use fieldwork to gather weather data about my local area.
- I can use fieldwork to gather information about rock type, vegetation and wildlife on a local hill or mountain.
- I can use a topographical map to identify the major mountain ranges of the UK.

Locational Knowledge

Human and Physical Geography

Geographical Skills and Field Work

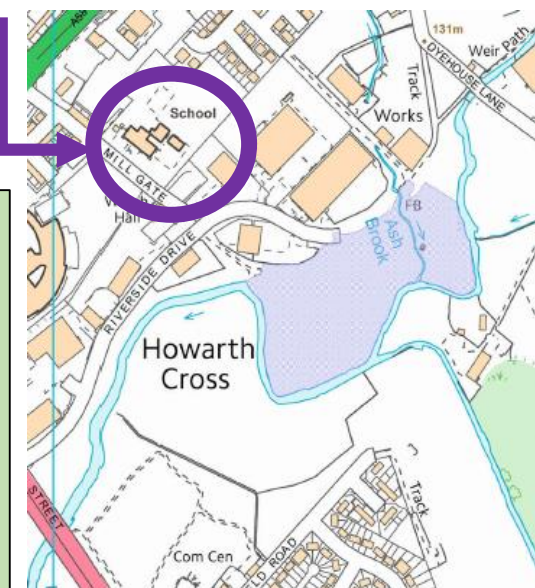
At the end of this topic, I will:

- Be able to identify the Earth's climate and areas of extreme temperatures.
- Be able to understand about the water cycle and the distribution of water across the world.
- Be able to understand about extreme weather conditions across the world.
- Find out about earthquakes and what causes them.
- Know about tsunamis and how they are caused.
- Be able to understand what volcanoes are and how they are formed.

Our School- Alice Ingham

National Curriculum Link: will be taught:

- To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time



Key Questions:

1. Name two ways in which Rochdale makes money.
2. Write a pro and con about the use of wind farms.
3. What is the difference between exporting and importing?
4. Name one land use in Rochdale. Why is it useful?
5. What is Rochdale's climate?
6. Name at least two rivers that flow through Rochdale.
7. Why might a topographic map be useful?
8. Name two different types of mountains dependent on their height.
9. What was the name of the mountain range we visited on our trip?
10. What is the difference between human and physical geography?

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Scout Moor Wind Farm



Kingsway Business Park



River Roch



River Beal

KEY VOCABULARY

settlements	A settlement is a place where people live. It can be as small as a single house in a remote area or as large as a mega city
topographic map	Topographic maps are a detailed record of a land area
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of a planet
Economic activity	How a country or place is doing in producing and making goods, and how much money it has
trading	The buying and selling of goods and services between different countries
import	The goods bought into a place from other regions are known as Imports (they come into the country or region).
export	The goods made in a region and sold to other places and known as Exports (they exit the country or region).
land use	Land use is the function of land - what it is used for
commercial	The production and supply of raw materials.
industrial	A branch of geography that deals with the location of industries (where raw materials are made).
climate zones	Areas around the world with specific patterns of weather
upland area	broken pieces made of the Earth's crust or lithosphere.
grid reference	Allows someone to mark a place on a map by referring to vertical and horizontal lines.
co-ordinates	A point on a grid has two numbers to identify its position
summit	The summit is the highest point on a mountain