

Enough for Everyone

Geography

- Similarities/Comparisons**
- Comparing where different foods come from.
 - Comparing different energy sources and how they affect the environment.
 - Comparing world energies.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is made from resources which nature can replace, it is more environmentally friendly as it does not pollute the air or water.

wind power solar power hydro-power

- Previous knowledge**
- Know that foods come from different places around the world, trade and economics (Year 4 local food and Year 5 Trade and economics)
 - Locating places on a map (all year groups).
 - Comparing 2 localities features (Year 2—Arctic and Kenya and Year 3 Horsell Common and Rainforests)
 - Know what invaders and settlers are, Saxons and Vikings (Year 5) and Romans (Year 4).

- Type of geography/any field work skills**
- Reading world maps.
 - Creating maps of different places including their food sources.

Types of Power Station

Electricity is made in power stations, transferred via pylons, through wires and into our homes.

Coal - burning coal.	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) - burning gas.	Nuclear - uranium atoms split in a process called nuclear fission.	Pumped Storage - water in dams used to turn turbines.
non-renewable	non-renewable	non-renewable	renewable

Key vocabulary

Conserve	Use as few resources as possible.
Consume	To use, eat or drink something.
Fertile land	Land that is rich in nutrients and good for growing crops.
Food miles	The distance an item has travelled from where it was produced to where it is consumed.
Import	Buying products and goods from abroad.
Non-renewable energy	A source of energy that will eventually run out as it cannot be made as quickly as it is consumed, such as coal.
Produced	Where something is made.
Renewable energy	Renewable energy is created by resources that nature can replace, such a wind, water and sunlight.
Solar energy	Energy that comes from the sun, using solar panels to generate electricity .
Turbine	An engine that can turn movement into energy.

Amazing Americas

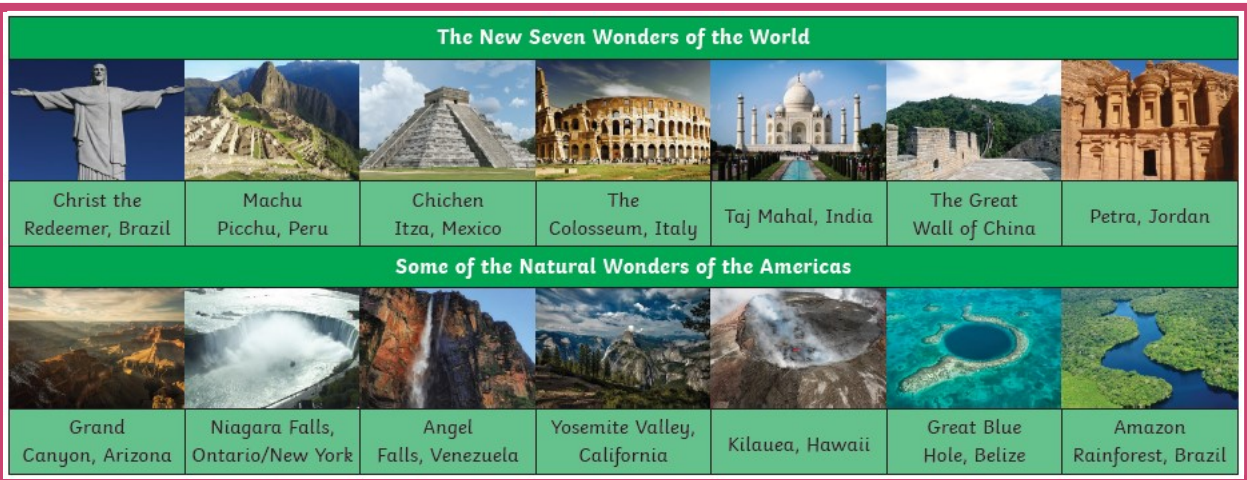
Geography

- Similarities/Comparisons**
- Comparing different localities— North and South America.
 - Comparing different energy sources and how they affect the environment.
 - Comparing world energies.

How Can You Compare Different Places?	
<p>Physical Geography The natural features of a place or environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oceans and coastlines • rivers and lakes • mountains and volcanoes • flora and fauna • land-form 	<p>Human Geography Features of an environment that have been shaped by people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • country/region boundaries • buildings, roads and land use • changes to river courses • language/signs • religion, government, art and music

- Type of geography/any field work skills**
- Reading world maps.
 - Creating maps of different places including their climates.
 - Comparing and contrasting overseas localities to ours.

- Previous knowledge
- Knowing physical and human features (Year2— Artic and Kenya and Year 4 natural disasters).
 - Locating places on a map (all year groups).
 - Comparing 2 localities features (Year2— Artic and Kenya and Year 3 Horsell Common and Rainforests).
 - Know about different types of energy (Enough for everyone topic year 6).
 - Identifying longitude and latitude (Year 4).
 - Reading grid references and using maps to find man made and physical features (Marvellous Maps year 5 and Year 6).



Key

vocabulary

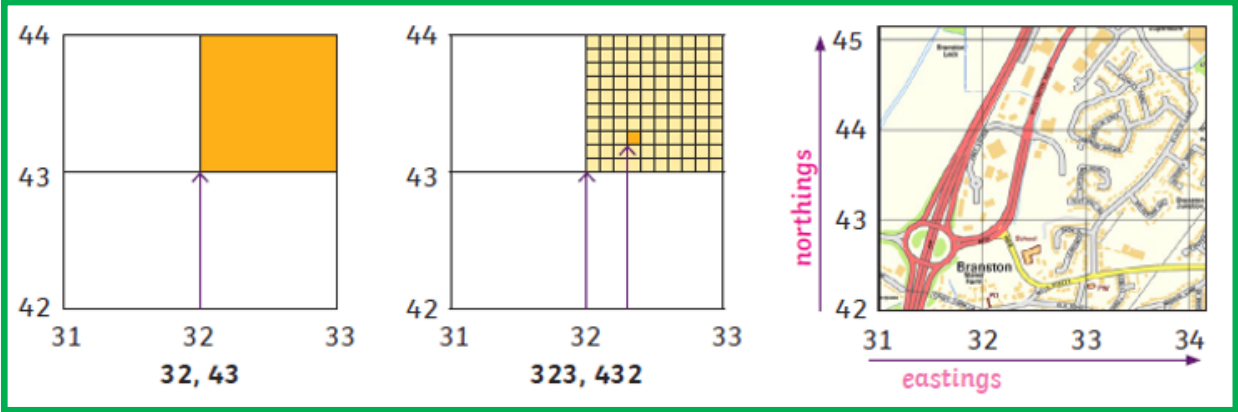
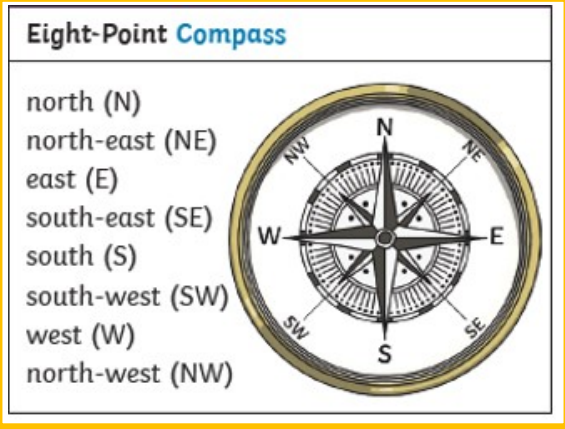
Biomes	A large geographical area which is home to certain plants and animals, specially adapted to suit the environment.
Climate	The usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time.
Continent	A large landmass made up of many countries.
Country	An area that is controlled by its own government.
Equator	An imaginary line around the globe at latitude 0 degrees north dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
Flora/fauna	Plant and animal life.
Latitude	Imaginary parallel lines which circle the globe from east to west.
Longitude	Imaginary lines which run north to south across the globe from pole to pole.
Weather	The specific atmospheric conditions on a given day including temperature and rainfall.

Marvellous Maps

Geography

Previous knowledge

- Use an index to find a place name (Year 5) and identifying longitude and latitude (Year 4).
- Coordinates (all year groups)
- Find the correct page in an atlas by using the index.
- Know the names of the compass points (Year 5)
- Locating cities and towns on a map (all year group).



- ## Type of geography/any field work skills
- Reading maps of the local area
 - Creating maps of the local area

- ## Similarities/Comparisons
- Comparing different maps and routes
 - Comparing land use over time

Key vocabulary

Atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
Compass	A tool used for showing direction.
Digital map	A map that uses technology such as satnav.
Easting	The numbers used in a grid reference that run west to east.
Grid reference	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.
National grid	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.
Northing	The numbers used in a grid reference that run south to north.
Ordnance Survey Map	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km ²).
Symbols	Small pictures, letters and lines that represent a feature.