KEY LEARNING IN GEOGRAPHY @ Over Hall Community School updated January 2024

Year 6 Key Learning		
	Via roads and rail	Across the water
Focus Enquiry	'How can we live more sustainably?'	'What is erosion and why does it happen?'
Link to Wider Curriculum	English and Science-Charles Darwin Wider SATS topic of Plastic Pollution	Reading-Coasts
National Curriculum Statement	Extend knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and South America Location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features	Extend knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and South America Location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features
Previous Knowledge	Examples of some countries around the world and what the climate is like there.	The seven continents, five oceans and surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.
	Identify the main environmental regions of the countries studied, key physical and human characteristics and some major cities and surrounding seas.	The main biomes and climate zones around the world. How sedimentary rocks are formed.
	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.	
	use world maps, atlases and globes	
Key Learning	Children will know that sustainable means being able to do something for ever without having a negative impact on the environment.	A coast is the edge of the land where it meets the sea or ocean.
	Children will be able to describe the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources.	People have always lived and worked by the coast. Most coastal settlements have developed around docks, ports and harbours.
	Children will understand, in basic terms, how solar panels and wind turbines generate electricity.	The coast or coastline around Britain is very varied, it includes: beaches; cliffs; sand dunes; mudflats; salt marshes; shore platforms and estuaries.
	Children will be able to discuss how sources of energy used to make electricity in the United Kingdom are changing	Human life is affected when living near the coast due to coastal erosion. Many livelihoods have been lost due to the eroding coastline. One example of this is making it impossible to sell your house.



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	Children will understand how sustainable living can help protect wildlife Children will understand that people living in poorer countries need to	
	live sustainably.	
	Children will know ways in which people living in Nepal can live sustainably	
Key Vocabulary	Sustainable- doing little or no harm to the environment	Coastline-the outline of a coast where the land meets the sea
	Unsustainable-not able to last or continue for a long time	Deposition- When material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy
	Reusable- Reuse refers to using items more than once	
		Transportation- the movement of eroded material up and down and along the
	Solar power- Power generated directly from sunlight	coast.
	Wind turbine- A wind turbine is a machine that turns energy from the wind into electricity	Erosion-The gradual destruction of land by the sea
		Headland-A narrow part of the coast that juts out into the sea
	Conservation- the protection of things found in nature	
		Sediment- The name given to material that is broken down by erosion
	Electricity-a form of energy that can give things the ability to move and work	Tides- the regular rise and fall of sea levels
	Global- having to do with the whole earth	Undercut- where the lower part of a cliff is eoded often causing the cliff to collapse
	Greenhouse gases- gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat	
	Sustainable development- a way for people to use resources without the resources running out	Longshore drift- the transportation of sand and pebbles along the coast by waves
	0	Tourism- the business of encouraging and supporting people visiting places where they do not live.

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Locational Knowledge And Skills	Recognise how people can improve the environment. Develop and extend map work into 6 figure grid references. Explain the climates of given countries in the world and relate this to knowledge of the hemispheres, the Equator and the Tropics. Locate the major cities of the world and draw conclusions as to their similarities and differences	Develop and extend map work into 6 figure grid references. Use 6 figure grid references to locate coastlines on a map of the UK
Human and Physical Geography Knowledge and	Develop and extend all prior knowledge Research and present information on World distribution of pollution.	Focus on physical causes and human impact to UK coastlines Describe and understand key aspect of human geography including types of
Skills Fieldwork Skills	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate country. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, sym	
Heaful Daggues	Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world Use fieldwork to observe, measure, 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. https://www.wwf.org.uk/get-involved/schools/oceans-and-plastics	
Useful Resources Useful Texts	https://www.wwr.org.uk/get-involved/schools/oceans-and-plastics https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/plastic-pollution https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7yc4xs https://superbrainybeans.com/geography/coasts/ Somebody Swallowed Stanley- Sarah Roberts Song of the Dolphin Boy-Elizabeth Laird The Secret of Black Rock by Joe—Todd Stanton The Aquanaut-Dan Sentat	