

Learning organiser for Year 6 Geography

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Locational knowledge	Place knowledge
-Study of Sandpoint -Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	-Understand and compare geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Sandpoint.
Human and Physical Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
-Study of Biomes. -Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. -Identify the number of biomes there are around the world and where they can be found. -Biome focus – water. -Study of natural disasters. -Identify climate zones around the world and how weather varies causing some natural disasters. -Natural disasters to focus on – earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis (or a disaster relevant to current events). - Describe and understand the key aspects of human geography including trade links. (Links to slavery).	-Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms related to topics. -Use observational skills to compare similarities and differences. -Interpret a wide range of geographical information and maps. -Use maps, charts etc. to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations. -Accurately use an 8 point compass to identify features on a map. -Accurately use a 6 figure grid references to identify features on a map. -Recognise and use ordnance survey symbols on maps regularly. -Observe, measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods. -Children to draw plans/maps of increasing complexity.
Key vocabulary	Definition
Antarctic	The area around the South Pole.
Arctic	The continents surrounding the North Pole.
Biomes	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g.: forest or tundra.
Climate zone	A region or zone that is characterized by a generally consistent climate.
Vegetation belt	Plant life as a whole within a certain area.
Latitude	An angular distance measured in degrees North or South of the equator.
Longitude	An angular distance measured in degrees East or West of the equator.
Key questions	
-What are the geographical similarities and differences of Sandpoint and my local area? - What is a Biome? -Why are they important? -Is there a most important Biome? -How does the weather cause some natural disasters? Why are they disasters? -Key questions based on chosen natural disaster.	

Equator	The imaginary circle around the Earth, equidistant from the poles.
Hemisphere	A half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator, or into western and eastern halves by an imaginary line passing through the poles
The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are the two most important latitude lines made, apart from the equator. These are the latitudes at which the sun's rays hit the Earth's surface at a right angle both during Summer and Winter Solstice.
Greenwich Mean Time	A Time zone.
Natural disaster	A natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life.
Land-use pattern	The regular use of land areas.

Diagrams/Charts/Pictures



The main biomes in the world



NATURAL DISASTERS



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Key visits

- Visit to sand point.
- Visit @Bristol