

Wolf Wilder

Geography (Location and Knowledge)

What we should already know:

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

As Geographers we will:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- 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
- 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)

Subject Specific Vocabulary:

Russia, revolution, Bivouac shelter, Bolsheviks, Soviet Union, socialism, Tsar, communism, Yakutsk, St. Petersburg, Biome, Eastern Europe, Northern Asia, Dictatorship, Moscow, Totalitarianism

Physical Geography

What we should already know:

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.
- Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

As Geographers we will:

- Understand Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
- Understand Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including: trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Geographical Skills & Enquiry

What we should already know:

- Use the eight compass directions to describe locations.
- Follow a route on a simple map.
- Draw a detailed map with symbols and a key.
- Use four figure grid references.

As Geographers we will:

- Draw a plan with a scale.
- Use maps (including OS maps) to explore how location has changed over time.
- Use 6 figure grid references
- Know that 6 figure grid references can help you find a place more accurately than 4-figure coordinates.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area

Vocabulary:

scale, Scale, observe, political map, physical map, topographic map, urban, relief, eastings, northings



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Science

What we should already know:

- How to describe life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals
- How to describe differences in the life cycle of a mammal, amphibian, insect and a bird.
- Recognise that environments can change and can sometimes pose dangers to living things

As scientists we will:

- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences (including micro-organisms, plants and animals)
- Gives reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

Vocabulary

classify, classification, groups, characteristic, organism, micro-organism, invertebrates, vertebrates, virus, thorax, arthropod, arachnid, antenna



#Beresilient

We will persevere through the tricky methods required in building our outdoor shelter to ensure it is safe and sturdy.

#Becreative ^{Wow!}

We will use different materials and methods of construction to create a life size shelter in the woods!

#BeWorldwise

We will learn about and understand different geographical areas of the world, including the plants, animals and microorganisms within them

Application!

We will apply our physical geographical knowledge to construct a life size shelter suitable for the glacial temperatures in the Russian tundra.

