



What should I already know?

- I live in Eccleston, St Helens, which is in Merseyside
- Eccleston is in England, which is a country in the United Kingdom, in the continent of Europe
- There are seven continents including North America



Vocabulary

Canyon	A deep valley, cut by a river through rock
Climate	The average weather of an area over a long period of time
Continent	A large area of land – it may consist of one or more countries
Latitude	Lines that circle the Earth in a East – West direction
Longitude	Lines running from the top of the Earth to the bottom
Settlement	A place where people establish a community
states	Areas of land in a country that have different laws. The <u>USA</u> has 50 states
Tourism	is travel for pleasure; <u>also</u> the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists.

What will I learn during this unit?

- I will know the names some of the countries of North America including Canada, the USA and Mexico
- I will know the names of, and identify, different biome zones in North America
- I will explain, name and use lines of latitude and longitude
- I will know some of the major human and physical features of North America
- I will know some reasons why tourists visit the Rocky Mountains
- I will know that there are different time zones
- I will compare/ contrast aspects of New York State and St Helens.

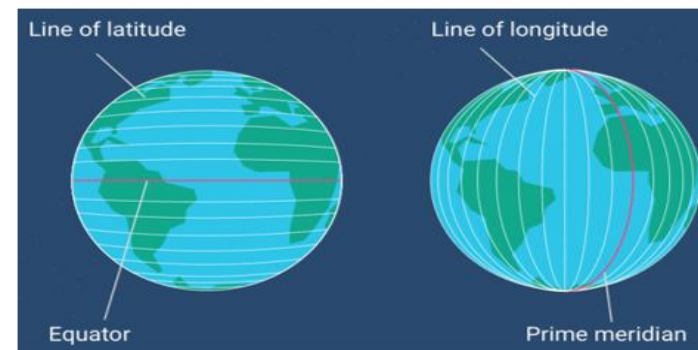
Geography Skills

I can use latitude and longitude to locate places on a map.

I can identify the key human and physical features of a locality

Sticky knowledge

Lines of latitude and longitude are used to locate places accurately on the Earth's surface



Canada, the USA and Mexico are countries in N America

The Rocky Mountains stretch 3,000 miles from Canada to New Mexico in the U.S.A.



**What should I already know?**

- Rivers are trade routes
- Liverpool is a port

Key Vocabulary

Consumer	Person who buys goods
Country of origin	Country where goods were made
Export	Send goods to another country
Import	Bring goods into a country
Fair trade	Producers are paid a fair price for their goods
Producer	Person/business that makes/produces goods for sale
Raw material	Basic material from which a product is made
Retailer	Person/business that sells goods/services
Sustainable	Not harmful to the environment/ resources can be replaced
Trade	Buying/selling goods

**Our Enquiry Questions.**

1. Why was this road so important two thousand years ago?
2. Why does Marco Polo visit the United Kingdom every eleven weeks?
3. What does the United Kingdom export to the people of China?
4. Why isn't trade always fair for some people (such as Melvin)?
5. Why is Fairtrade Fair?

Disciplinary Skills

I can **evaluate** some benefits and disadvantages of trading.

I can **describe**, **explain** and **reflect** on why international trade is not always fair

I can **evaluate** and **judge** the benefits to be gained from Fairtrade

Substantive Knowledge (Sticky knowledge)

Locate China and UK on world maps:



Marco Polo was an Italian merchant and trader who travelled the Silk Road. Marco Polo was one of the first Europeans to travel into China.



1254-1324

The 'Silk Road' was a major trade route. Southampton and Liverpool are ports. The UK imports more from China than any other country in the world.



This the Fair Trade Symbol.

Some countries that export Fair Trade goods are: St Lucia, India and Sri Lanka (74 countries export on a Fair Trade basis)

Some Fair Trade items imported by the UK are: chocolate, coffee, tea and fruit





St Julie Catholic Primary School – Geography Y5

Topic: How is climate change affecting our world?

Year: 5

Strand: settlement & land use/ climate

What should I already know?

Identify daily and seasonal weather patterns in the UK and parts of Europe

Locate hot/cold places related to the equator and North/ South pole

I will use disciplinary (geographical) skills:

Follow a line of enquiry to investigate climate change.

Analyse evidence and **draw conclusions** about the impact of climate change on people's lives around the world.

Identify and explain different views.

Vocabulary

Weather	The sun, rain or wind on a particular day or time
Climate	The long term weather pattern (30 years)
Climate activist	A campaigner to make changes to living which will support the environment.
Dry season	A time of low rainfall (often in the tropics)
Wet season	A time of very high rainfall
Subsistence farming	Growing crops/ cattle for you to eat.
Desertification	The land can no longer grow crops
Bushfire	Uncontrolled fire in an area of bush
Conurbation	An area where a group of towns join together
Floodplain	An area of land which is covered in water when a river bursts its banks
Sustainability	Working with the environment in a way which keeps it safe for future generations
Renewable energy	Energy from a source that does not get used up, eg wind, sun

By the end of this topic I will know:

- Unreliable rainfall has resulted in drought
- People have had to find work elsewhere due to climate change
- In Victoria, Australia, the average summer temperature has increased by 1°C over the last 100 years
- Bushfires in Australia have hugely increased
- Over the next century it is expected that the sea level will rise by 1metre
- The weather in Greenland is becoming warmer and ice caps are melting
- The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing, leading to global warming

Greenhouse gases:

Carbon dioxide from gas, oil and coal

Methane from cattle, chicken and pigs

Nitrous Oxide from rockets, racing cars, hospitals, dentists and some fertilisers

Global warming- Substantive knowledge (Sticky knowledge)

Greenhouse gases that get released into the atmosphere prevent heat from escaping the Earth.

Heat is trapped -the Sun's rays can enter the atmosphere to provide our planet with heat and warmth, not as much can escape. Therefore, the planet keeps getting hotter and hotter.

Substantive knowledge (Sticky knowledge)

Climate change is a term used by experts when describing the way that both weather and climate systems are changing as a result of mankind's industrial activity across the world.

**What Are the Consequences of Not Doing Enough?**

Without global warming slowing down, experts have predicted there are some very serious consequences for our planet.

These include:

